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IMMEDIATE

RELEASE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
Public Information Division  
PRESS SECTION  
Tel. RE 6700  
Brs. 2528 and 4860

October 1, 1947

LT. COL. MARY G. PHILLIPS NAMED  
CHIEF OF ARMY NURSE CORPS

Appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Mary G. Phillips of Washington, D. C., as Chief, Army Nurse Corps with the rank of full Colonel to succeed Colonel Florence A. Blanchfield, who has retired from the Army after almost 30 years of service, was announced today by Brigadier General George E. Armstrong, Deputy Surgeon General of the Army. Colonel Phillips will be sworn in at 4:30 p.m., Thursday, October 2, in the Office of the Surgeon General, 2E486, The Pentagon.

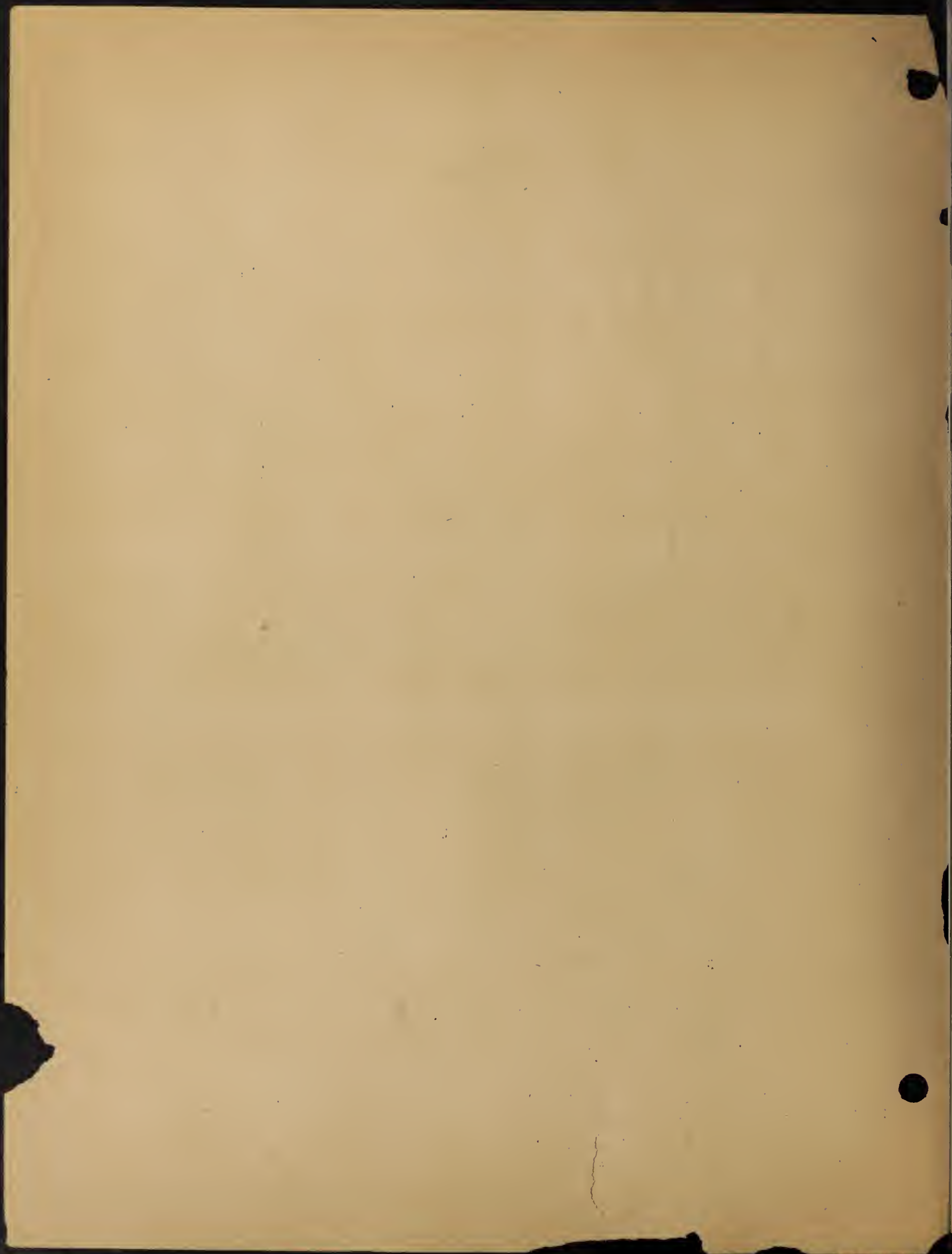
Colonel Phillips, a native of Reedsburg, Wisconsin, entered the Army Nurse Corps September 28, 1929. She served during World War II as Deputy Superintendent, Army Nurse Corps, Office of The Surgeon General, and later as Director of Nurses, Pacific Theater of Operations. A graduate of the former Army School of Nursing, Washington, D. C. and of Columbia University, she has been awarded the Legion of Merit and the Army Commendation Ribbon.

The retiring Superintendent, Colonel Blanchfield, had headed the Army Nurse Corps since June 1, 1943. A veteran of both World Wars, she was presented the first commission in the newly-created Regular Army Nurse Corps on July 18, 1947, by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower. Colonel Blanchfield has been credited by the Department of the Army with having contributed more than any other individual to the establishment of the Army Nurse Corps in a permanent commissioned status thereby winning full recognition, in place of relative rank, for Army Nurses.

Congratulating Colonel Phillips on her advancement to the post of Chief of The Army Nurse Corps, General Armstrong pointed out that the new Regular Army Nurse Corps provides the greatest incentives for career service the Army has ever been able to offer its nurses. "You have a great deal to offer the women of the nursing profession," he told the new Chief, "as well as a glorious tradition of service."

Due to increased number of inquiries regarding opportunity for commission in the Regular Army, the date for submission of application by qualified nurses who served satisfactorily in the Army Nurse Corps during World War II has been extended to 30 November 1947.

MORE





It is believed that with this extension an opportunity will have been given for information regarding the integration program to have reached all former Army nurses.

She said that the Regular Army Nurse Corps, even when raised to full strength, could supply fewer than half of the 6,420 nurses required for the interim Army, and the remainder of the Army's needs would be filled by Reserve Nurses who volunteered for extended active duty. Such Reserve Nurses on active duty, she added, receive the same benefits as Regular Army Nurses except for permanency of appointment and the privilege of retirement on the basis of service.

Colonel Phillips explained that the Army is now accepting applications from qualified nurses for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Only registered nurses, graduated from schools of nursing approved by the Surgeon General, are eligible, she said, and the age limitations are from 21 to 44 for applicants who served satisfactorily in the wartime Army Nurse Corps, and from 21 to 27 for nurses without previous military experience.

Benefits now provided by the Army for Reserve Nurses on extended active duty, according to Colonel Phillips, include opportunities for advancement in grade, longevity increases in pay, 30 days of leave annually with full pay and allowances, free medical care and hospitalization, rations allowance and a quarters allowance if suitable accommodations are not provided by the Army.

Application forms for Reserve commissions, Colonel Phillips said, may be obtained from the Office of The Surgeon General, Washington, D. C.; Army Area headquarters throughout the United States; or any general hospital.

- 2 -

END

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3:15 P. M.

**FUTURE RELEASE**

**PLEASE NOTE DATE**



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Public Information Division  
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October 3, 1947

GUARD RECRUITS 16% OF GOAL  
IN TWO WEEKS OF CAMPAIGN

The National Guard recruited 14,429 new men in the first two weeks of its nationwide recruiting campaign, Major General Kenneth F. Cramer, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, announced today.

"This far exceeds the 9,412 recruits we got during the entire month of August, and represents 16 percent of the quota of 88,888 we have set for the two months period," General Cramer said.

The campaign got under way September 16 at the direction of the President and will be concluded November 16.

Oklahoma, the first State to have all of its ground units Federally recognized, again led the way as it enlisted 1,529 men, or 84 percent of its entire quota, during the period from September 16 to September 27. In an auspicious start, the Oklahoma National Guard enlisted 1,056 men on the first day of the campaign.

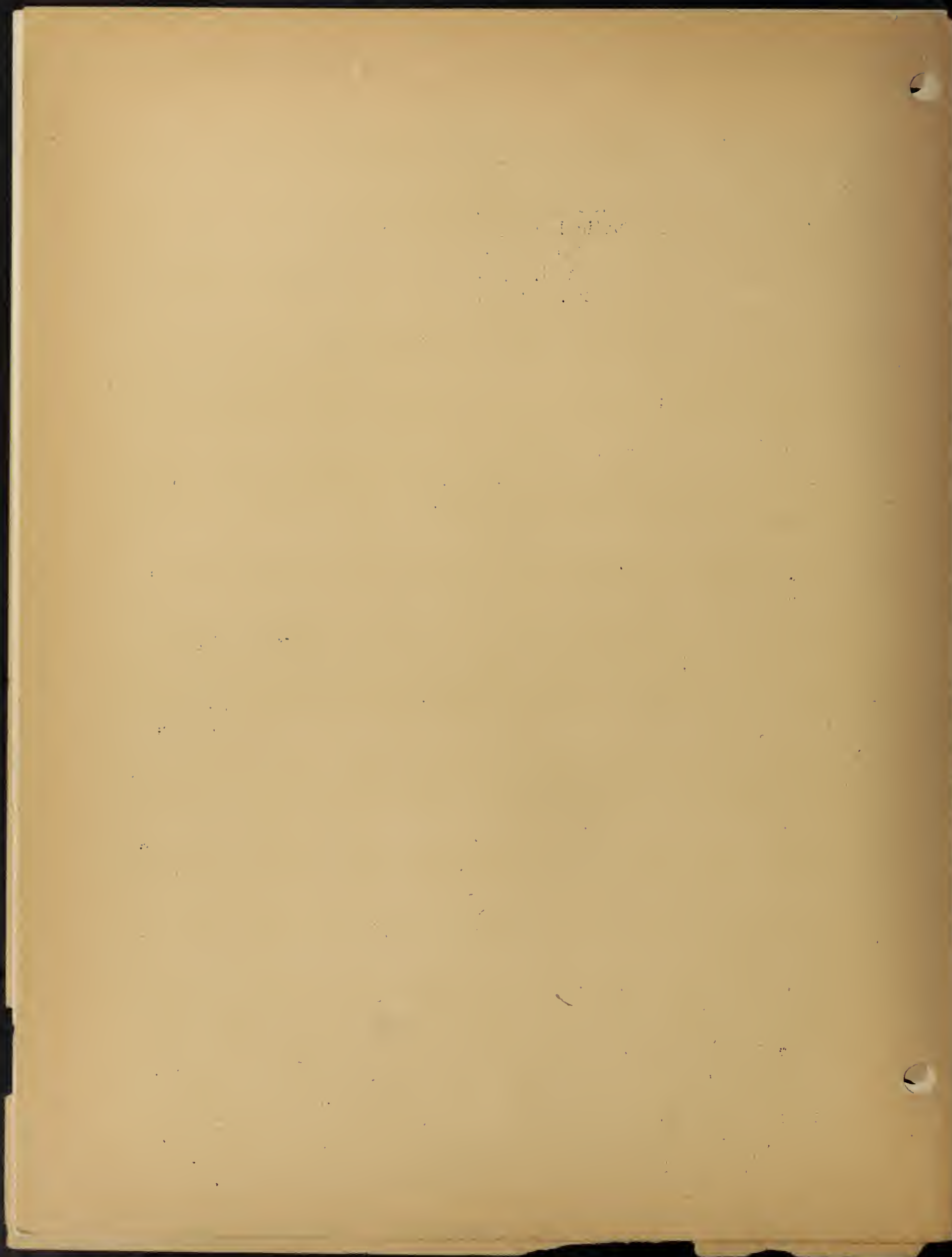
"Enlistments during the first week totaled 6,613, and during the second week 7,816, indicating a steady rise which should make it possible to achieve our goal," General Cramer said.

Buoyed by this record, the strength of the entire National Guard reached 134,314 on September 27.

Other States which made outstanding records in the initial phase of the campaign included:

Minnesota, which enlisted 813 men, or 44 percent of its 1,800 quota.  
Tennessee, which enlisted 685 men, or 38 percent of its 1,885 quota.  
Georgia, which enlisted 531 men, or 30 percent of its 1,755 quota.  
West Virginia, which enlisted 243 men, or 30 percent of its 780 quota.  
Wyoming, which enlisted 95 men, or 30 percent of its 290 quota.  
Maine, which enlisted 216 men, or 29 percent of its 735 quota.

MORE



Puerto Rico, which enlisted 343 men, or 26 percent of its 1,325 quota.  
Alabama, which enlisted 453 men, or 25 percent of its 1,600 quota.  
Massachusetts, which enlisted 809 men, or 23 percent of its 3,575 quota.  
Ohio, which enlisted 790 men, or 22 percent of its 3,570 quota.  
Connecticut, which enlisted 349 men, or 22 percent of its 1,525 quota.  
South Dakota, which enlisted 133 men, or 22 percent of its 605 quota.  
New Mexico, which enlisted 156 men, or 21 percent of its 530 quota.

Following is a complete tabulation of the recruiting results during the period from September 15 to September 27 in each of the 48 States, the Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia:



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**WAR DEPARTMENT**  
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| STATE          | ALI OTTRD<br>STRENGTH | STRENGTH<br>SEPT. 15 | CONTEST<br>OBJECTIVE | NEW<br>ENLISTMENTS | NET<br>GAIN | STRENGTH<br>SEPT. 27 |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Alabama        | 12,158                | 5,147                | 1,600                | 453                | 356         | 5,503                |
| Arizona        | 4,141                 | 453                  | 545                  | 103                | 97          | 550                  |
| Arkansas       | 7,450                 | 2,531                | 975                  | 234                | 226         | 2,757                |
| California     | 43,310                | 5,440                | 5,650                | 463                | 353         | 5,793                |
| Colorado       | 7,538                 | 1,356                | 985                  | 92                 | 78          | 1,434                |
| Connecticut    | 11,713                | 3,752                | 1,525                | 349                | 314         | 4,066                |
| Delaware       | 4,319                 | 665                  | 555                  | 40                 | 40          | 705                  |
| Dist. of Col.  | 4,071                 | 788                  | 535                  | 85                 | 83          | 871                  |
| Florida        | 9,635                 | 1,763                | 1,260                | 229                | 205         | 1,968                |
| Georgia        | 13,383                | 3,037                | 1,755                | 531                | 521         | 3,558                |
| Hawaii         | 7,748                 | 1,898                | 1,015                | 230                | 205         | 2,103                |
| Idaho          | 5,983                 | 963                  | 795                  | 153                | 149         | 1,112                |
| Illinois       | 38,384                | 4,632                | 4,960                | 385                | 376         | 5,008                |
| Indiana        | 17,609                | 1,403                | 2,300                | 78                 | 77          | 1,480                |
| Iowa           | 12,569                | 2,566                | 1,650                | 161                | 159         | 2,725                |
| Kansas         | 7,766                 | 1,064                | 1,015                | 99                 | 84          | 1,148                |
| Kentucky       | 8,161                 | 2,263                | 1,065                | 112                | 87          | 2,350                |
| Louisiana      | 11,307                | 2,603                | 1,480                | 128                | 121         | 2,724                |
| Maine          | 5,613                 | 1,592                | 735                  | 216                | 230         | 1,822                |
| Maryland       | 9,805                 | 1,877                | 1,280                | 138                | 131         | 2,008                |
| Massachusetts  | 27,338                | 5,370                | 3,575                | 809                | 690         | 6,060                |
| Michigan       | 24,700                | 4,160                | 3,230                | 427                | 343         | 4,503                |
| Minnesota      | 13,836                | 2,961                | 1,800                | 813                | 762         | 3,723                |
| Mississippi    | 7,000                 | 2,061                | 915                  | 120                | 80          | 2,141                |
| Missouri       | 13,638                | 3,091                | 1,790                | 357                | 271         | 3,362                |
| Montana        | 4,136                 | 303                  | 545                  | 83                 | 82          | 385                  |
| Nebraska       | 5,792                 | 741                  | 755                  | 52                 | 49          | 790                  |
| Nevada         | 913                   | 0                    | 100                  | 0                  | 0           | 0                    |
| New Hampshire  | 6,108                 | 424                  | 800                  | 95                 | 92          | 516                  |
| New Jersey     | 22,935                | 3,476                | 3,000                | 551                | 501         | 3,977                |
| New Mexico     | 4,028                 | 360                  | 530                  | 156                | 156         | 516                  |
| New York       | 62,777                | 4,661                | 8,100                | 706*               | 678*        | 5,339*               |
| North Carolina | 13,105                | 2,102                | 1,725                | 246                | 226         | 2,328                |
| North Dakota   | 4,573                 | 892                  | 590                  | 66                 | 50          | 942                  |
| Ohio           | 27,171                | 4,334                | 3,570                | 790                | 750         | 5,034                |
| Oklahoma       | 14,079                | 4,818                | 1,828                | 1,529              | 1,350       | 6,168                |
| Oregon         | 12,058                | 1,108                | 1,590                | 111                | 100         | 1,208                |
| Pennsylvania   | 40,895                | 7,324                | 5,350                | 147                | 147         | 7,471                |
| Puerto Rico    | 10,061                | 3,488                | 1,325                | 343                | 311         | 3,799                |
| Rhode Island   | 5,572                 | 967                  | 730                  | 49                 | 50          | 1,017                |
| South Carolina | 12,171                | 3,993                | 1,600                | 159                | 114         | 4,107                |
| South Dakota   | 4,674                 | 1,317                | 605                  | 133                | 121         | 1,438                |
| Tennessee      | 14,361                | 3,321                | 1,885                | 685                | 650         | 3,971                |
| Texas          | 30,124                | 5,280                | 3,925                | 487                | 483         | 5,763                |
| Utah           | 4,604                 | 808                  | 595                  | 76                 | 75          | 883                  |
| Vermont        | 4,207                 | 1,265                | 535                  | 78                 | 59          | 1,324                |
| Virginia       | 12,302                | 2,087                | 1,610                | 289                | 276         | 2,363                |
| Washington     | 12,547                | 1,372                | 1,650                | 149                | 126         | 1,498                |
| West Virginia  | 5,918                 | 1,007                | 780                  | 243                | 233         | 1,240                |
| Wisconsin      | 14,334                | 1,612                | 1,885                | 306                | 299         | 1,911                |
| Wyoming        | 2,253                 | 708                  | 290                  | 95                 | 94          | 802                  |
| Unallotted     | 660                   | None                 | None                 | None               | None        | None                 |
| TOTAL          | 681,096               | 121,204              | 88,888               | 14,429             | 13,110      | 134,314              |

\*Incomplete Report

-3-

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October 3, 1947

QUARTERMASTER CORPS RESEARCH PROGRAM  
DESCRIBED IN NEW BOOKLET

Research and development objectives of the Quartermaster Corps during the fiscal year 1948 are explained in a volume published today by the Quartermaster Corps.

Brigadier General W. H. Middleswart, Chief of the Military Planning Division, Office of The Quartermaster General, said the publication is intended to further coordinated effort between scientific and industrial organizations and the QMC research and development agencies.

The book contains brief abstracts of all Quartermaster Corps-sponsored projects in the fields of chemicals, clothing, leather and footwear, fuels and lubricants, mechanical equipment, plastics, foods and containers, and textiles.

It is available at the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce.

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October 3, 1947

REGULAR ARMY APPOINTMENTS  
OFFERED TO 153 NURSES

Recess appointments in the Regular Army were tendered this week by the President of the United States to 153 officers and former officers of the Army Nurse Corps, 31 Hospital Dietitians and 19 Physical Therapists. All had served as temporary officers and reserve officers during World War II.

In addition, appointments were also tendered to three Occupational Therapists who have been serving as civilian employees in the Army Medical Department. This marks the first time that the Department of the Army has given commissioned officer status to Occupational Therapists. The three appointed as the first members of the Occupational Therapist Section of the Women's Medical Specialist Corps are:

First Lieutenant Mabel M. Eisele, Bennet, Nebraska  
Second Lieutenant Ellen M. Lund, 27 Richards Road, Watertown,  
Massachusetts.  
Second Lieutenant Vivian L. Strickler, 306 Cimarron Avenue,  
LaJunta, Colorado.

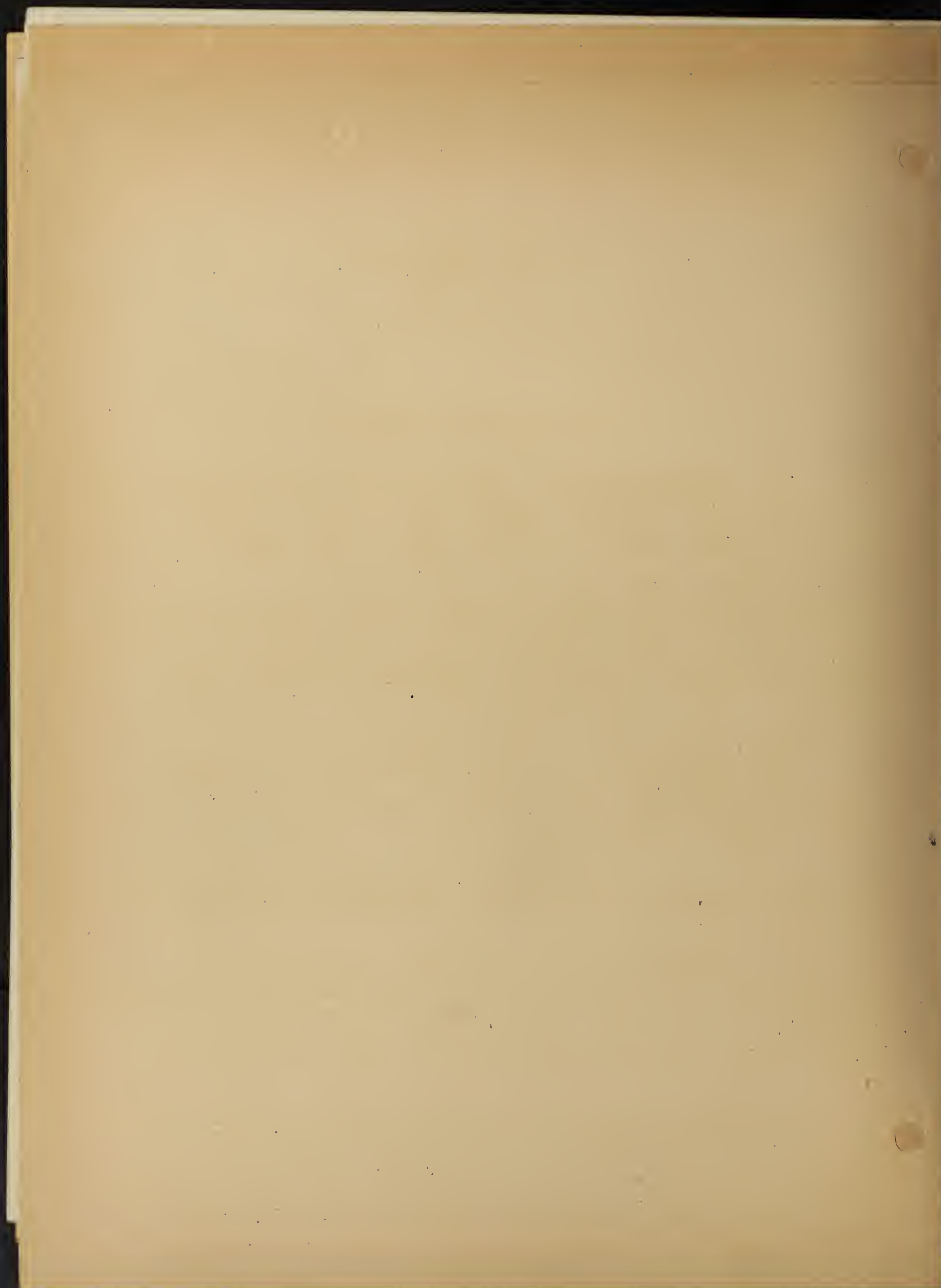
All of the newly appointed officers will execute their oaths of office at special ceremonies to be held at Army Hospitals and Army Headquarters in the United States or overseas.

These appointments, made as the result of an act of Congress establishing the Army Nurse Corps and the Women's Medical Specialist Corps as a part of the Regular Army, represent the first increment in this integration program. The Women's Medical Specialist Corps is composed of the Hospital Dietitian Section, Occupational Therapy Section and Physical Therapy Section.

The list of 19 officers tendered appointments in the Physical Therapist Section of the Women's Medical Specialist Corps includes the name of Major Emma E. Vogel, of 304 Nicolette Avenue, Mankato, Minnesota, who has had continuous service for the past 28 years with the Medical Department. During World War II Major Vogel was director of physical therapists, Office of the Surgeon General, and was awarded the Legion of Merit for outstanding performance of duty in this capacity.

MORE





The deadline date for applications in the Women's Medical Specialist Corps has been extended from September 30 to November 30, 1947.

- 2 -

END

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SECOND DIVISION TROOPS TRAIN  
FOR EXERCISE 'YUKON'

The first contingent of troops from the famed Second Infantry (Indianhead) Division scheduled to participate in Exercise "Yukon" this winter are now completing their final training in preparation for their departure to Alaska, General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, announced today.

The first company has departed from its home station at Fort Lewis, Washington, for the advance training area at Ranger Creek Camp near the snowy slopes of Mount Rainier. There the troops will receive instruction in the use and care of clothing and equipment necessary for their stay in the far north. It will emplane for the exercise area at Big Delta, Alaska, about November.

The exercise which is being pioneered by the first contingent will be followed in successive stages by other units from the division until four augmented rifle companies have participated in exercise "Yukon." The project will continue until the first of March of next year, and each company will remain in Alaska for a period of approximately three weeks.

The initial phase of the training program, which got under way early in August, included familiarization with C-32 Cargo planes. This training was conducted by members of the 82nd Airborne Division from Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Hours were spent in loading and lashing drills in order to familiarize all personnel with methods used to avoid shifting of the cargo while the planes are flying through rough arctic air. Each of the C-32s to be used in the exercise are capable of carrying a load of 11,000 pounds, or 40 men with their individual equipment.

The primary purpose of exercise "Yukon" is to develop doctrine, tactics, technique and organization for arctic operations.

Each of the four augmented rifle companies to make the trip to the rugged, mountainous area surrounding Big Delta will participate in a tactical problem. This will call for each of the companies to organize a defense for one of five airstrips located within the mainland of Alaska. The troops will be transported by air and will carry supplies deemed sufficient for the duration of the problem. If necessary, their supplies will be augmented by air.

In addition to performing the tactical exercise, the troops in Alaska will subject various types of specialized items of equipment and clothing designed for use in far northern areas to user tests in deep snow and frigid weather. Among the items of equipment to be tested are improved arctic tents made of spun nylon. An improved tent heater will also be given a try-out.

In commenting on exercise "Yukon" Major General Paul W. Kendall, Commanding General of the Indianhead Division, and wartime commander of the 88th Infantry Division, in Italy, said, "With the defense of Alaska considered of prime

MORE



importance, these exercises are expected to point the way to the development of tactics, strategy and materiel to successfully carry on operations in the far north.

END

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October 7, 1947

SEVENTH ARMORED VETS TO MEET  
AT FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND

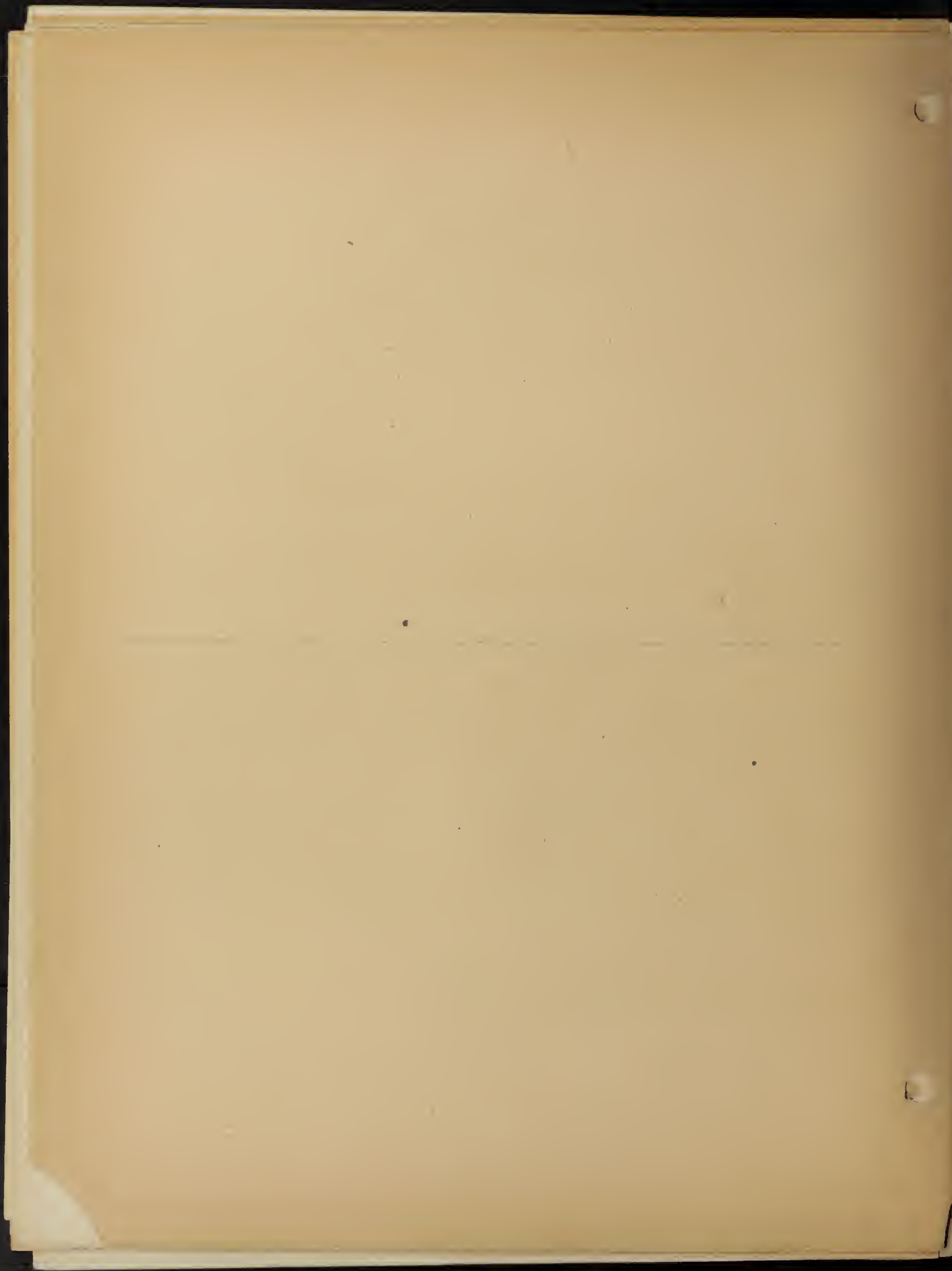
Veterans of the 7th Armored Division Association will hold their first reunion at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, November 1 and 2. John P. Oliver, 2517 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., is the Division Association general manager.

The 7th Armored (Lucky Seventh) Division was organized in March 1942, and after combat training at Camp Polk, Louisiana, and Fort Benning, Georgia, departed for the European Theater of Operations in June 1944. The division took part in the fighting in Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes, and at the close of the war had met with Russian forces on the Baltic Sea. Upon returning to the United States in October 1945, the division was inactivated at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia.

Mr. Oliver said Service Club No. 1 at Fort Meade has been made available to the Association for a Convention Hall. Quarters for single officers and those not accompanied by their families also have been made available. Those veterans who bring their families may obtain accommodations in the Hostess House, provided reservations are made by October 15 with Mr. Oliver. All former personnel of the 7th Armored, members and non-members of the Association, are invited to attend.

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October 9, 1947

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OKLAHOMA FIRST TO SURPASS ITS QUOTA  
IN NATIONAL GUARD RECRUITING CAMPAIGN

Oklahoma enlisted 1,912 men during the first three weeks of Operation 88,888, the National Guard Recruiting Campaign, to become the first State to exceed its quota, Major General Kenneth F. Cramer, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, announced today.

Its quota for the two-month campaign which extends to November 16 was 1,828, or 13 per cent of its allotted strength. The nationwide goal of the campaign directed by the President of the United States is 88,888, a man a minute or 13 per cent of the total troop basis of 681,096 which it is expected to achieve by January 1, 1951.

Home of the 45th "Thunderbird" Division, Oklahoma enlisted 1056 men on National Guard Day, September 16, the first day of the campaign; 1,101 in the first week; 428 in the second week and 383 in the third week.

With the lift given by its early success, the Oklahoma National Guard raised its strength to 6,435 as of October 3, 1947.

General Cramer sent the following telegram of congratulations to Brigadier General Roy W. Kenny, The Adjutant General of Oklahoma:

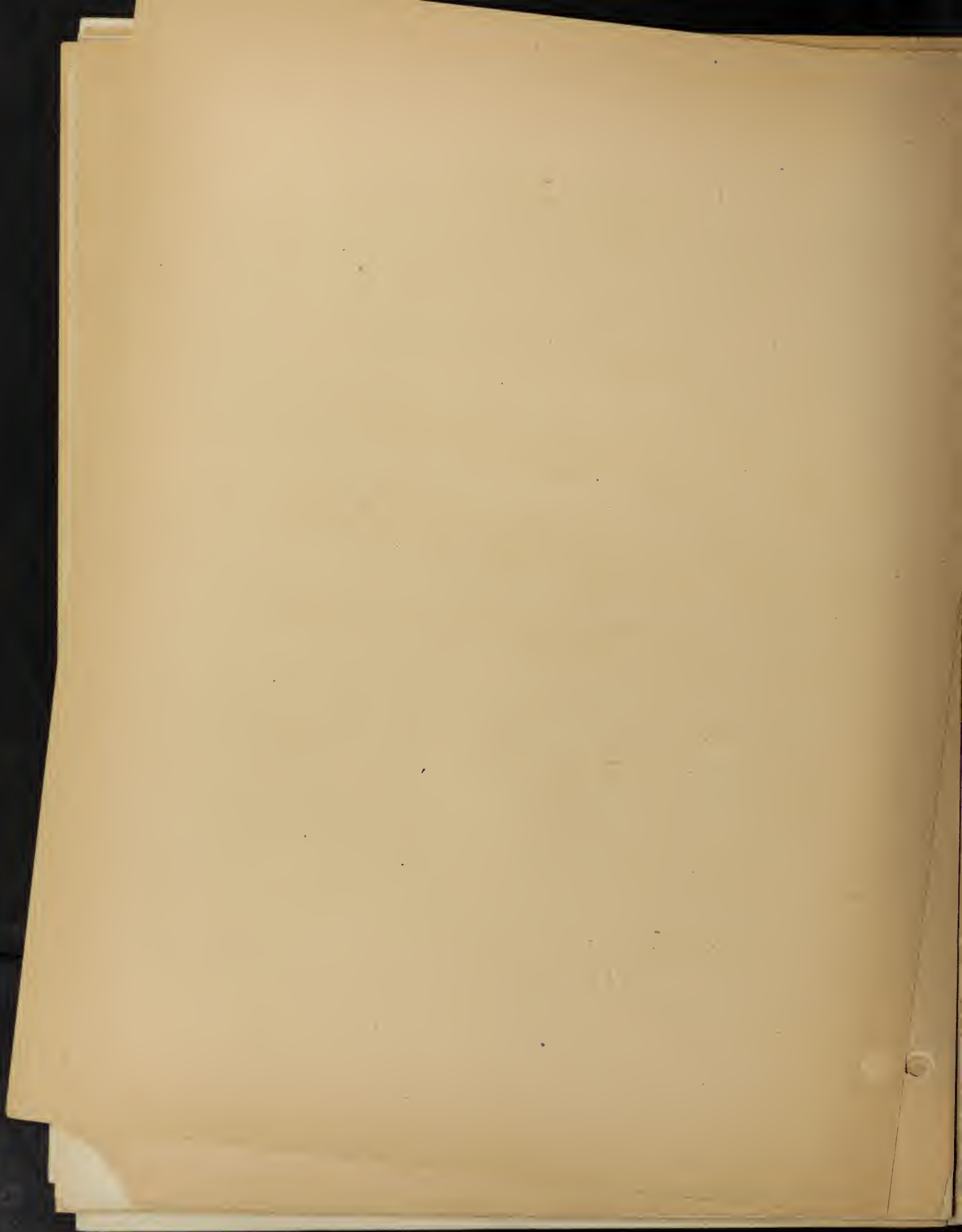
"Congratulations. You have done it again.

Oklahoma was the first state to have all of its ground units Federally recognized, and now is the first State to surpass its quota in the current recruiting campaign.

My best wishes in your continued efforts to become the first State to reach its full, allotted strength."

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October 10, 1947

## JOINT ARMY-AIR FORCE RELEASE

### PERMANENT WARRANTS SCHEDULED FOR 5,000

Under a program designed to offer permanent warrant officer status to qualified enlisted men through competitive examinations, the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force today announced that on January 1 they would open a 5,000-man procurement program for a permanent Warrant Officer Corps.

Part of a broad career guidance schedule, the plan envisions the progressive advancement of enlisted men from the grade of private to the equivalent of major--the fourth warrant officer grade. All four warrant officer grades will carry with them pay and allowances equivalent to those of the four lower commissioned officer grades.

To establish this program within the Army and Air Force Departments, legislation will be submitted jointly to the 80th Congress, the announcement said.

Following the submission of applications for permanent warrant officer status beginning January 1, appointments will be made in the summer of 1948. An Army-Air Force Circular in preparation will explain procedures on procurement and submission of applications.

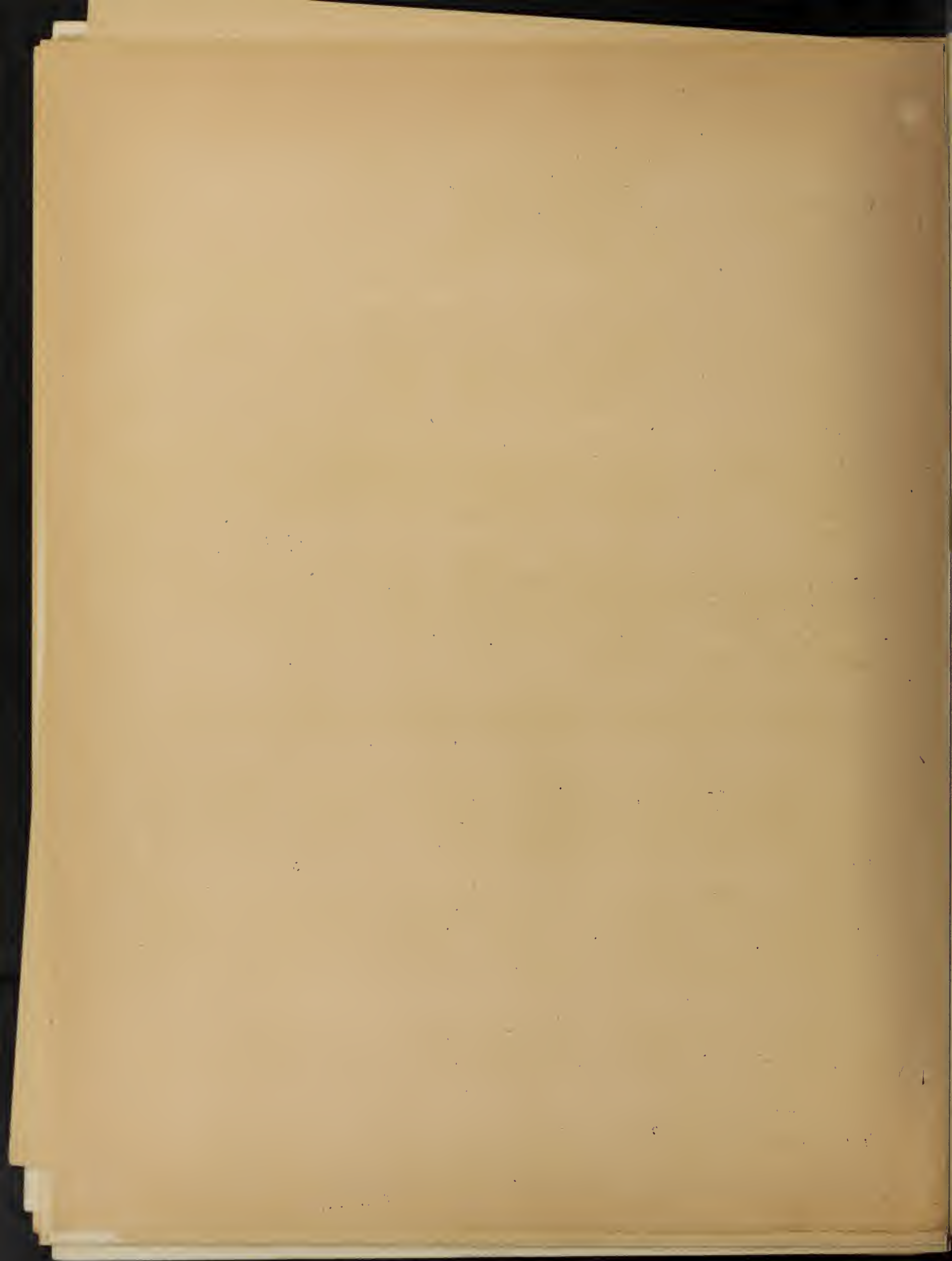
It was pointed out that all present permanent warrant officers and those holding letters of selection for permanent warrants will be integrated into the new structure on an equitable basis, with recognition to be given for wartime service, efficiency, and age. Men in these categories will not make application for appointment.

Following the initial procurement, temporary warrant officers will be permitted to compete with enlisted men for the next two years for permanent appointments. Thereafter, all appointments will be made only by advancement from enlisted grades.

Eligible to apply under the initial program are:

Enlisted men in the first grade (First sergeant or master sergeant). MORE





Enlisted men in the first three grades (First or master sergeant, technical sergeant and staff sergeant), who on VE Day or subsequently held the first enlisted grade in any of the armed forces.

Enlisted men in the first three grades who on December 7, 1941 were serving in any grade in any of the armed forces.

Temporary warrant officers.

Temporary commissioned officers. This initial program will permit temporary officers to apply in order to give competent wartime temporary officers a one-time opportunity for appointment as permanent warrant officers, and also to afford the many enlisted men who attained and now hold officer positions in World War II to make application without requiring their relief from active duty.

All applicants must be on active duty on date of application. All appointments under the initial 5,000-man procurement will be in the lowest present warrant officer grade--Warrant Officer, Junior Grade--either in the Army or Air Force. Upon legislative approval of the proposed four permanent warrant officer grades, all men holding permanent career warrants will be readjusted in grade in order to spread the total number over all four grades. This will be done equitably, with credit given for wartime service, efficiency, and age.

- 2 -

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I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

October 15, 1947

# HIGHER GRADES AUTHORIZED TO FILL NATIONAL GUARD MEDICAL VACANCIES

Authority has been granted the National Guard to fill vacancies for medical officers by assignment of qualified doctors who are one grade higher than that authorized by applicable tables of organization, Major General Kenneth F. Cramer, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, announced today.

"This should alleviate to a great extent the serious shortage of medical officers which has retarded the organization of the new National Guard" he said. Enlistments have been delayed because of lack of qualified medical personnel to give physical examinations.

"This action is particularly timely, as it comes while we are in the midst of a recruiting campaign to obtain 88,888 additional men in the National Guard. Enlistments should increase as additional doctors become available to give the required physical examinations."

Medical officers have been reluctant to join the National Guard in many cases because they were separated from the Army in grades higher than those authorized in tables of organization.

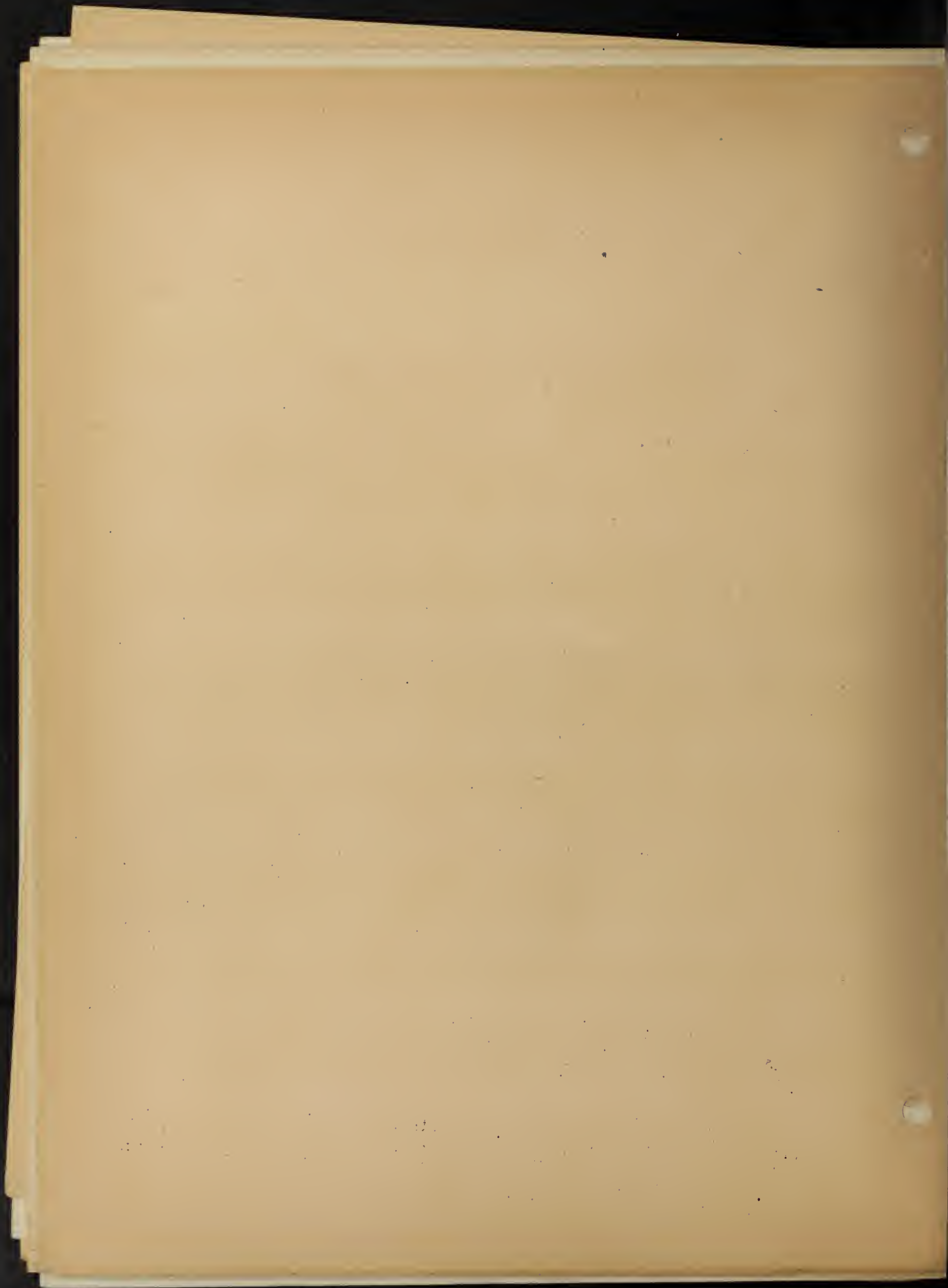
The typical Medical Detachment of an infantry regiment, for example, is authorized five medical officers; one major and four captains or first lieutenants. A battalion is authorized two medical officers, captains or first lieutenants.

Under this new authority, the regimental medical detachment, for example, could utilize one lieutenant colonel and two to four majors. The battalion could utilize two majors.

"The necessity for filling medical vacancies is immediate if we are to meet our quota in the recruiting campaign and attain our phased strength objectives," General Cramer said.

It is planned that the National Guard will reach a strength of 271,000 ground and air troops by June, 1948. The strength as of October 4, 1947, was 141,096 with six weeks remaining of the recruiting campaign which ends November 16, 1947. A total of 22,169 men enlisted in federally recognized units during the period from September 16 to October 4, 1947.

MORE



Medical officers allotted to the National Guard approximate one per cent of total strength. At present strength there should be approximately 1,400 doctors commissioned in the National Guard instead of the 318 on the rolls as of August 31, 1947.

The new policy takes effect provided:

1. No officer is available in the proper grade, or one grade junior to that specified for the vacancy in question.
2. The officer concerned has held the higher grade while on active duty or by virtue of an Officers Reserve Corps appointment thereto.
3. Officers so assigned will be in grades up to and including the grade of colonel only.
4. An officer so assigned will be replaced immediately upon availability of a qualified officer in the proper grade or one grade junior to that specified.

General Cramer urged all qualified medical officers to take advantage of the new policy, as their services are urgently needed if the National Guard is to be an effective part of the national defense.

- 2 -

END

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**FUTURE RELEASE**

**PLEASE NOTE DATE**



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OCT 21 1947

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

October 15, 1947

ENGINEERS CONSOLIDATE  
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

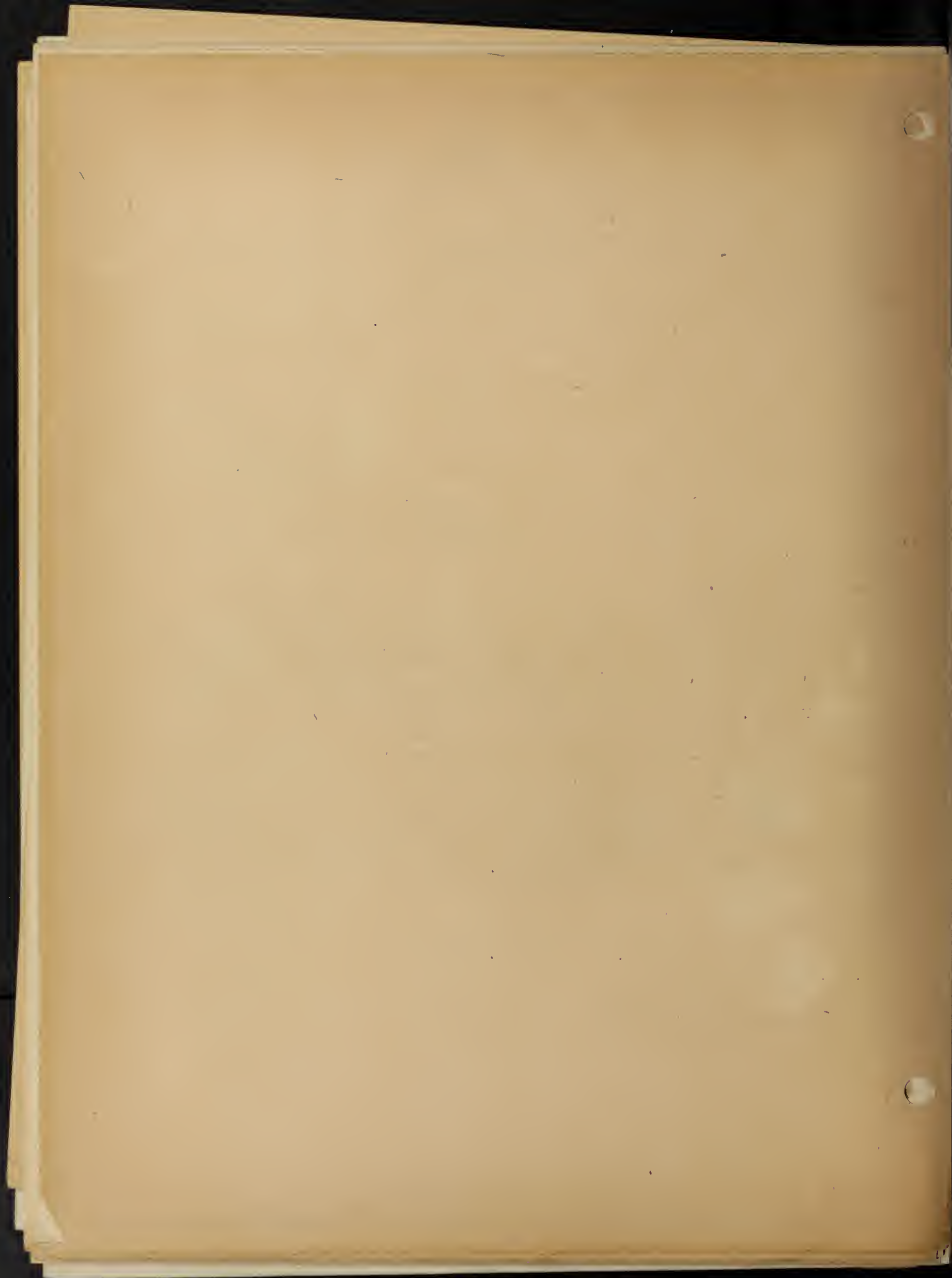
All military construction in the Baltimore, Maryland, District, Corps of Engineers, has been placed under the supervision of the Washington, D. C. District, the Army announced today. Flood control and rivers and harbors projects, and all Veterans Administration hospitals being constructed by the Corps of Engineers in the Baltimore District remains under the control of the Baltimore Office.

Under the new arrangement, Colonel Donald G. White, Washington District Engineer, takes over about \$3,500,000 worth of additional construction to complete the Baltimore District program. He becomes responsible for military construction at all installations of the Second Army within the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, and part of Northern Virginia.

Consolidation of the military construction projects heretofore under the two Districts is part of an economy program to expedite the handling of this type of work. Recognizing the great decrease in the amount of construction since the end of the last war, districts performing military construction have been consolidated wherever possible, according to Lieutenant General R. A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers.

END

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October 16, 1947

I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

ARMY WILL EXPEDITE  
DEPENDENTS' MOVEMENTS

Army personnel undergoing transfer from Italy to the European Command will be joined as promptly as possible by families now in the United States and for whom transportation has been requested, the Department of the Army announced today. In the case of personnel whose dependents are with them in Italy, transfers will be concurrent.

Owing to uncertainty over the duration of the stay of U. S. forces in Italy many officers and enlisted men of the first three grades have been without their families for extended periods. The withdrawal of American troops from Italy and the transfer of many to Germany and Austria makes it possible to expedite the reunion of these men with their families.

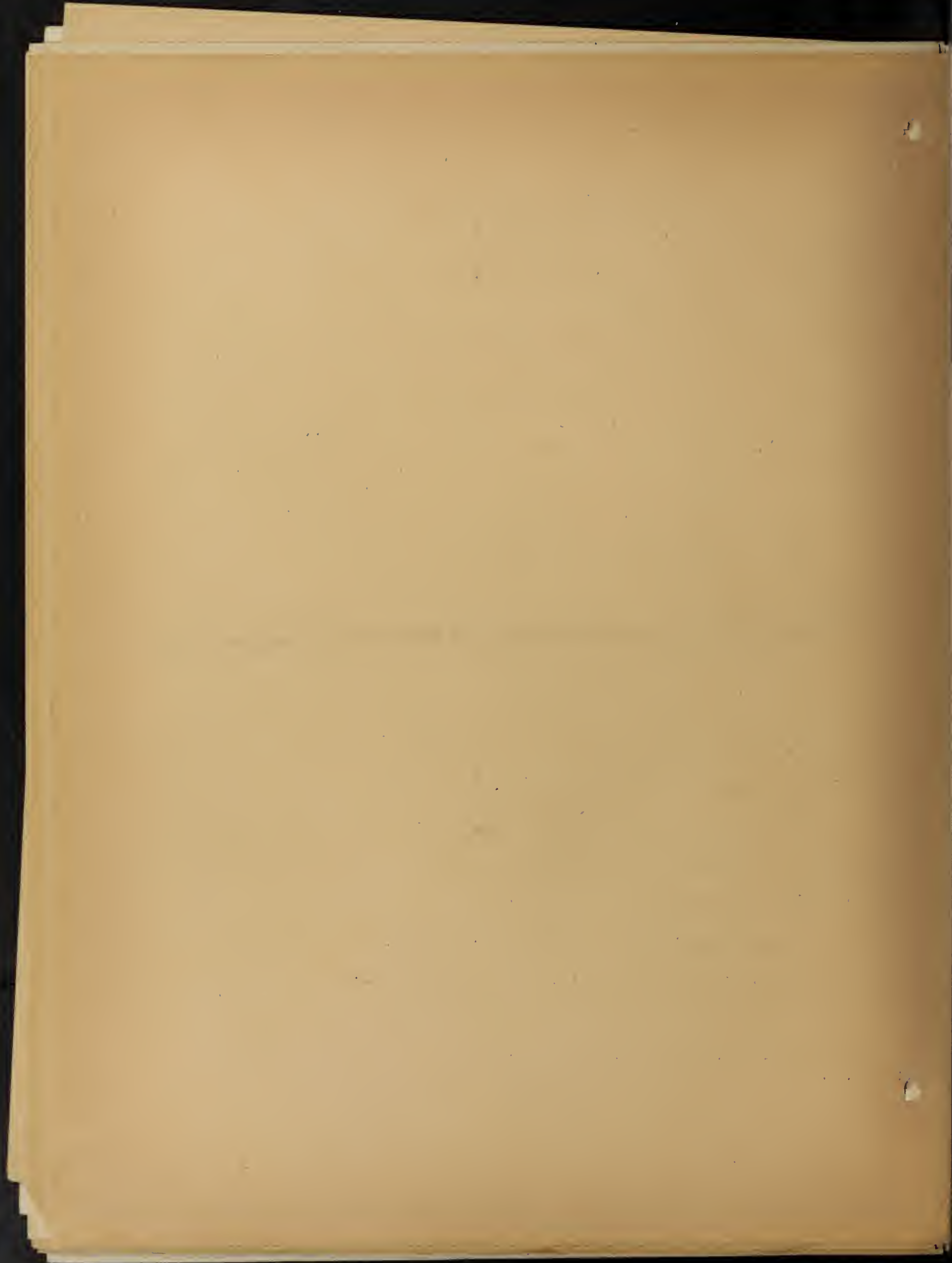
Dates of transfer of personnel who have requested transportation and quarters for their dependents will be matched as closely as possible with the movement of families to Germany.

Families concerned will receive detailed instructions in connection with their move, from Army Headquarters nearest their homes.

END

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October 16, 1947

I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

AIR FORCE'S XB-47  
STARTS TAXI TESTS

The United States Air Force's latest jet bomber, the Boeing XB-47, has commenced its taxi tests at Boeing Field, Seattle, Washington, preparatory to its initial flight.

The first taxi test was made yesterday with Robert Robbins and Scott Olsen of the Boeing Company at the controls. The test was made at low speed, with only two engines in operation. Brakes, steering mechanism and ground stability proved satisfactory. Prior to the taxi test, all component parts, including the six General Electric jet engines and the tandem landing gear, had been tested.

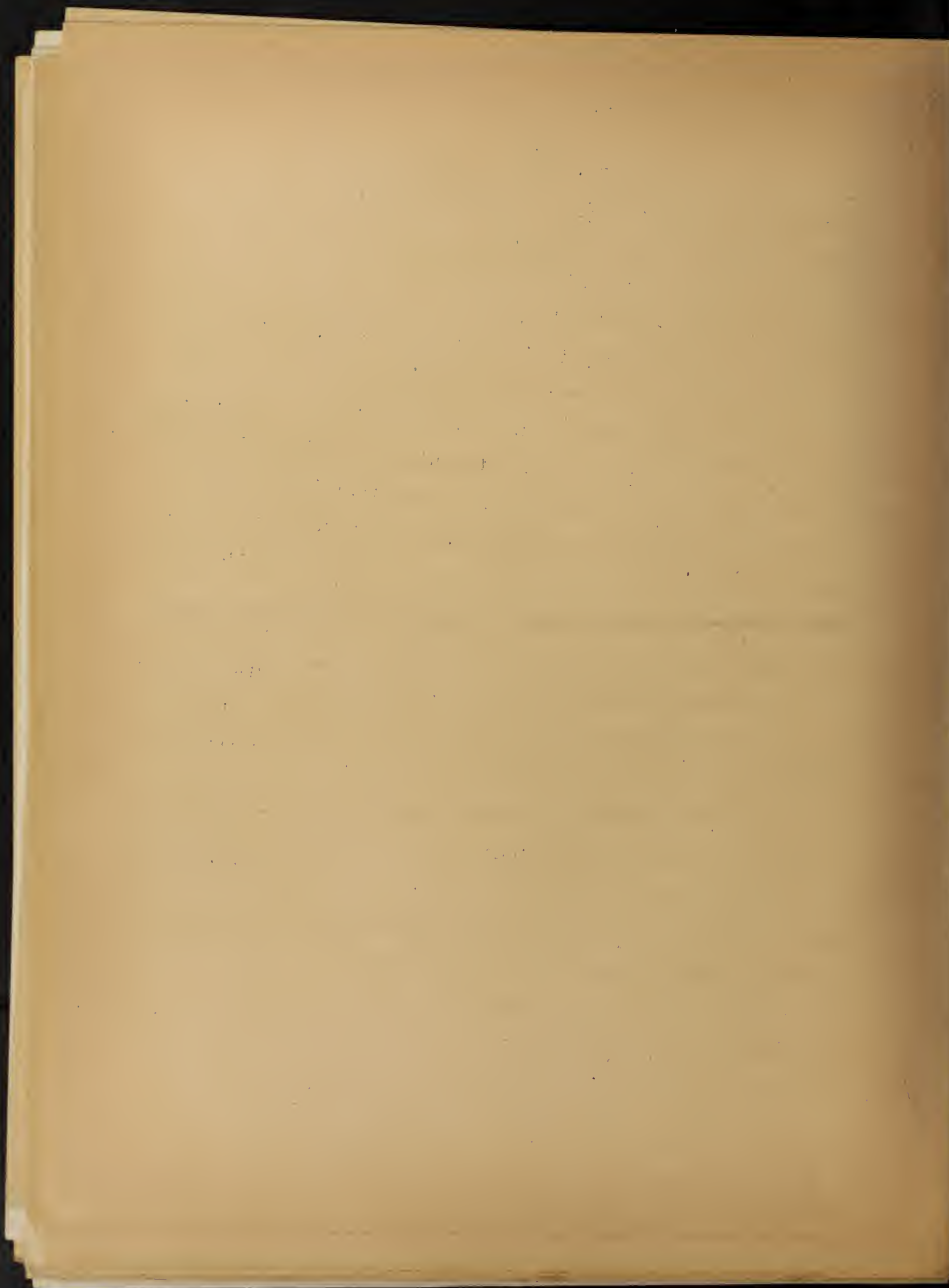
A radical new bomber design, the XB-47 employs sharply sweptback wing and tail surfaces, used for the first time on any bomber. Four of the engines are mounted in pairs slung under the inboard sections of each wing. One additional engine is mounted near each wing tip.

The plane's dimensions are similar to those of the war-famous Boeing B-29 Superfortress. Wing span is approximately 116 feet, and length is approximately 108 feet.

END

Pictures are available in USAF Picture Section, Room 3D 1031, Extension 74824.

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October 16, 1947

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NATIONAL GUARD TO PARTICIPATE  
IN INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE PROGRAM

Selected National Guard officers will be introduced in the basic problems of economic mobilization by the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Major General Kenneth F. Cramer, Chief, National Guard Bureau, announced today.

Under a special program set up by the service school, a series of six two-weeks courses, one each month, will be conducted for National Guard and Reserve officers, educators, and industrial executives during the period January through June, 1948.

The National Guard has been given a quota of one officer for each State, Territory and the District of Columbia. Officers selected, to be nominated by the various States, will, in general, be above the rank of major, with outstanding service records whose wartime assignments would be at the policy-making level.

The courses will be conducted by a specially trained group of Army and Navy officers from the ICAF faculty. They will be given in cities located in important industrial centers in the six Army areas.

Beginning January 12, 1948, the first six courses will be conducted in New Orleans, Birmingham, San Francisco, New York City, Pittsburgh and Chicago, respectively. The same cities may not be selected each year, according to the Industrial College announcement but it is expected that courses would be conducted "in the larger industrial areas each year, and in the smaller industrial areas every two or three years."

National Guard officers chosen for the courses from the States will attend at the scheduled cities in their respective Army areas. Candidates from Hawaii will attend at San Francisco, those from Puerto Rico at New Orleans or at Birmingham, and from the District of Columbia at New York City.

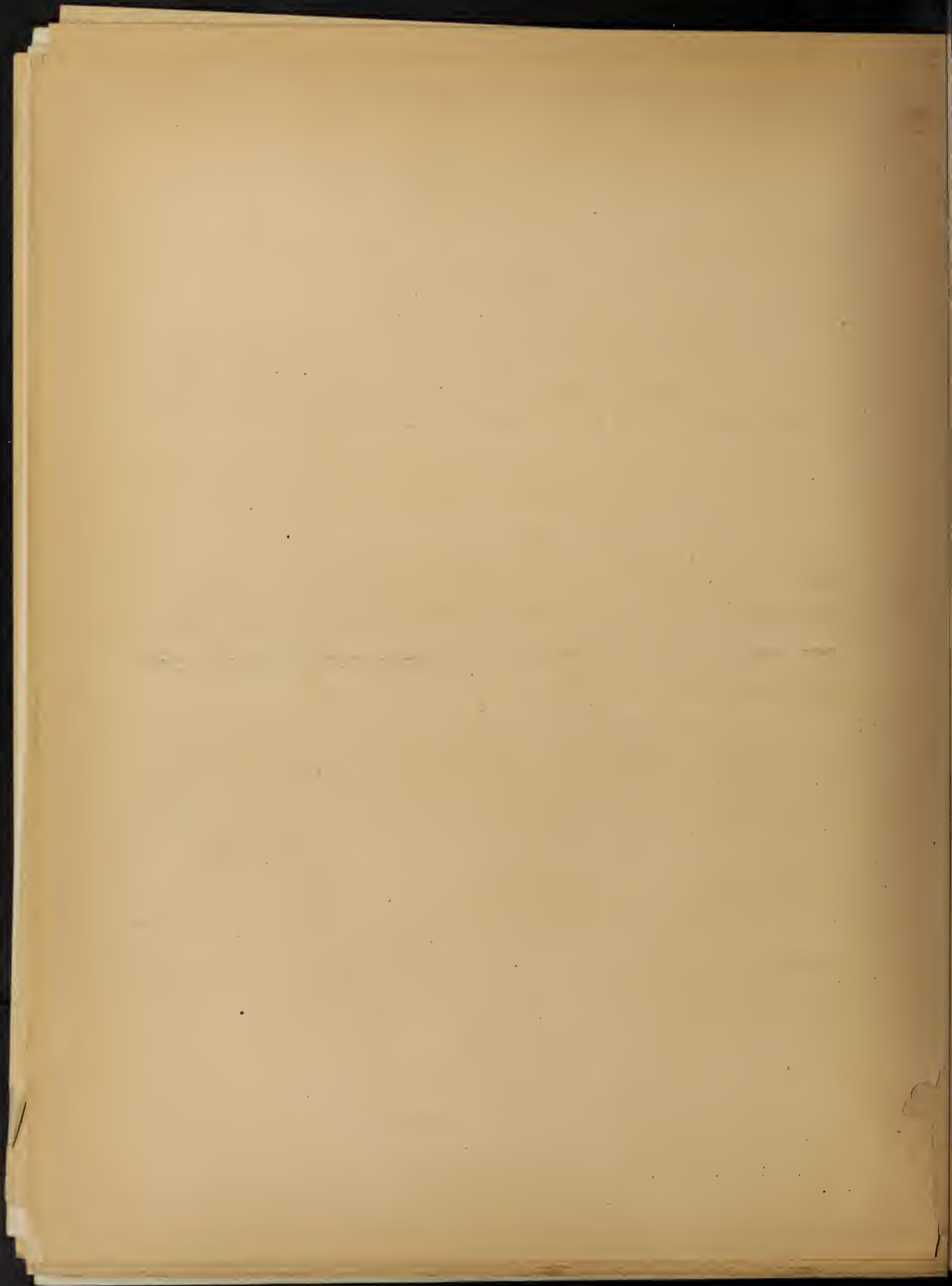
According to a statement by the Industrial College, the courses, modeled after the complete course now given at the College, are calculated to "Inculcate and foster interest on the part of National Guard, Reserve officers, educators and executives of industry in problems incident to economic mobilization...and to supply a group of National Guard and Reserve officers instructed in the fundamentals of industrial mobilization to augment the group of Regular officers trained in the complete course in Washington."

It was also pointed out that the proposed courses are "the best practicable means of reaching the type of National Guard and Reserve officer and industrialist who will be invaluable in accomplishing the prompt mobilization of industry in an emergency."

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October 24, 1947  
NOV 4 1947

NATIONAL GUARD ENLISTS  
8,023 MEN IN WEEK

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

National Guard enlistments rose to 8,023 for the week ending October 18, bringing total new enlistments to 38,174 since the nation-wide recruiting campaign started September 16, 1947, at the direction of President Truman.

"This is the highest weekly total so far and indicates that the recruiting campaign is gathering momentum," Major General Kenneth F. Cramer, Chief, National Guard Bureau, declared.

The new enlistments brought the strength of the National Guard in the 48 States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia to 155,823 men. Goal of the two-month campaign which ends November 16 is 88,888 new recruits or a man a minute.

Maine became the third State to exceed its campaign quota by enlisting 183 men during the week for a total of 743. Its quota for the nine-week drive was 735 recruits.

Oklahoma and Wyoming were the first and second States, respectively, to exceed their quotas. They also became the first two States to surpass their campaign quotas through net gains. Net gains of the various States are running on an average of 10 per cent below enlistments as the result of discharges of guardsmen who move from the State or are otherwise unable to attend drills for acceptable reasons.

Oklahoma, with a quota of 1,828, took 2,444 new recruits for a net gain of 1,984. Wyoming, with a quota of 290, enlisted 349 men for a net gain of 324.

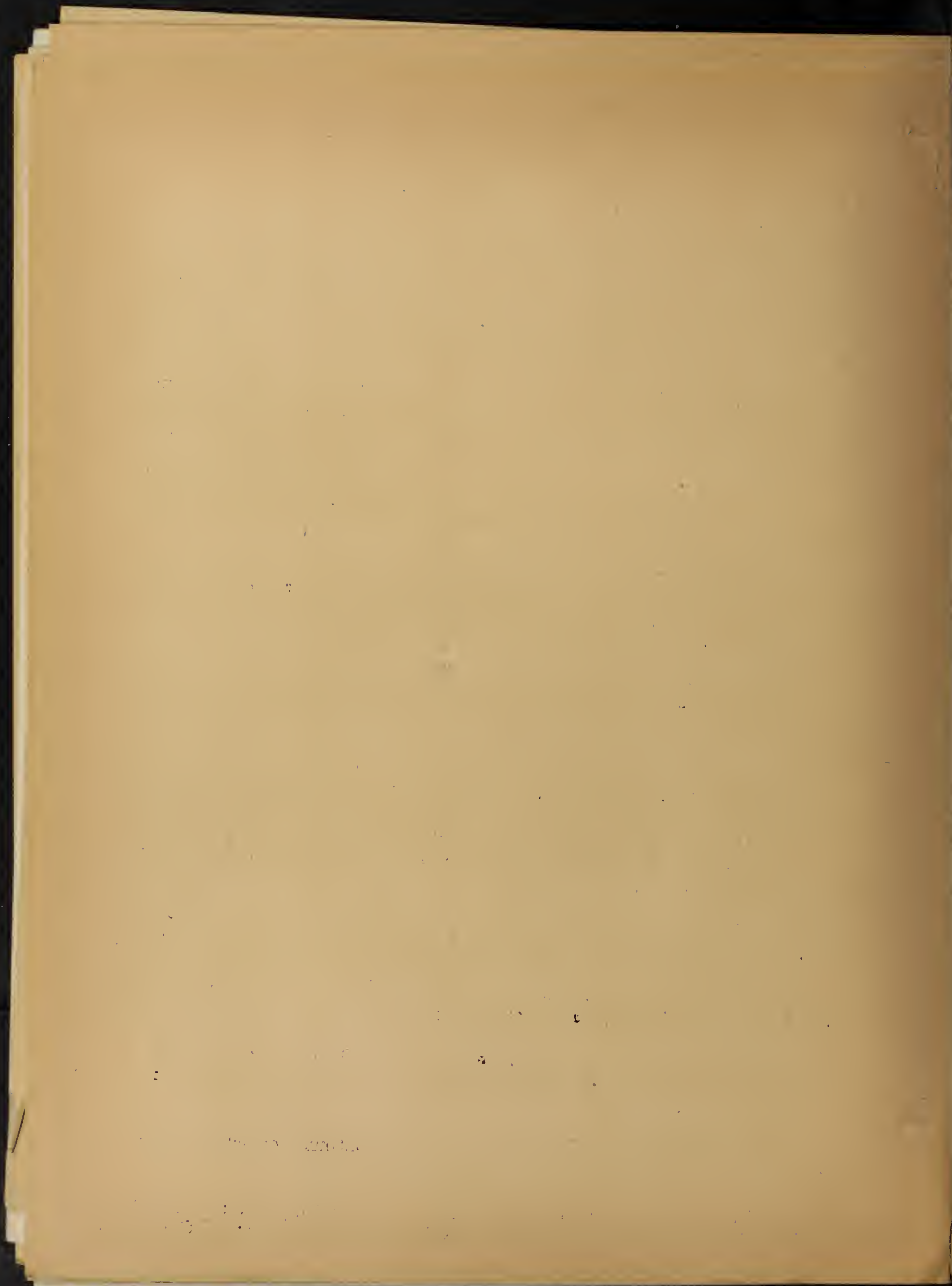
General Cramer sent the following telegram to Brigadier General George M. Carter, The Adjutant General of Maine:

"My sincere congratulations to you and the Governor of Maine for the achievement of your State in becoming the third State to surpass its quota during the current drive.

"My best wishes for the success of your continued efforts to reach full strength."

Following is a complete tabulation of the recruiting results in each of the 48 States, the Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia:

MORE





| STATE                | Percentage of Goal Reached | Enlistments Sept. 16-Oct. 18 | Contest Objective | Enlist. Oct. 12-18 | Strength Oct. 18 |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 Oklahoma           | 134                        | 2,444                        | 1,828             | 269                | 6,802            |
| 2 Wyoming            | 120                        | 349                          | 290               | 57                 | 1,032            |
| 3 Maine              | 101                        | 743                          | 735               | 183                | 2,315            |
| 4 New Mexico         | 95                         | 504                          | 530               | 56                 | 343              |
| 5 Tennessee          | 91                         | 1,723                        | 1,885             | 319                | 4,941            |
| 6 Puerto Rico        | 91                         | 1,211                        | 1,325             | 225                | 4,587            |
| 7 Minnesota          | 88                         | 1,583                        | 1,800             | 239                | 4,442            |
| 8 Arkansas           | 85                         | 830                          | 975               | 118                | 3,284            |
| 9 Alabama            | 75                         | 1,197                        | 1,600             | 284                | 6,092            |
| 10 Arizona           | 74                         | 404                          | 545               | 144                | 338              |
| 11 West Virginia     | 66                         | 514                          | 780               | 67                 | 1,493            |
| 12 Hawaii            | 63                         | 636                          | 1,015             | 118                | 2,474            |
| 13 New Jersey        | 59                         | 1,762                        | 3,000             | 445                | 5,155            |
| 14 Connecticut       | 58                         | 882                          | 1,525             | 170                | 4,567            |
| 15 Ohio              | 56                         | 2,015                        | 3,570             | 385                | 6,272            |
| 16 Wisconsin         | 54                         | 1,016                        | 1,885             | 213                | 2,616            |
| 17 Idaho             | 54                         | 433                          | 795               | 62                 | 1,369            |
| 18 Massachusetts     | 53                         | 1,889                        | 3,575             | 363                | 7,164            |
| 19 Missouri          | 53                         | 948                          | 1,790             | 150                | 3,895            |
| 20 Georgia           | 51                         | 887                          | 1,755             | 86                 | 3,800            |
| 21 South Dakota      | 51                         | 306                          | 605               | 37                 | 1,551            |
| 22 Florida           | 49                         | 620                          | 1,260             | 139                | 2,343            |
| 23 Nebraska          | 48                         | 359                          | 755               | 225                | 1,094            |
| 24 Mississippi       | 44                         | 400                          | 915               | 63                 | 2,384            |
| 25 South Carolina    | 43                         | 684                          | 1,600             | 201                | 4,540            |
| 26 Virginia          | 41                         | 667                          | 1,610             | 125                | 2,694            |
| 27 Kentucky          | 41                         | 436                          | 1,065             | 109                | 2,649            |
| 28 Vermont           | 41                         | 217                          | 535               | 42                 | 1,451            |
| 29 North Carolina    | 40                         | 685                          | 1,725             | 205                | 2,706            |
| 30 Colorado          | 40                         | 397                          | 985               | 120                | 1,645            |
| 31 Illinois          | 38                         | 1,902                        | 4,960             | 644                | 6,487            |
| 32 Utah              | 38                         | 229                          | 595               | 61                 | 1,024            |
| 33 Dist. of Columbia | 38                         | 201                          | 535               | 39                 | 981              |
| 34 Kansas            | 33                         | 333                          | 1,015             | 74                 | 1,367            |
| 35 Iowa              | 31                         | 507                          | 1,650             | 86                 | 3,045            |
| 36 Michigan          | 30                         | 977                          | 3,230             | 155                | 4,937            |
| 37 North Dakota      | 30                         | 178                          | 590               | 38                 | 1,041            |
| 38 Maryland          | 27                         | 346                          | 1,280             | 90                 | 2,190            |
| 39 Texas             | 27                         | 1,074                        | 3,925             | 265                | 6,239            |
| 40 Montana           | 27                         | 148                          | 545               | 17                 | 431              |
| 41 New Hampshire     | 26                         | 204                          | 800               | 52                 | 616              |
| 42 Washington        | 25                         | 1,727+                       | 1,650             | No Report          | 1,727+           |
| 43 Louisiana         | 24                         | 355                          | 1,480             | 54                 | 2,922            |
| 44 Rhode Island      | 24                         | 175                          | 730               | 61                 | 1,141            |
| 45 New York          | 21                         | 1,679*                       | 8,100             | 285*               | 6,267            |
| 46 California        | 21                         | 1,211                        | 5,650             | 355                | 6,397            |
| 47 Delaware          | 21                         | 115                          | 555               | 28                 | 763              |
| 48 Indiana           | 19                         | 444                          | 2,300             | 184                | 1,803            |
| 49 Oregon            | 18                         | 285                          | 1,590             | 69                 | 1,370            |



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| STATE           | Percentage of Enlistment<br>Goal Reached | Sept. 16-Cot. 18 | Contest<br>Objective | Enlist.<br>Oct. 12-18 | Strength<br>Oct. 18 |
|-----------------|--|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 50 Pennsylvania | 13                                       | 671              | 5,350                | 256                   | 8,037               |
| 51 Nevada       | 0  | 0                | 100                  | 0                     | 0                   |
| TOTALS          |  | 38,174           | 88,838               | 8,023                 | 155,823             |

\* Incomplete Report

+ As of October 11

- 3 -

END

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I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

October 24, 1947

REGULAR APPOINTEES MUST ACCEPT  
COMMISSIONS BY NOVEMBER 30

The Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force announced today that all persons who have been tendered Regular Army and Regular Air Force commissions must accept on or before November 30, 1947. All tenders of appointment not accepted by that date will be revoked.

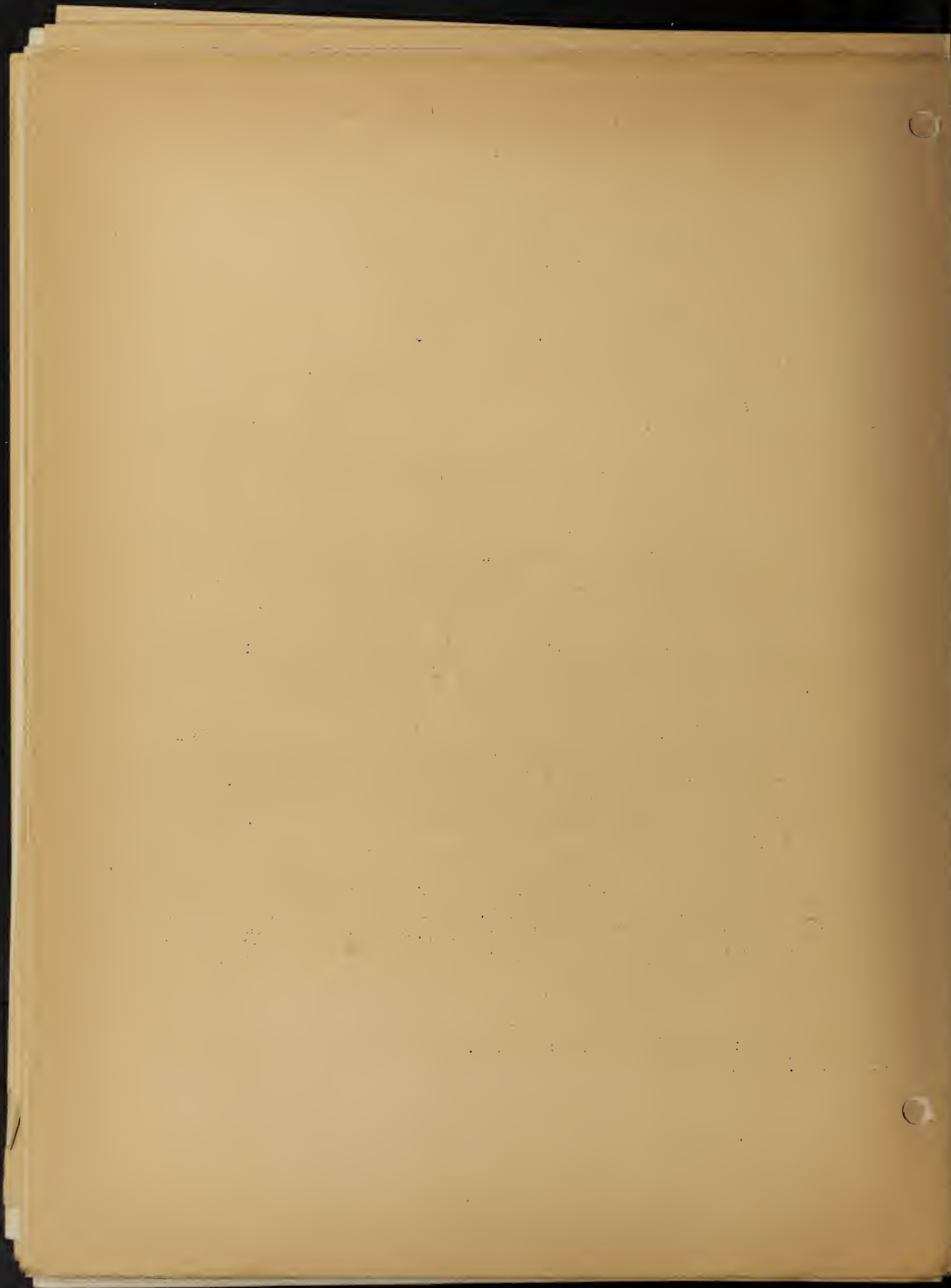
The commissions were tendered under the act of Congress which authorized the Army a total of 50,000 Regular officers. The act expires on December 31, 1947.

Because of the necessity for both the Army and the Air Force to begin implementation of the new Promotion Act, passed during the closing days of the last Congress, the establishment of this limiting date is imperative. Field commanders have been instructed to utilize every means at their disposal to apprise every appointee of the November 30 date and to obtain an acceptance or notice of declination from each.

Appointees who have not kept the Adjutant General's Office informed of changes of address and have learned of their appointment through the press but have still received no official notification should wire The Adjutant General of the United States Army immediately stating their present address.

END

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October 27, 1947

R E L E A S E

I M M E D I A T E

QUOTA SET FOR DIETITIANS  
AND PHYSICAL THERAPISTS

In accordance with authority recently granted by the Department of the Army, an initial call and recall quota for Dietitians and Physical Therapists has been established.

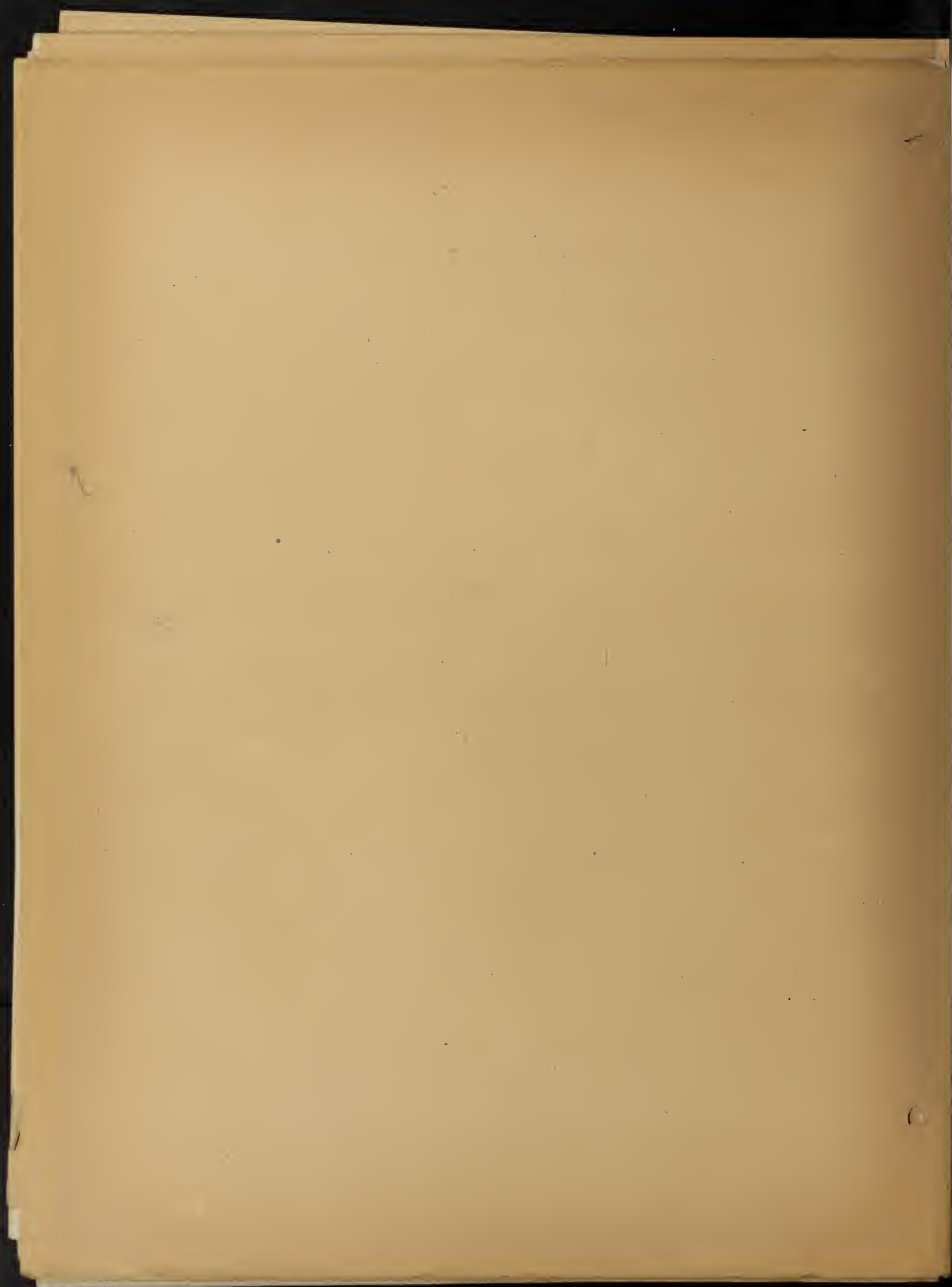
Officers in these two categories who served honorably during World War II and who are now on inactive status may request extended active duty in the Army of the United States. This personnel will be recalled to active duty in the grade held prior to reporting to a Separation Center. Individuals desiring to apply for extended active duty should make application in writing and must meet the following requirements: have no dependents under 14 years of age, and be physically qualified.

Application blanks may be obtained from The Adjutant General, U. S. Army, Washington 25, D. C., or from The Surgeon General, U. S. Army, Washington 25, D. C.

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October 28, 1947

### ARMY RECEIVES HIGHEST AWARD FROM NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

The Department of the Army today received the National Safety Council's Award of Honor for Distinguished Service to Safety in recognition of a reduction of 36 per cent in the Army accident rate in 1946 over the preceding year.

The award, consisting of a certificate and pennant, was made by Mr. Ned Dearborn, of Chicago, President of the National Safety Council, to Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall in a ceremony at Mr. Royall's Pentagon offices.

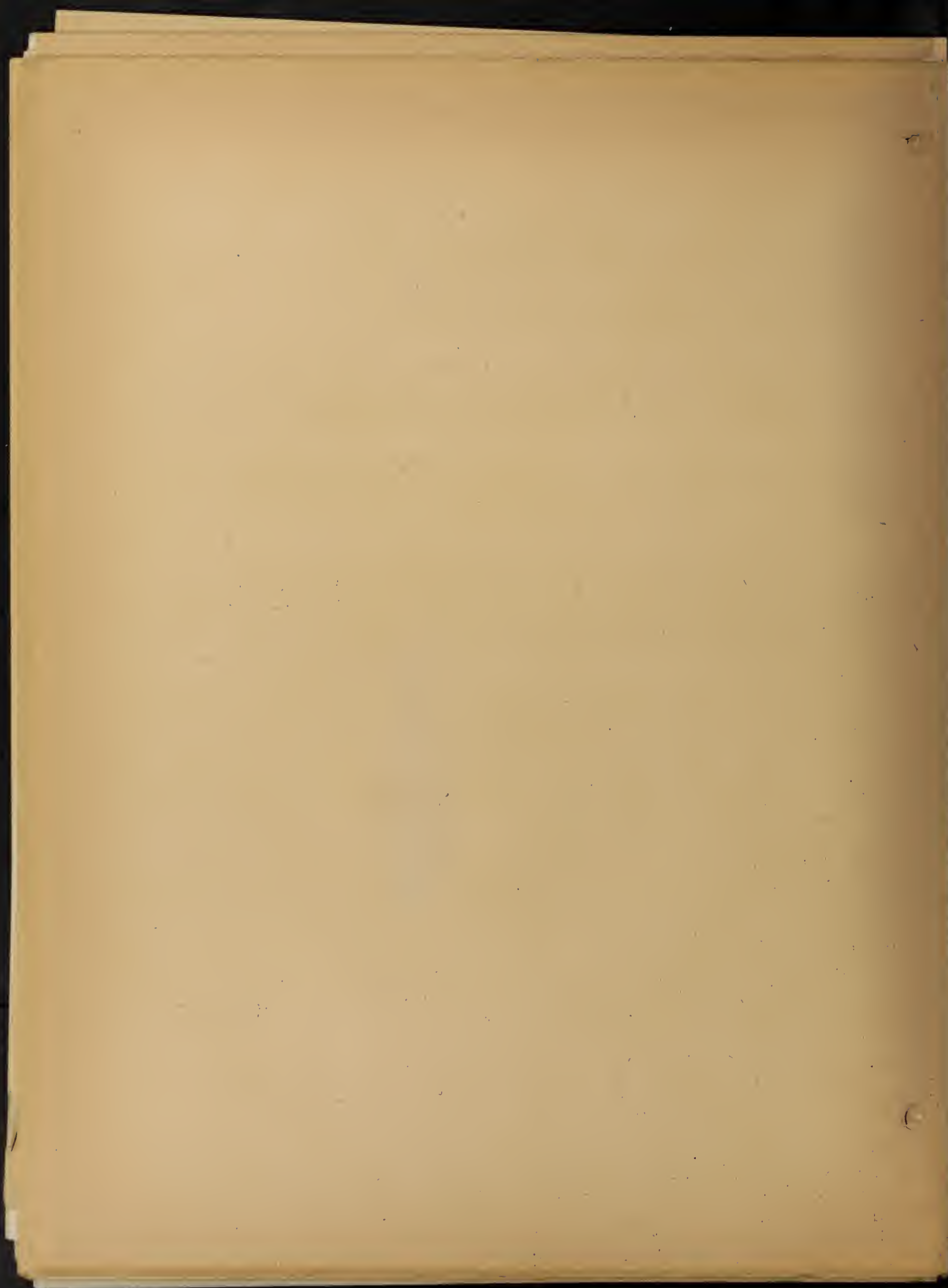
Mr. Royall expressed pride in the improved accident record, but added that "we are also looking forward to even greater records of preventing loss of life and limb in the future."

Addressing Major General Willard S. Paul, Director, Personnel and Administration Division, under whose supervision the Army Safety Program is conducted, Mr. Royall added:

"This award by the National Safety Council, itself a leader in the field of accident prevention, is a tribute to your leadership and administration of the Army Safety Program. A good many mothers and fathers throughout the land should appreciate the effort you have made to make Army life safe for their sons. Needless loss of life and limb cannot be condoned. I direct you and our Army Safety Director to inform every commander that it is my desire and their duty to use every means at their disposal to prevent accidents."

General Paul said: "Although I, too, am proud of our reduction in the frequency of injury to military personnel during 1946, I am far from satisfied that we are doing all we can to prevent our men being unnecessarily killed or injured and our equipment and materiel from being damaged or ruined. Accidental deaths, injuries, and material losses are not conducive to efficiency and do not permit the most effective utilization of the Army's resources.

MORE





"We have stressed that 'the necessity for aggressive accident prevention measures must be recognized by all echelons of command,' and the response of field commanders has, with few exceptions, been gratifying. We are continuing our training courses for key military and civilian safety personnel, and we are surveying, as rapidly as possible with our limited staff, every activity and every command to insure maximum incorporation of safe practices in our every policy and doctrine."

General Paul said the greatest danger to safety at this time is the motor vehicle, and that the Army would follow to the letter President Truman's order that "the attack on traffic accidents must be intensified."

Mr. Dearborn called the Army's emphasis on safety "a source of inspiration to safety leaders and a source of comfort to parents and relatives of men and women in the service."

Referring to the Army's reduction of the accident rate by 36 per cent in a single year, Mr. Dearborn said, "This improvement was a magnificent achievement, an achievement which amply demonstrates the eligibility of the United States Army to receive the National Safety Council's Award of Honor for Distinguished Service to Safety." The Army's record, he continued, "will continue to cheer all those interested in accident prevention."

- 2 -

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October 30, 1947

ARMY PROGRAM  
SAVING FOOD

Savings resulting from the food conservation program ordered by the Army will amount to more than 1 1/2 million pounds of wheat per month, together with substantial quantities of meats and fats, the Department of the Army estimated today.

Reductions come from readjustment of the quantities served under the Quartermaster menus in bread, flour, meats, butter and fats, but the minimum nutritive value of 3,850 calories per man per day is being maintained by the substitution of less critical foods.

All dining facilities of the Army and Air Force have been ordered to reduce bread issues and to eliminate toast when hot cakes are served. This will result in the saving of 1,120,000 pounds of bread a month.

The order also prohibits the use of biscuit toppings on meat dishes, and eliminates one dessert per week in which flour is used, which will result in a monthly saving of 231,000 pounds of flour.

By instituting four meatless days per month, 1,680,000 pounds of meat will be saved, and the reduction in the amount of butter served will save 420,000 pounds of butter a month.

The use of shortening has also been curtailed to the extent of a monthly saving of 149,000 pounds.

END

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SPECIAL SERVICES ZI OFFICERS  
CONFERENCE SCHEDULED NOV. 4-7

A four-day conference of Special Services Officers from the Zone of the Interior will open Tuesday, November 4, in the Pentagon Building under the direction of Brigadier General Russel B. Reynolds, Chief of Special Services, Department of the Army. The final day of the conference will be spent at the Special Services School, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.

The conference will deal with subjects pertaining to the three services within the Office of the Chief of Special Services, the Army Recreational Service, Army Exchange Service and Army Motion Picture Service. Among programs to be discussed by department chiefs will be various phases of entertainment and recreation--soldier shows, service clubs, music, manual arts, library services, recreational sports and Army participation in the 1948 Olympic Games. Other matters on the agenda include personnel and financial matters, procurement and distribution of supplies, Army and Air Forces bands, and the Special Services public information program. There will be a showing of films on the 1947 Army Golf Championship Tournament at Fort Benning, Georgia, Special Services recreational tours overseas, and Universal Military Training.

A full day will be devoted to presentations as to current and future Special Service projects in the field by Special Services officers from the six army headquarters and the Military District of Washington. Participants will include Colonel Roger W. Whitman, New York City, First Army; Colonel Paul H. M. Converse, Fort Meade, Maryland, Second Army; Colonel Harold Engerud, Atlanta, Georgia, Third Army; Colonel Richard C. Singer, San Antonio, Texas, Fourth Army; Lieutenant Colonel Henry I. Szymanski, Chicago, Fifth Army; Lieutenant Colonel Russell C. Cabot, San Francisco, California, Sixth Army, and Lieutenant Colonel William F. Nee, Military District of Washington. The Air Force will be represented on the program by Major M. J. Ireland, Special Services Officer, USAF, and the Army Ground Forces by Colonel Joseph E. Harriman and Colonel Richard G. Prather.

Other Army representatives who will attend the conference include Colonel W. G. Skelton, Third Army Headquarters; Colonel Norman M. Winn, Fort Benning, Georgia; Lieutenant Colonel Alfred A. Williams, Fort Dix, New Jersey; Lieutenant Colonel Wayne O. Hauck, Fort Belvoir, Virginia; Major John M. Deering, Fort Eustis, Virginia; Major Clarence Wiggans, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Major Arthur H. Walton, Fort Lewis, Washington; Major Luther B. Barth and Captain Roger C. Davenport of Military District of Washington, and Captain Hayward A. Moncrief, Jr., of Fort Belvoir. Additional Air Force representatives will include Colonel Robert M. Caldwell, Captain Robert L. Adams and Captain John W. Lineberger.

At the Special Services School sessions Friday, November 7, conferees will be welcomed by Brigadier General Francis H. Lanahan, Jr., Commanding General, Fort Monmouth, and by Colonel Roger W. Goldsmith, Commandant of the school. The day will be spent with the staff, faculty and students, the curriculum reviewed and methods of operation inspected. END  
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November 3, 1947

### FOREIGN BANKS LICENSED TO OPERATE IN JAPAN

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers today announced that the following foreign banks have been licensed to operate branches in Japan:

National City Bank of New York, Banque Del Indochine, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Netherlands Trading Society, the Netherlands India Commercial Bank, Bank of America, Chase National Bank of New York, Bank of China.

Licenses were granted under provisions which have been made for the establishment in Japan of branches of foreign banks with recognized experience in foreign banking and with facilities to handle world wide accounts for the purpose of providing banking services in connection with the restoration of Japanese foreign trade on a limited private basis.

It was indicated that the immediate need for banking services of this nature is not great owing to the relatively small volume of Japanese foreign trade in the present stage of the occupation. However, representatives of qualified and interested foreign banks who wish to make advance surveys to determine the desirability of establishing or re-establishing branches in Japan are permitted to make application for entry directly to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

In accordance with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers' policy of non-discrimination, qualified United States and other foreign banks will be licensed to open and operate branches in Japan to perform normal commercial and export-import banking services subject to such limitations as may be imposed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in view of the availability of physical facilities to accommodate offices and personnel of branches of foreign banks in Japan and in view of other relevant factors. It was pointed out that the question of adequate physical facilities in Japan continues to be a serious one and may be the factor which in practice will limit the number of branches of foreign banks in Japan.

Banks of enemy or ex-enemy countries, other than Japan, however, will not be permitted to establish and operate branches in Japan.

END

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R E L E A S E  
November , 1947

Nov 12 1947  
UNIVERSITY OF  
GENERAL ANDREWS TO BE REBURIED  
AT ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

The funeral of Lieutenant General Frank M. Andrews, veteran American military airman in whose honor Andrews Field, Maryland, is named, will be held at Arlington National Cemetery at 2 p.m. Wednesday.

General Andrews was killed in an aircraft accident in Iceland in 1943. He was commanding general of all American forces in the European Theater of Operations. His body was among those of Army, Navy and Air Force personnel recently returned to the United States from overseas military cemeteries.

Honorary pallbearers for the graveside services will be: General Carl Spaatz, Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force; General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Vice Chief of Staff, USAF; General Joseph T. McNarney, commanding general, Air Materiel Command; General George C. Kenney, commanding general, Strategic Air Command; Lieutenant General Idwal H. Edwards; Major General Hugh J. Knerr; Major General Conger Pratt, USA, retired; Major General James L. Collins, USA, retired; Major General Follett Bradley, USAF, retired; Major General Howard K. Loughry, USA, retired; Brigadier General Henry B. Claggett, USA, retired; and Mr. Burdette Wright of Leesburg, Virginia, who had served as General Andrews' adjutant. General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army Chief of Staff, will be unable to serve as an honorary pallbearer because he will be out of the city.

Air Marshal Sir Victor Goddard, Royal Air Force, will represent the heads of the British Joint Staff Mission at the service.

General Andrews was born at Nashville, Tennessee, February 3, 1884. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, in 1902, and was graduated in 1906. He served as a Cavalry officer until 1917 when he was assigned to the Signal Corps' aviation section. After the first World War he served in Germany with the Army of Occupation. In 1933 he was graduated from the Army War College and the following year was assigned to the War Department General Staff. He was named commanding general of the General Headquarters Air Force at Langley Field, Virginia, in 1935.

At the outbreak of World War II, General Andrews was commanding general of the Caribbean Defense Command, and in 1942, was named

(More)





commander of all United States forces in the Mediterranean. He was designated commanding general of the European Theater of Operations in February, 1943, and died on May 3, 1943.

General Andrews' awards include the Distinguished Service Medal, Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal, and the Order of the Crown of Italy. He was a Command Pilot, Aerial Observer, and Combat Observer.

His widow, Mrs. Jeanette A. Andrews, lives at 5725 Bay Road, Miami Beach, Florida. Other survivors include a son, Allen Andrews; two daughters, Mrs. Josephine Williams and Mrs. Martin Peterson; and a brother, Colonel William Andrews.

Persons attending the funeral can reach the grave by entering the Fort Myer Chapel Gate and proceeding along Garfield Drive to McPherson Drive, to McKinley Drive, and to Milos Drive, where the services will be held at the grave.

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November 4, 1947

V. A. HOSPITAL SPECIFICATIONS  
REVISED TO STIMULATE BIDS

In an effort to secure enough construction bids to enable work to begin immediately on the 17 Veterans Administration hospitals to be contracted for prior to January 1st, Lieutenant General R. A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, announced today that numerous revisions had been made in hospital plans and specifications.

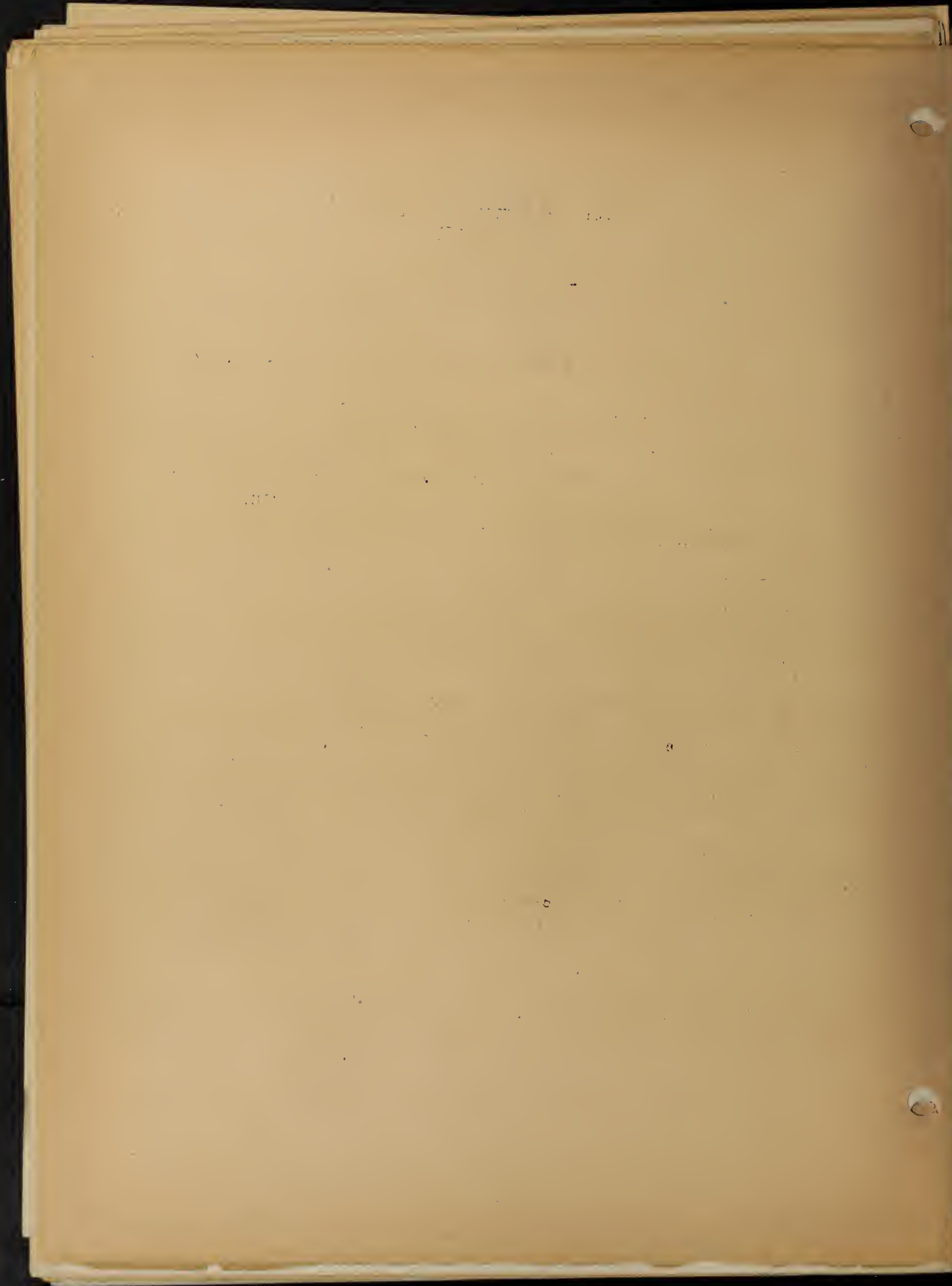
With the revisions designed to reduce construction costs, it is expected that the work can be placed promptly under contract, General Wheeler explained. All bids will be awarded within 30 days of the opening date.

At the same time, General Wheeler stated that the requirement for Saturday, Sunday and holiday work has been eliminated. By eliminating this requirement, which previously had been carried in all Corps of Engineers specifications to expedite work on the hospitals, contractors will now be able to figure with more certainty on labor costs. It will, in effect, establish a forty-hour week for this class of work and eliminate premium payments for overtime.

These and other changes were made to meet the objections of contractors who might be reluctant to re-bid on projects previously advertised. The new 30-day award clause is considered important, since the Corps of Engineers previously has reserved the right on some hospital contracts to make awards within 60 days.

END

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November 4, 1947

THREE MORE GENERALS RECOGNIZED  
FOR POSTWAR NATIONAL GUARD

Three more National Guardsmen, all of them World War II artillery experts, have been federally recognized as Brigadier Generals in the National Guard, the Army announced today.

The three officers are Brigadier Generals Alexander G. Paxton, Assistant Division Commander, 31st Infantry Division, Greenville, Mississippi; Karl F. Hausauer, Commanding General of the 105th Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade, Buffalo, New York; and Henry C. Evans, Artillery Commander of the 29th Division, Baltimore, Maryland.

General Evans was given command of the 76th Division Artillery in November 1942. He remained in this position through training and in Germany where the Division made an outstanding record.

He had combat experience in the first World War. After going overseas with the American Ambulance Field Service in May, 1917, he was commissioned in the Field Artillery in October 1917, winning the Distinguished Service Cross and the Silver Star. During World War II he added to his decorations the Bronze Star with one Oak Leaf Cluster and the Belgian Croix de Guerre.

General Paxton was inducted into federal service with the Mississippi National Guard in November 1940 as a colonel commanding a regiment in the 31st Infantry Division. Following his promotion to brigadier general he was transferred to the 33rd Infantry Division and served as Commander of Division Artillery throughout training and combat in New Guinea, Netherlands, East Indies and Luzon.

General Paxton served as an Artillery officer in France during World War I, was awarded the Bronze Star, the Legion of Merit, the Air Medal and four combat stars.

General Hausauer began his National Guard career as a second lieutenant. He was transferred from Field Artillery to Antiaircraft Artillery to help organize the 209th Antiaircraft Artillery regiment, the first such regiment to be assigned to an European task force.

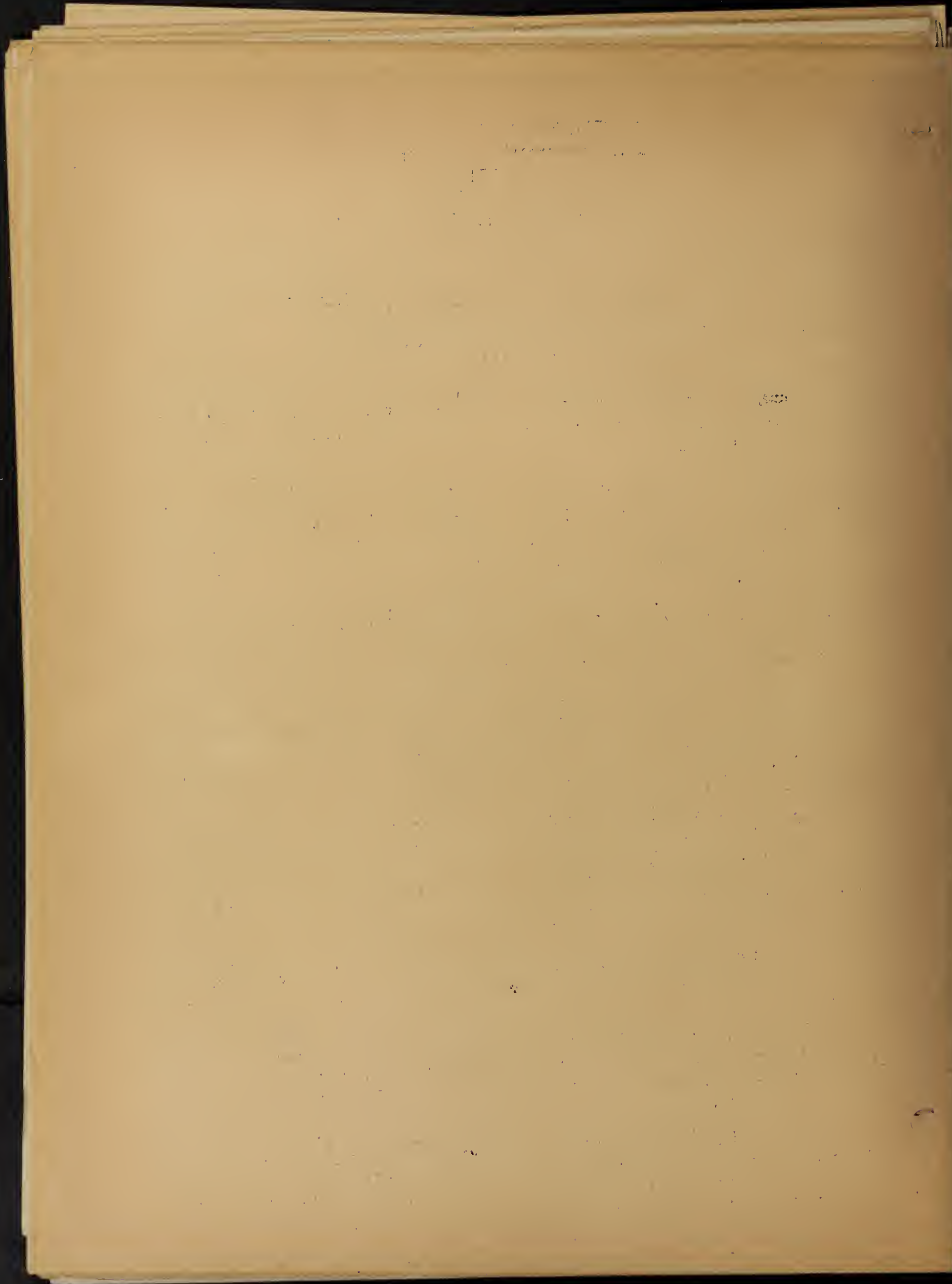
He was awarded the Bronze Star, the Legion of Merit, the Order of the British Empire, the Free French Croix de Guerre and the Belgian Croix de Guerre with Palm. He also holds the State of New York's Conspicuous Service Cross with four clusters and the State Medal for Long and Faithful Service.

END

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11:00 A. M.





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November 5, 1947  
NOV 14 1947

SECRETARY ROYALL STRESSES NEED FOR COORDINATION IN MILITARY MEDICINE

Secretary of the Army Royall today stressed the need for co-ordination of the medical services of the nation's armed forces and expressed the Army's determination, under unification, to work for that co-ordination.

Mr. Royall spoke informally at the meeting of the Society of United States Medical Consultants of World War II, at Walter Reed General Hospital.

He stated his belief that, by co-ordination, there can be effected savings in medical facilities and even more savings in medical personnel, particularly specialists whose numbers are limited.

The Secretary opened his talk with a tribute to the American medical profession in general and American military medicine in particular, terming these the best in the world.

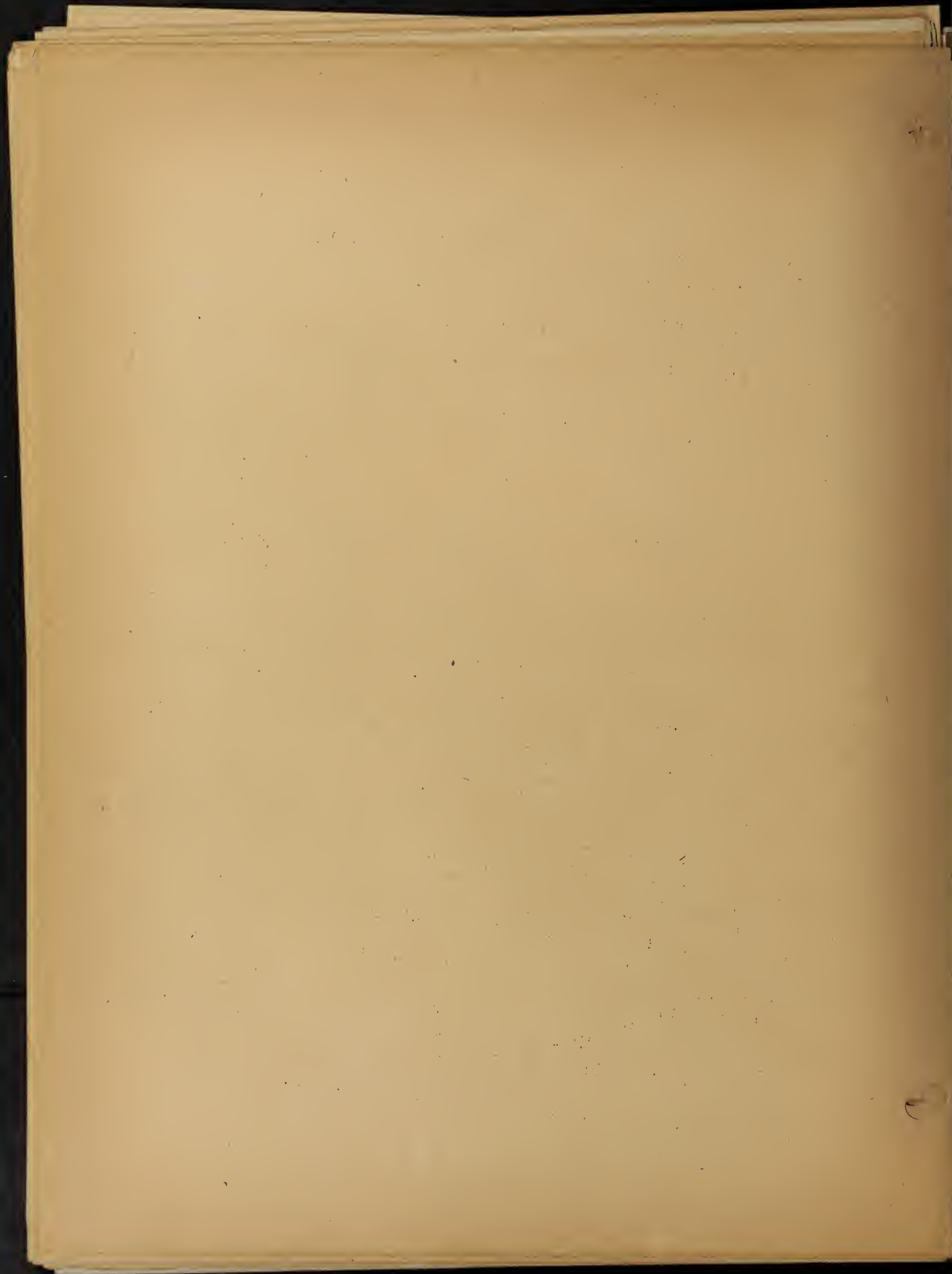
He cited the great health record of the Army in World War II, pointing out that in World War I battle deaths were 16.4 per thousand troop strength, non-battle deaths 17.9, deaths from disease, 16.5, and deaths from wounds 4.4 while in World War II battle deaths were 9.7 per 1000 troop strength, non-battle deaths, 2.9, deaths from disease, 0.6, deaths from wounds, 1.1. He attributed these decreased death rates to preventive measures and to success in treatment of wounds and disease.

Mr. Royall lauded the Secretary's Medical Advisory Committee, now headed by Dr. Edward Churchill of Boston, and the work of the medical consultants during the war and since. He declared that the Army owed a great debt to all the consultants, and especially to the late Dr. Elliott Cutler, also of Boston, first president of the Consultants Society.

Among the problems facing the Army medical service in the future, Mr. Royall stressed the prospective lack of medical personnel. He said that the Army knows the military doctor wants residence training, with a chance for research and specialization, and added that such training and opportunity were goals of the Army Medical Department.

END

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FUTURE

FOR RELEASE AT 9:30 A.M., EST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1947

SECRETARY ROYALL ANNOUNCES  
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL POLICY

Principles under which civilian employees of the Department of the Army "may be expected to produce to the highest levels of their ability, to maintain a spirit of cooperativeness in their work, and to be loyal to the ideals of our democracy" were announced today by Secretary of the Army Royall.

Mr. Royall stated his policy at a meeting in The Pentagon of the six Area Representatives of the Civilian Personnel Division of the Office of the Secretary of the Army.

These Area Representatives, supervising field offices of the Civilian Personnel Division in Washington, New York, Atlanta, Dallas, Chicago and San Francisco, are the Secretary's civilian personnel representatives in the field.

They advise and assist Army Area Headquarters and the Department of the Army on civilian personnel matters, inspect all installations for conformance to the Secretary's civilian personnel policies, regulations and procedures, conduct directed placement of veterans and career employees, observe and report significant civilian personnel problems and developments, and give liaison service to the regional offices of the Civil Service Commission.

The six Area Representatives attending the meeting addressed by the Secretary today were: Area I, Mr. Joseph F. Hanning, New York City; Area II, Mr. Matthew R. Gray, Washington, D. C.; Area III, Mr. Samuel G. McDonald, Atlanta; Area IV, Mr. Peter M. Tamburo, Dallas; Area V, Mr. Calvin B. Wortman, Chicago; Area VI, Mr. John M. Young, San Francisco.

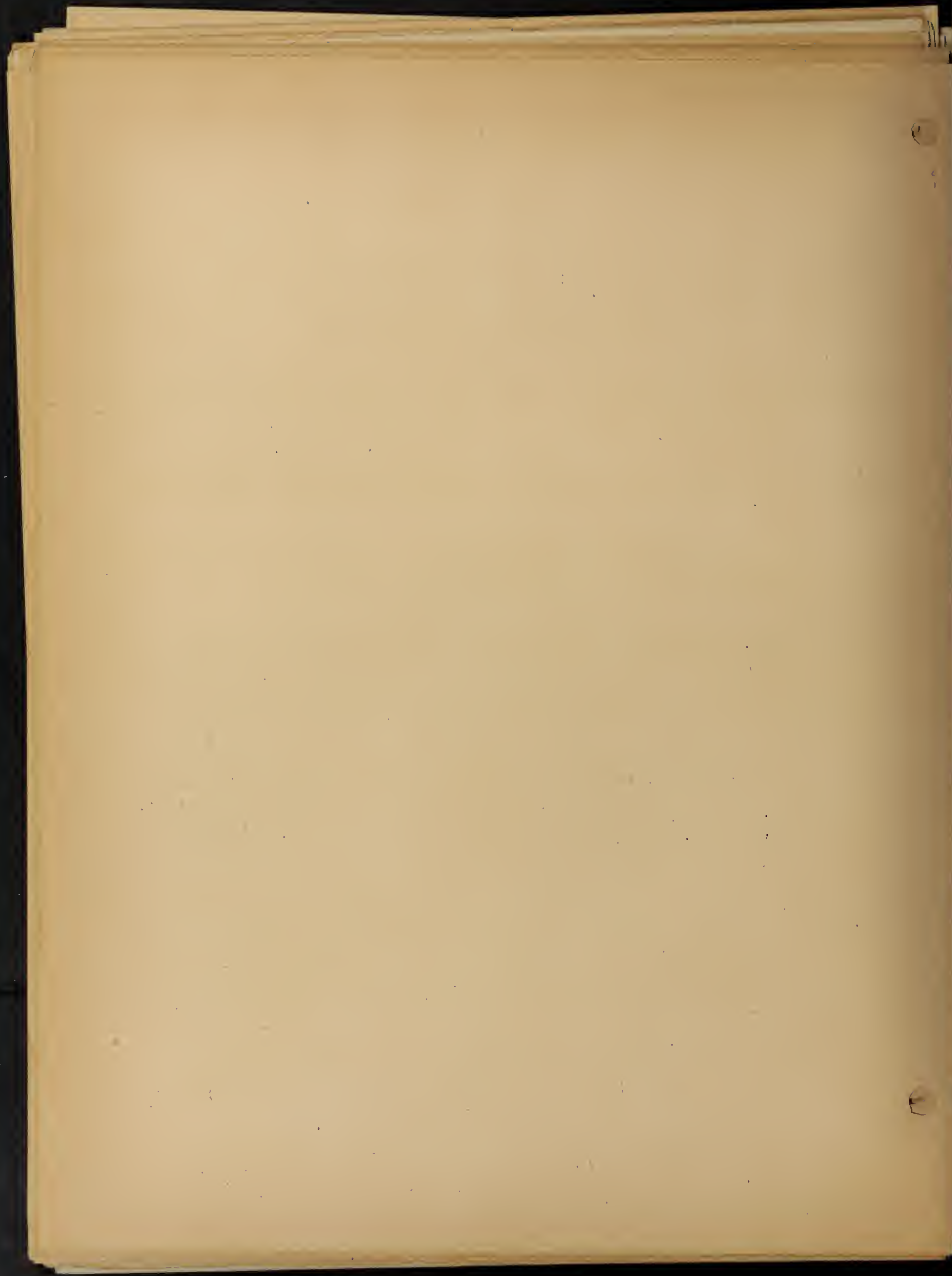
The Secretary's complete policy statement follows:

The Department of the Army accomplishes its mission through a team of military and civilian personnel. Sound administration of the civilian component of this team has already assisted management in overcoming many of the difficulties of readjustment from war to peace. Now, more than ever, in this transition to our peacetime organization and in the necessity for even greater operating economy, vigorous and wise management of the civilian work force is necessary.

Capable and understanding direction by every level of supervision will be given to these civilian employees as individuals in order that they may perform most effectively. Constant vigilance must be exercised to avoid dissipation of human resources through unjustified or inefficient activities.

Technological advancement will increase productive efficiency, but, in the long run, its success will be determined by the effectiveness with which human effort is applied. Only through intelligent leadership on the part of military and civilian personnel who direct the efforts of others can we achieve full employee utilization.

MORE



I regard sound supervisor-employee relations as the keystone of the Department's personnel management program. This goal can be reached by assuring that every employee shall be treated fairly regardless of race, sex, color or creed; that employees are assigned to jobs for which they are best fitted by aptitude and experience and are given opportunities for advancement; that employees are trained to do their jobs right and are rated impartially on their performance; that they are compensated equitably and given adequate recognition for superior service; that as safe and healthful working conditions as possible are provided; that they be informed fully about policies and plans affecting them and their work; that they have ample opportunity to express themselves towards improving work methods and altering working conditions; that they be protected in their right to join or not to join any union or lawful, loyal group; and that individuals be accorded a full and fair hearing on any grievance.

The full application of these principles will provide the supervisor-employee relationships under which employees may be expected to produce to the highest levels of their ability, to maintain a spirit of cooperativeness in their work, and to be loyal to the ideals of our democracy.

END

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6:00 P.M.



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November 6, 1947

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IMMEDIATE

RELEASE

MORE WACS NEEDED IN PACIFIC,  
COLONEL HALLAREN SAYS

More Wacs are wanted by Army commanders in the Pacific, according to Colonel Mary A. Hallaren, WAC Staff Director, who is just back from a tour of the Far East.

Not only are more Wacs needed in Pacific areas where they are already on duty, Colonel Hallaren was informed, but Wacs also have been requested for occupational tasks on islands where no Wacs have as yet been assigned.

Many Army commanders have put in requests in advance for the assignment of Regular Army Wacs, such requests being contingent on passage of the WAC Integration bill to establish a permanent Women's Army Corps as part of the Regular Army.

Wacs are doing such fine work in the Pacific, Colonel Hallaren said Army leaders informed her, that they declared they couldn't spare them.

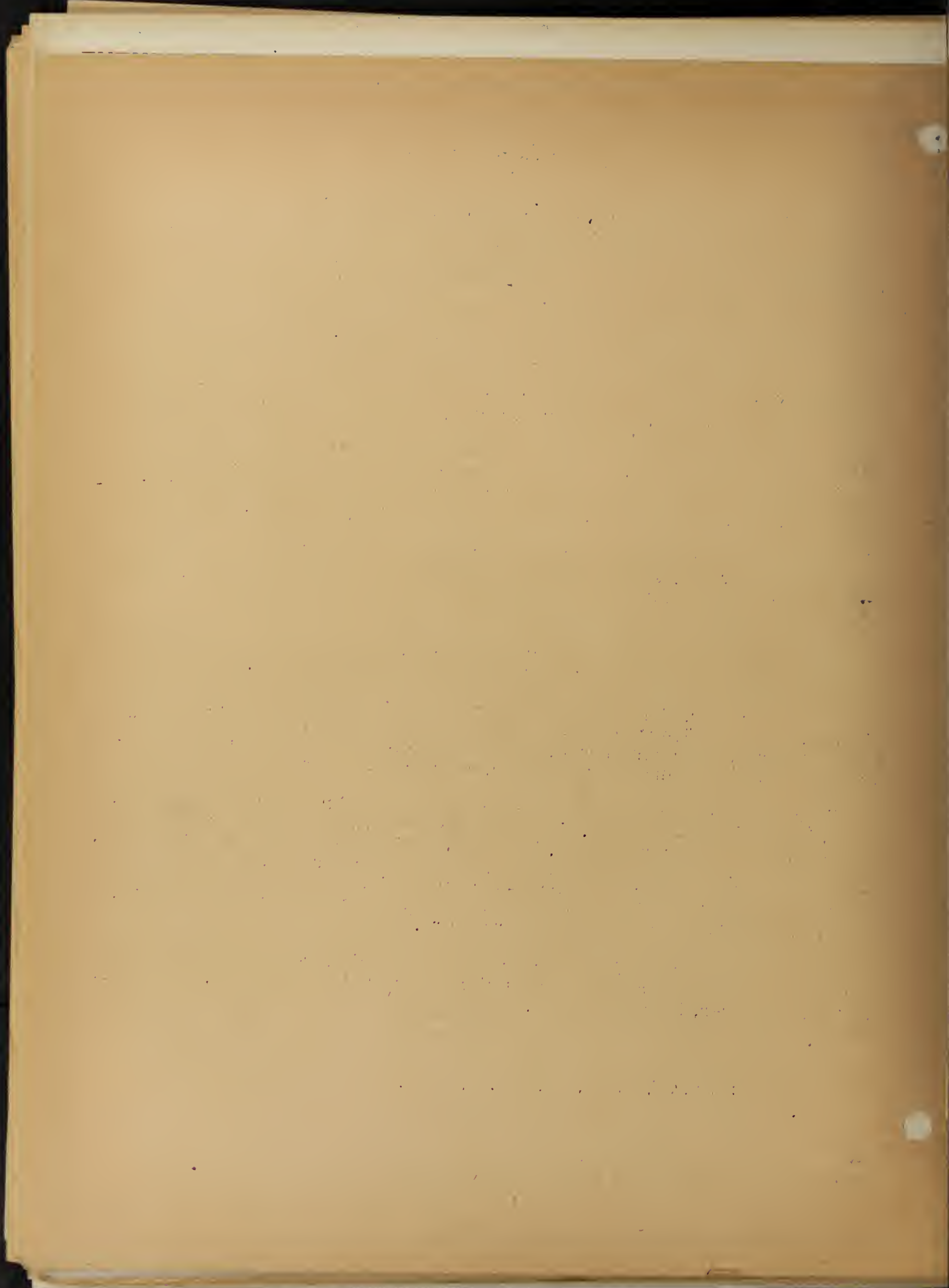
During her tour, Colonel Hallaren visited Tokyo and Yokohama, Japan, and China, where both officers and enlisted women of the Women's Army Corps are stationed; Korea, Guam and Hawaii, where WAC officers only are presently assigned; and Kwajalein and Johnston Island, where no Wacs are stationed.

"I have never seen anything finer than the spirit of the Wacs everywhere I visited," Colonel Hallaren said. "They find their work absorbing and the foreign lands picturesque. For recreation, in addition to facilities provided by the Army, many of the Wacs have created their own. I was particularly impressed with the only WAC band in the peacetime Army--that the enlisted women in Tokyo formed on their own initiative. Many of the members had never played any musical instrument before forming the band and orchestra."

With the completion of her Pacific tour Colonel Hallaren has now visited every overseas post where Wacs are stationed except the Philippines, where only one Wac, an officer, is now assigned.

END

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November 7, 1947

AIR TRAVEL MADE AVAILABLE  
FOR U. S.- BOUND DEPENDENTS

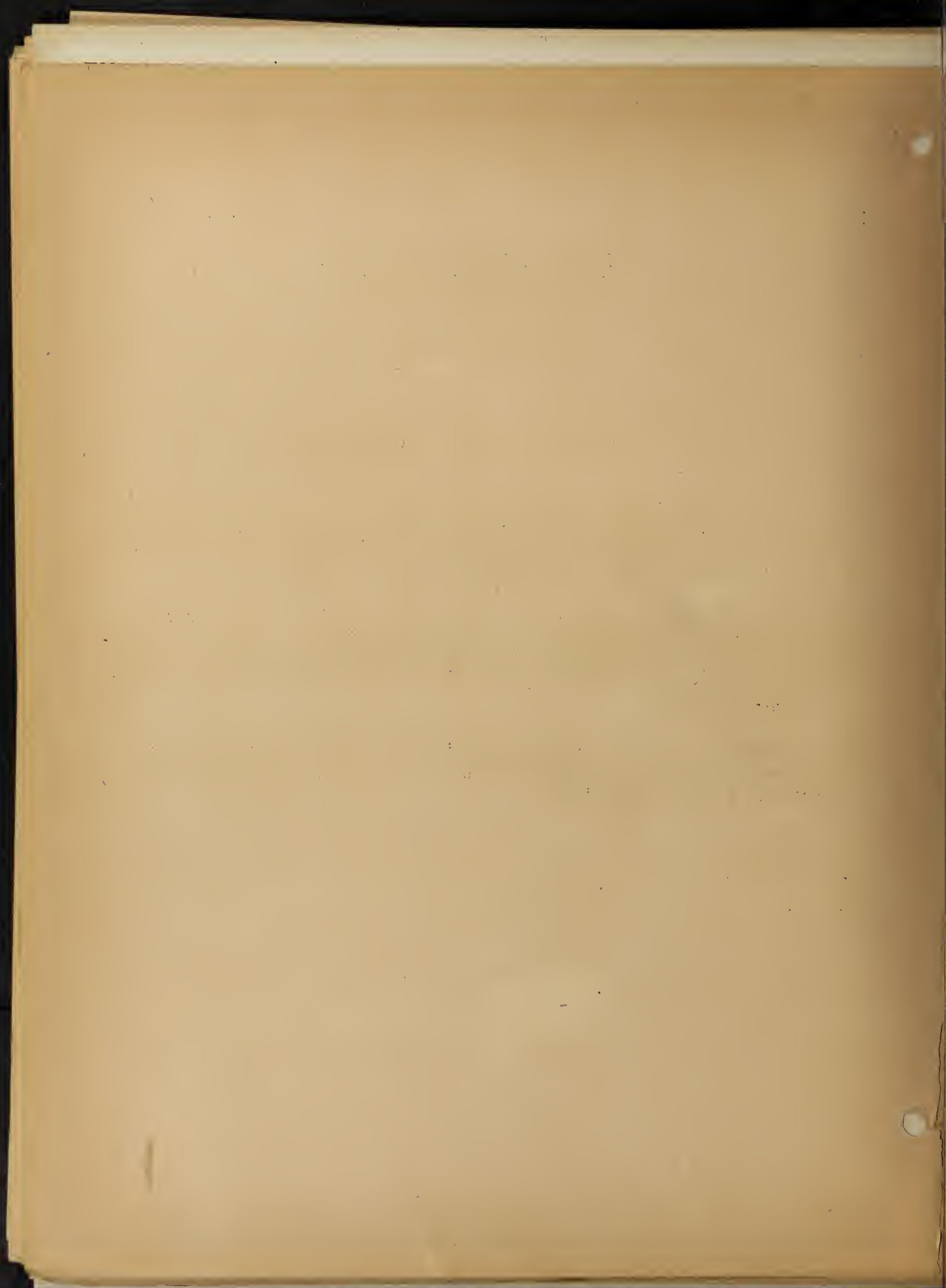
Overseas commanders have been authorized to use regularly scheduled aircraft of the U. S. Air Force Air Transport Command in addition to Army transport vessels for the transportation of military personnel and their dependents returning from overseas stations to the United States.

The Department of the Army said the action, which follows a recent order permitting the air movement of military families to the Pacific Zone applies to personnel and dependents leaving the theaters upon expiration of duty tours or for other routine reasons. No increase in military air operations will result from this order.

The program will be coordinated with movement of families by Army transport vessels so that most effective use may be made of both military air and water transportation facilities.

END

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NOV 19 1947

November 10, 1947

~~GOVERNMENT TRAINED~~ MEDICAL OFFICERS'  
SEPARATION REQUIREMENTS ARE EASED

JOINT ARMY - NAVY PRESS RELEASE

The armed forces today issued directives offering pre-schedule separation from service or one year voluntary duty to approximately 2,200 Government trained medical corps officers.

The order affects approximately 900 Navy V-12 doctors who entered the service prior to May 1, 1946, and approximately 1,300 non-volunteer general duty Army medical officers who entered prior to the same date. Both services urge all those affected to make application prior to December 1, 1947, to enter either the Army or Navy regular medical corps or volunteer for one full year of service. Either selection, if accepted, will qualify individual doctors for the \$100 monthly increase in pay authorized by the last Congress.

Those who do not make application for regular commission or agree to serve voluntarily for one full year may make application for separation to become effective prior to December 31, 1947. It is expected that only such numbers will be released early as will not reduce the active duty strength of the medical services below minimum requirements. The Surgeon General of the Army explained that the Army's part in this program is a step toward placing service in the Medical Corps as far as possible on a volunteer basis.

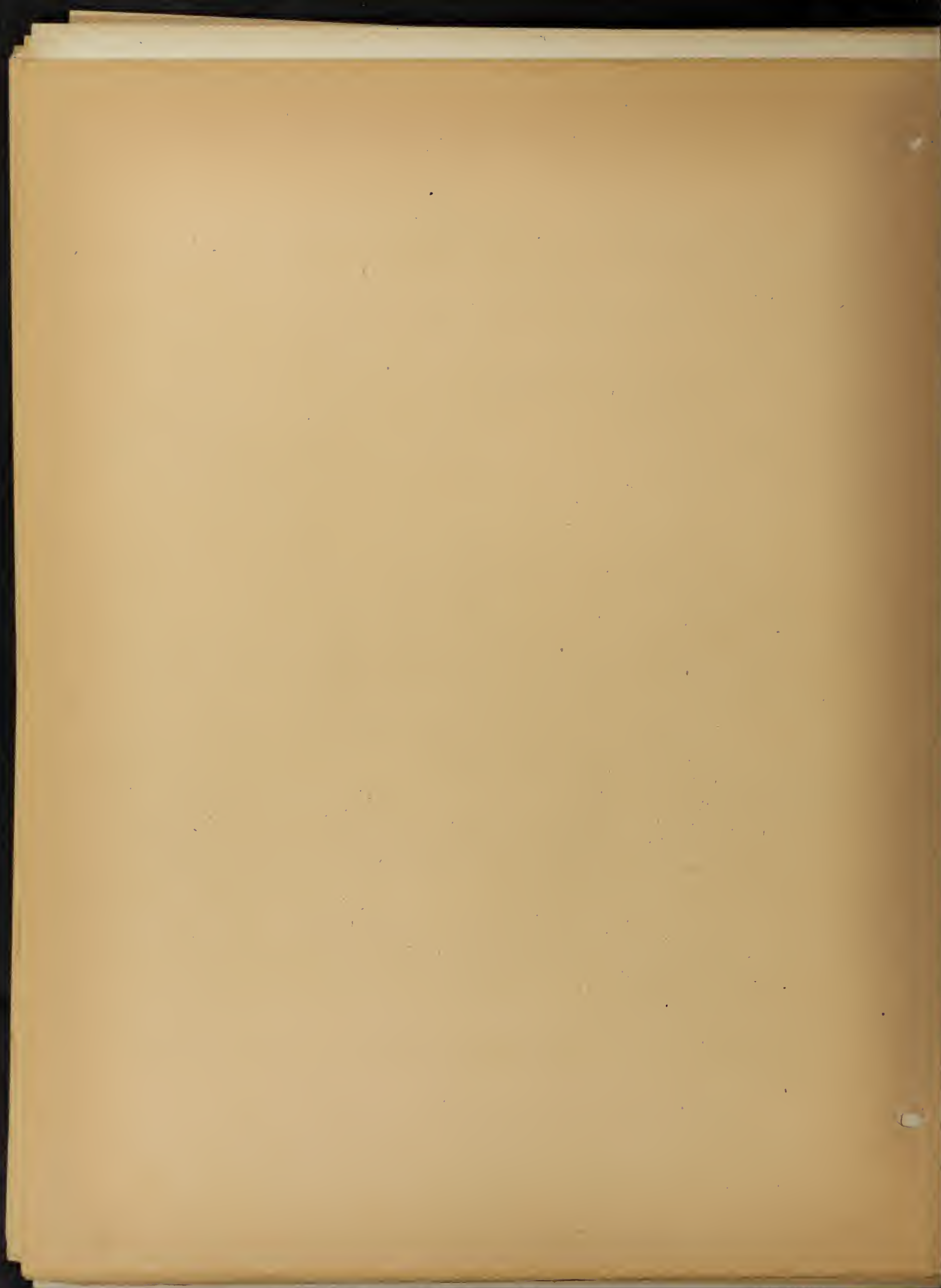
The Navy's action in reducing the obligated service of this group of V-12 officers is taken in order that they may establish early entitlement to the benefits of the Inducement Law and to facilitate long-range planning for professional training.

The order applies only to those officers who reported for active duty prior to May 1, 1946.

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November 10, 1947

### COMMANDS TO REPLACE DEPARTMENTS OVERSEAS

Four overseas Army departments will be abolished November 15 in accordance with the Unified Command Plan approved last year by President Truman, the Department of the Army announced today.

The move will result in creation of a consolidated Army command in the Caribbean area, replacing the old Panama Canal and Antilles Departments, and a reassignment of duties in Alaska. At the same time, the Hawaiian Department, labeled "obsolete" by the Army, will pass out of existence without establishment of a successor headquarters.

In addition to revision of overseas command structure, the Army said, the November 15 action will "standardize nomenclature" of ground elements overseas.

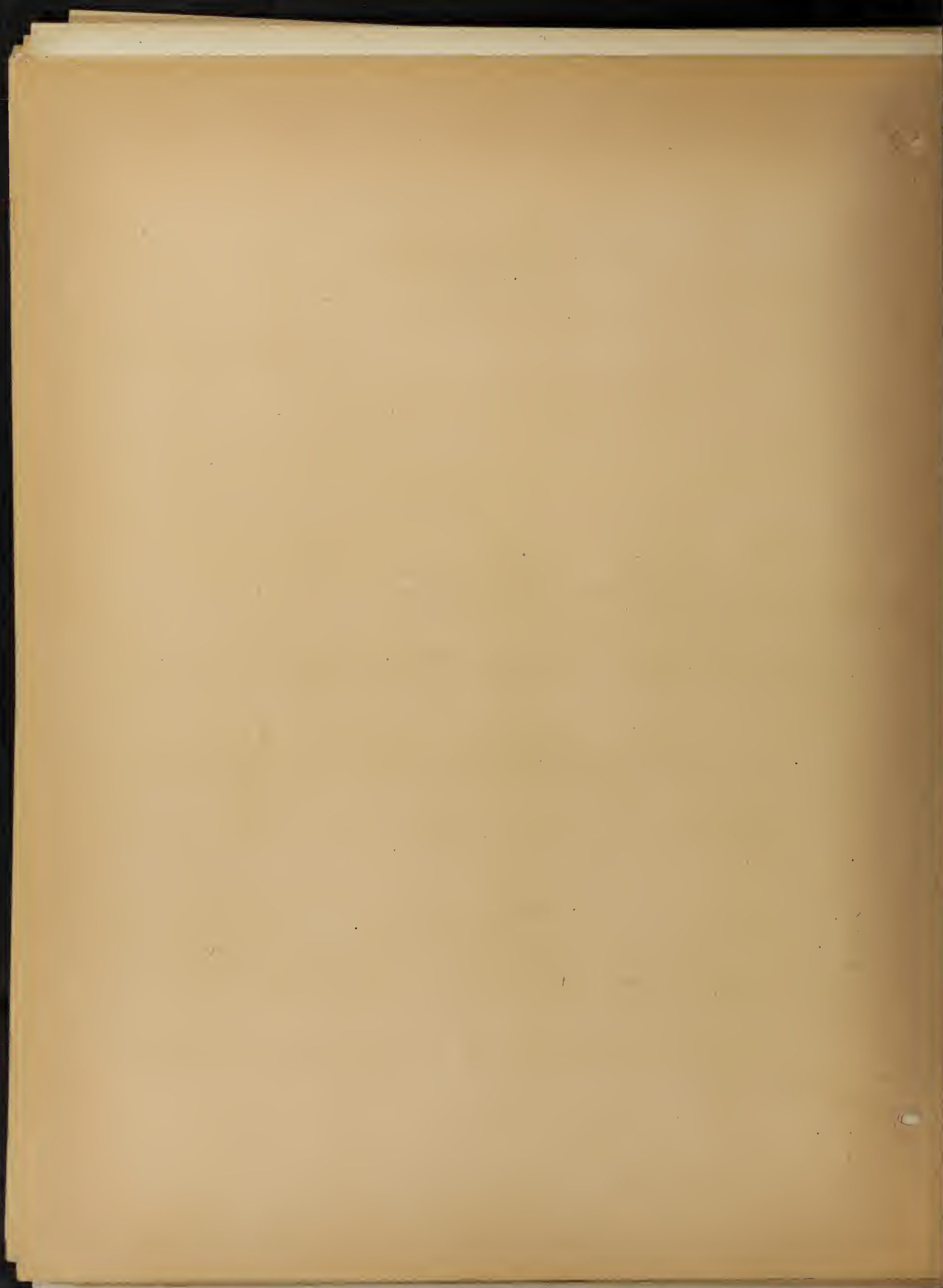
To replace the former Panama Canal and Antilles Departments, "U. S. Army, Caribbean," will be established with headquarters at Quarry Heights Canal Zone. It will have Army jurisdiction in the canal, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and leased Army bases in the West Indies and British Guiana.

"Headquarters, U. S. Army, Alaska", will succeed the Alaskan Department in charge of Army troops and installations in Alaska, including the Aleutian chain.

With the closeout of the Hawaiian Department headquarters, Army Ground Forces, Pacific, will be renamed "U. S. Army, Pacific". This headquarters will continue to supervise Army troops in the Central and South Pacific. The change of name was ordered in the interests of standardization, as was the redesignation, also effective November 15, of the Headquarters Ground and Service Forces, Europe, as "Headquarters, U. S. Army, Europe".

Parallel Navy and Air Forces headquarters, already in existence or to be established, will operate, as will the Army units, under the respective unified commanders.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

November 18, 1947

ENGINEERS AWARD CONTRACT  
FOR SHREVEPORT HOSPITAL

The Corps of Engineers today awarded the contract for the main structure of the Shreveport, Louisiana, Veterans Administration Hospital to J. W. Bateson, of Dallas, Texas, according to Lieutenant General Raymond A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers. Mr. Bateson's low bid was \$6,920,080.

The bids were opened today and the results telephoned to Washington. The award was made from the Office of the Chief of Engineers to the District Engineer at New Orleans.

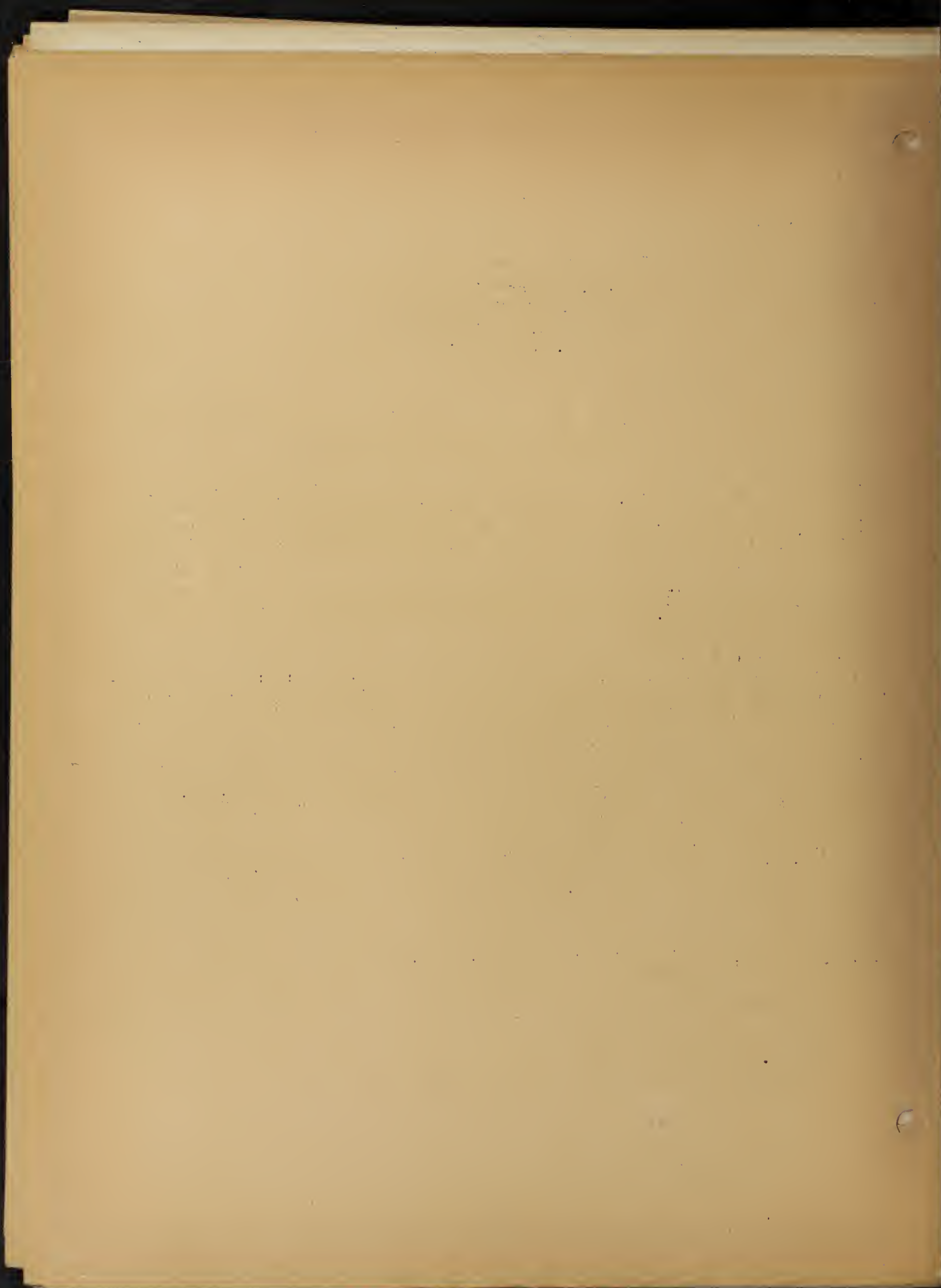
Contract for the electrical work was awarded to the S. H. Electric Company of Shreveport, which submitted the low bid of \$489,968. The contract for elevators went to the Otis Elevator Company, of Dallas, on a bid of \$292,600. The contract for the mechanical work is yet to be let.

The Shreveport hospital is one of 66 to be constructed by the Corps of Engineers for Veterans Administration at an approximate cost of \$770,000,000. It is a 250-bed general medical and surgical institution and was redesigned to come within the amount of funds available.

R. F. Farnsworth of New Orleans was the second low bidder.

END

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November 19, 1947

TWO CHANGES ANNOUNCED  
IN ARMY STAFF POSTS

Two important changes in high Army staff positions were announced today by Secretary of the Army Royall.

Major General Edward S. Bres, Executive for Reserve and ROTC Affairs, Special Staff, United States Army, was appointed today to the Secretary's Army Personnel Board and Colonel Wendell Westover of Albany, New York, was named to succeed General Bres in the Reserve post. Colonel Westover currently is assigned to duty with the Executive for Reserve and ROTC Affairs and will assume charge of that office when General Bres goes to his new post. No date has yet been named for the change.

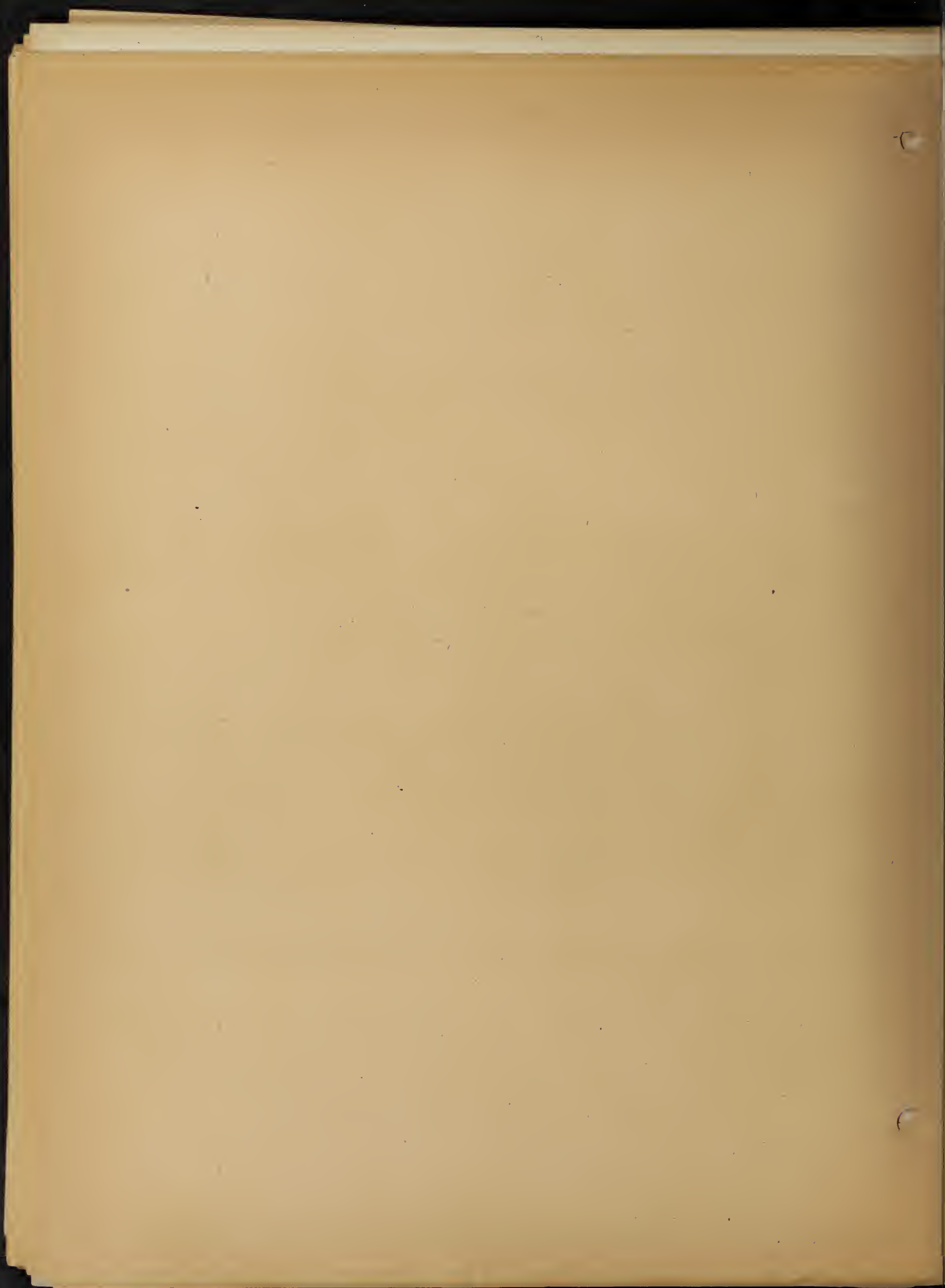
General Bres, a native of New Orleans, served in France during World War I in the Meuse-Argonne Sector and later with the Combat Engineer Regiment of the 1st Army Corps. Upon his return to the United States he served in various assignments with Reserve Units until 1930, when he organized and commanded the 312th Engineer Combat Regiment, 87th Infantry Division. During World War II he served in various engineering posts in Australia, Norfolk Island, and New Guinea. General Bres was also representative for GHQ, Southwest Pacific Area, at the San Francisco Port of Embarkation. He was named Executive for Reserve and ROTC affairs in October, 1945.

Colonel Westover was the company commander of a machine gun company in the 2nd Infantry Division in France during World War I. He resigned from the Regular Army upon his return and accepted a commission as a major in the Officers Reserve Corps, participating actively in Reserve affairs during the years until World War II. He returned to active duty in 1942 and was assigned to the Tank Destroyer Center at Camp Hood, Texas, becoming Chief of Staff of the Center early in 1944. He reverted to the Officers Reserve Corps on August 2, 1945 and was recalled to active duty November 12, 1947, for duty in the Office of the Executive for Reserve and ROTC Affairs.

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December 2, 1947

PRESIDENT APPROVES ARMY LIST  
FOR SELECTION OF GENERALS

The President has approved the recommendations of the first selection board of the Army as provided under the new promotion law, passed during the last session of this Congress, and submitted by Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall. This action establishes a list from which nominations for appointment to permanent and temporary major and brigadier generals will be made.

The selection board, headed by General Jacob L. Devers and consisting of General Omar N. Bradley, General Courtney H. Hodges, General Thomas T. Handy, Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, and Lieutenant General Wade H. Haislip, recommended the officers for appointment as permanent major generals and brigadier generals in the Regular Army, in the Medical Department of the Regular Army and in the Chaplains' Corps of the Regular Army, and officers to be appointed as temporary major generals and brigadier generals.

There is a total of 213 names on these lists. However, there will be no increase in the total number of general officers now on active duty except for one dental officer, one veterinarian officer, and one chaplain.

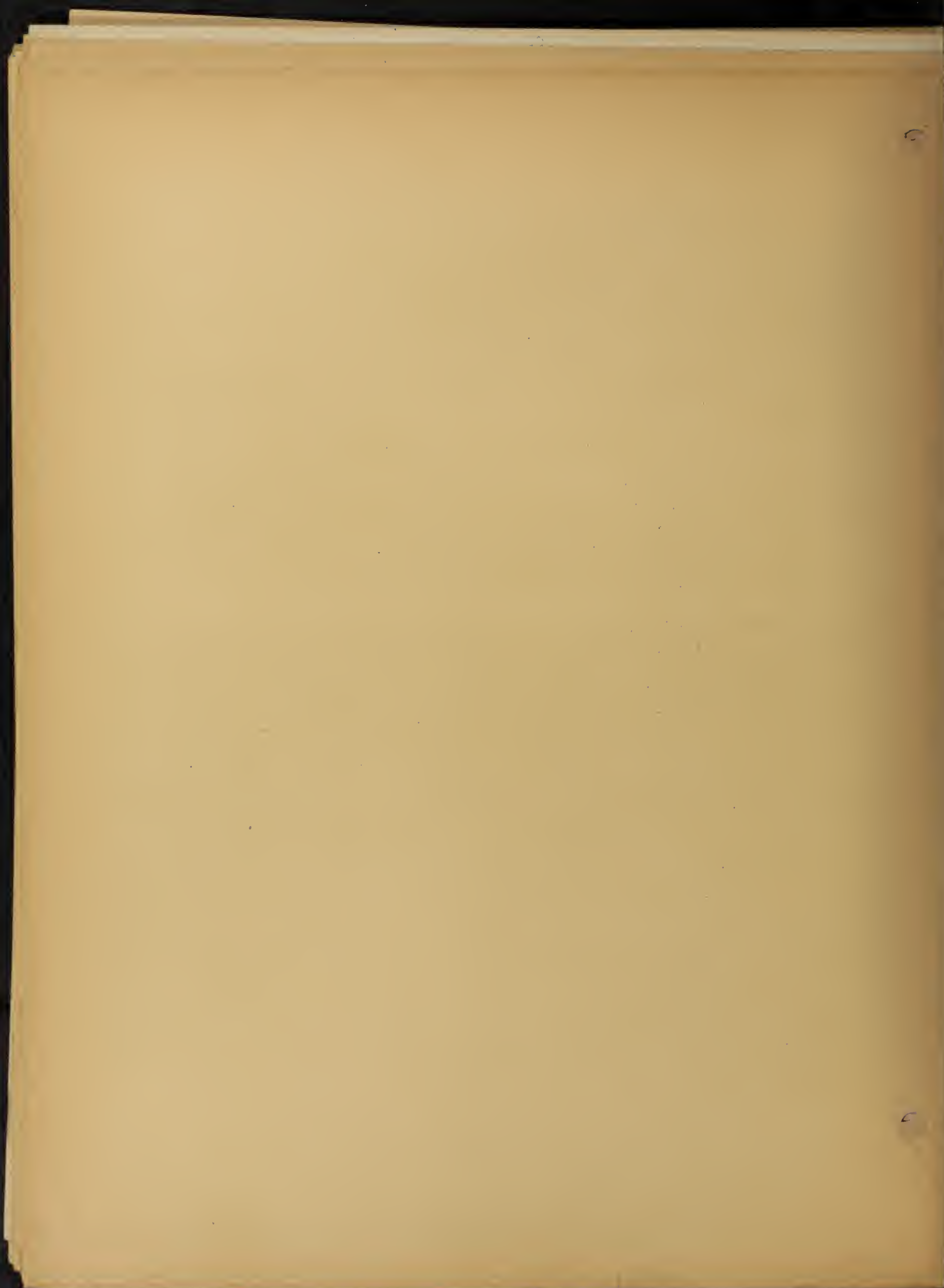
The list follows:

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MORE





RECOMMENDED LIST - MAJOR GENERALS - REGULAR ARMY

(Officers to be nominated in the order their names appear on this list)

1, Manton S. Eddy; 2, J. Lawton Collins; 3, Matthew B. Ridgway; 4, LeRoy Lutes; 5, John R. Hodge; 6, John E. Hull; 7, Lucius DuB. Clay; 8, Albert C. Wedemeyer; 9, Raymond S. McLain; 10, Stephen J. Chamberlin; 11, Willis D. Crittenger; 12, Geoffrey Keyes; 13, Harold R. Bull; 14, Henry S. Aurand; 15, James A. Van Fleet; 16, Clarence R. Huebner; 17, Willard S. Paul; 18, Robert S. Beightler; 19, George F. Moore; 20, William H. H. Morris, Jr.; 21, Walter M. Robertson; 22, Archibald V. Arnold; 23, Louis A. Craig; 24, Frank W. Milburn; 25, George J. Richards;

26, Charles W. Ryder; 27, Stafford L. Irwin; 28, John W. Leonard; 29, Alfred M. Gruenther; 30, Joseph M. Swing; 31, Edward H. Brooks; 32, Wilton B. Persons; 33, Glen E. Edgerton; 34, Everett S. Hughes; 35, Donald H. Connolly; 36, Raymond A. Wheeler; 37, John P. Lucas; 38, Ira T. Wyche; 39, John L. Homer; 40, Albert M. Jones; 41, Clift Andrus; 42, Harry J. Malony; 43, Edwin P. Parker, Jr.; 44, John B. Coulter; 45, Lunsford E. Oliver; 46, William R. Schmidt; 47, Robert W. Crawford; 48, Orlando Ward; 49, Jens A. Doe; 50, Thomas B. Larkin;

51, James A. Lester; 52, Paul J. Mueller; 53, Leland S. Hobbs; 54, Roscoe B. Woodruff; 55, Horace L. McBride; 56, William M. Hoge; 57, William C. Livesay; 58, Robert W. Grow; 59, Edward M. Almond; 60, Percy W. Clarkson; 61, Robert C. Macon; 62, William C. Chase; 63, Leven C. Allen; 64, Withers A. Burress; 65, Daniel Noce; 66, John M. Devine; 67, Frederick A. Irving; 68, William W. Eagles; 69, Ernest N. Harmon; 70, Arthur M. Harper; 71, Milton B. Halsey; 72, Charles L. Mullins, Jr.; 73, Frank A. Keating; 74, Herman Feldman; 75, Andrew D. Bruce;

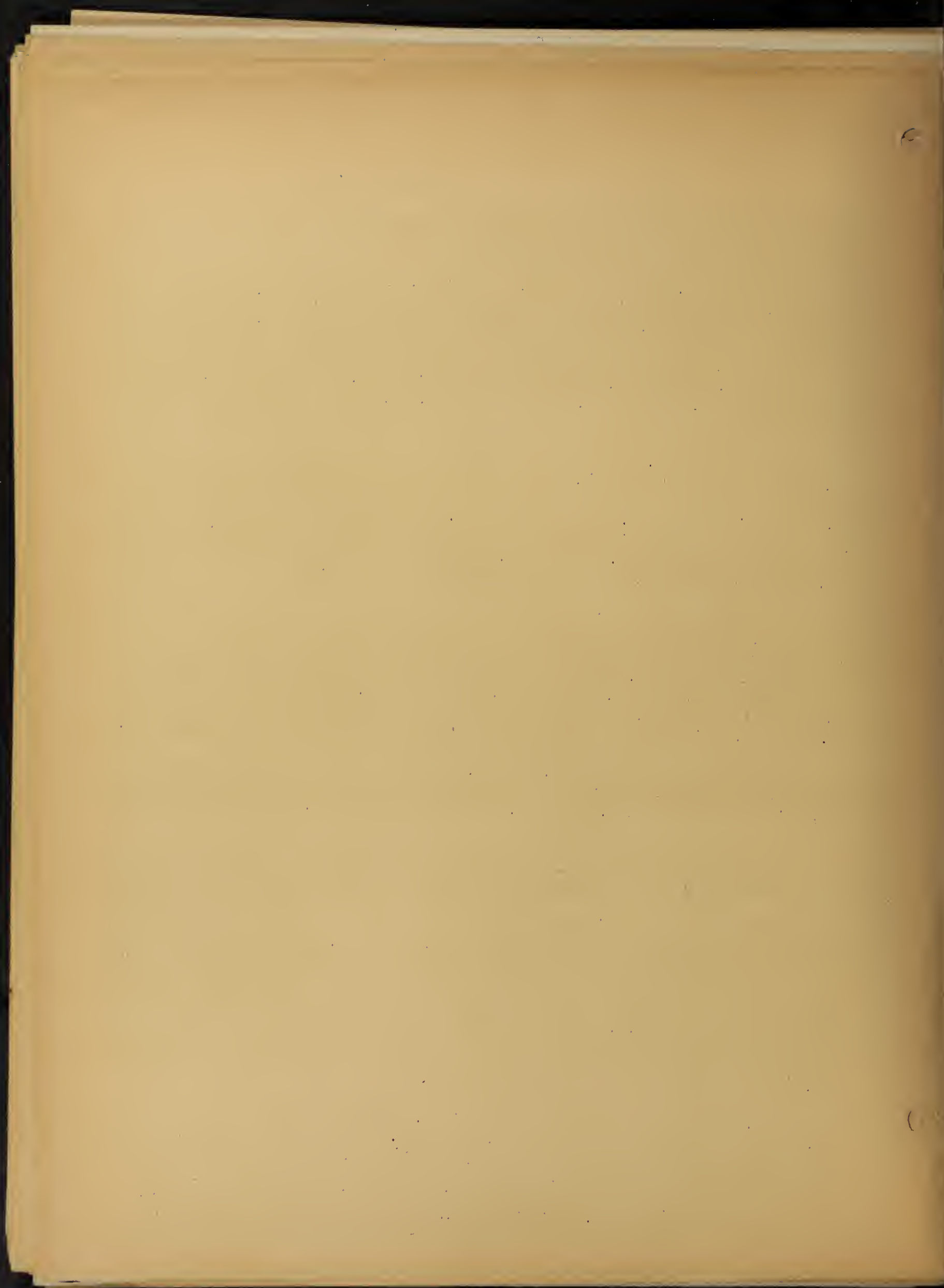
76, Charles L. Bolte; 77, John T. Lewis; 78, George P. Hays; 79, Ray E. Porter; 80, John W. O'Daniel; 81, Alexander R. Bolling; 82, Edmond H. Leavey; 83, Bryant E. Moore; 84, Doyle O. Hickey; 85, David G. Barr.

RECOMMENDED LIST - BRIGADIER GENERALS - REGULAR ARMY

(Officers to be nominated in the order their names appear on this list)

1, Joseph C. Mehaffey; 2, Jonathan W. Anderson; 3, Roscoe C. Crawford; 4, James Kirk; 5, Alfred B. Quinton, Jr.; 6, Henry B. Lewis; 7, Charles G. Helmick; 8, Douglas L. Weart; 9, Henry B. Sayler; 10, Vernon Evans; 11, Arthur A. White; 12, Stanley L. Scott; 13, Charles A. Willoughby; 14, Roderick R. Allen; 15, Frank A. Heileman; 16, Albert C. Smith; 17, William F. Marquat; 18, A. Franklin Kibler; 19, John E. Dahlquist; 20, Lester J. Whitlock; 21, George A. Horkan; 22, Ray T. Maddocks; 23, Harry J. Collins; 24, Hobart R. Gay; 25, Jerry V. Matejka; 26, Lewis A. Pick; 27, William Middleswart; 28, Russel B. Reynolds; 29, William O. Reeder; 30, Robert B. McClure;

31, Lawrence C. Jaynes; 32, Floyd L. Parks; 33, Hugh J. Casey; 34, William M. Miley; 35, Walter L. Weible; 36, Leslie R. Groves; 37, James G. Christiansen; 38, Paul W. Kendall; 39, Anthony C. McAuliffe; 40, Willard G. Wyman; 41, William B. Kean; 42, Ewart G. Plank; 43, Lyman L. Lemnitzer; 44, Clovis E. Byers; 45, Maxwell D. Taylor; 46, Rollin L. Tilton; 47, Francis P. Hardaway; 48, John Millikin; 49, Benjamin C. Lockwood, Jr.; 50, Edward Montgomery; 51, Kenneth T.





Blood; 52, Harry L. Twaddle; 53, Gordon R. Young; 54, Charles M. Milliken; 55, Edwin A. Zundel; 56, Pearson Mencher; 57, Barnwell R. Legge; 58, Roy C. L. Graham; 59, Robert M. Bathurst; 60, Elbert L. Ford;

61, William K. Harrison, Jr.; 62, Aaron Bradshaw, Jr.; 63, Laurence B. Keiser; 64, George D. Shea; 65, Willard W. Irvine; 66, Everett E. Brown; 67, Eugene M. Foster; 68, Lewis C. Beebe; 69, George L. Eberle; 70, William B. Bradford; 71, Ward H. Maris; 72, William E. Bergin; 73, Ralph J. Canine; 74, John K. Rice; 75, Robinson E. Duff; 76, Thomas W. Herren; 77, Hubert D. Hoover; 78, Robert O. Shoe; 79, Roy V. Rickard; 80, John H. Church; 81, Alonzo P. Fox; 82, Josef R. Sheetz; 83, Truman C. Thorson; 84, William A. Beiderlinden; 85, Thomas F. Hickey; 86, Harry B. Sherman; 87, Jesmond D. Balmer; 88, Reuben E. Jenkins; 89, Robert H. Soule; 90, Whitfield P. Shepard;

91, Ira P. Swift; 92, Walter J. Muller; 93, William L. Roberts; 94, Vernon E. Prichard; 95, Paul V. Kane; 96, Julian W. Cunningham; 97, Rex W. Beasley; 98, John L. McKee; 99, David L. Ruffner; 100, Vennard Wilson; 101, Paul W. Rutledge; 102, Albert Pierson; 103, Williston B. Palmer; 104, Robert M. Montague; 105, Harlan N. Hartness; 106, Ernest M. Brannon; 107, Hugh F. T. Hoffman; 108, John H. Collier; 109, Robert W. Crichtow, Jr.; 110, Claude B. Ferenbaugh; 111, Henry I. Hodes; 112, Blackshear M. Eryan, Jr.

RECOMMENDED LISTS - MAJOR GENERALS AND BRIGADIER GENERALS -  
MEDICAL CORPS - REGULAR ARMY

(Officers will be nominated in the order their names appear on these lists)

MAJOR GENERALS

1, John M. Willis; 2, Raymond W. Bliss; 3, George C. Beach, Jr.; 4, Albert W. Kenner; 5, Malcolm C. Grow.

BRIGADIER GENERALS

1, Omar H. Quade; 2, Edward A. Noyes; 3, James A. Bethea; 4, Guy B. Denit; 5, Joseph I. Martin.

RECOMMENDED LISTS - MAJOR GENERAL AND BRIGADIER GENERAL -  
DENTAL CORPS - REGULAR ARMY

MAJOR GENERAL

1, Thomas L. Smith.

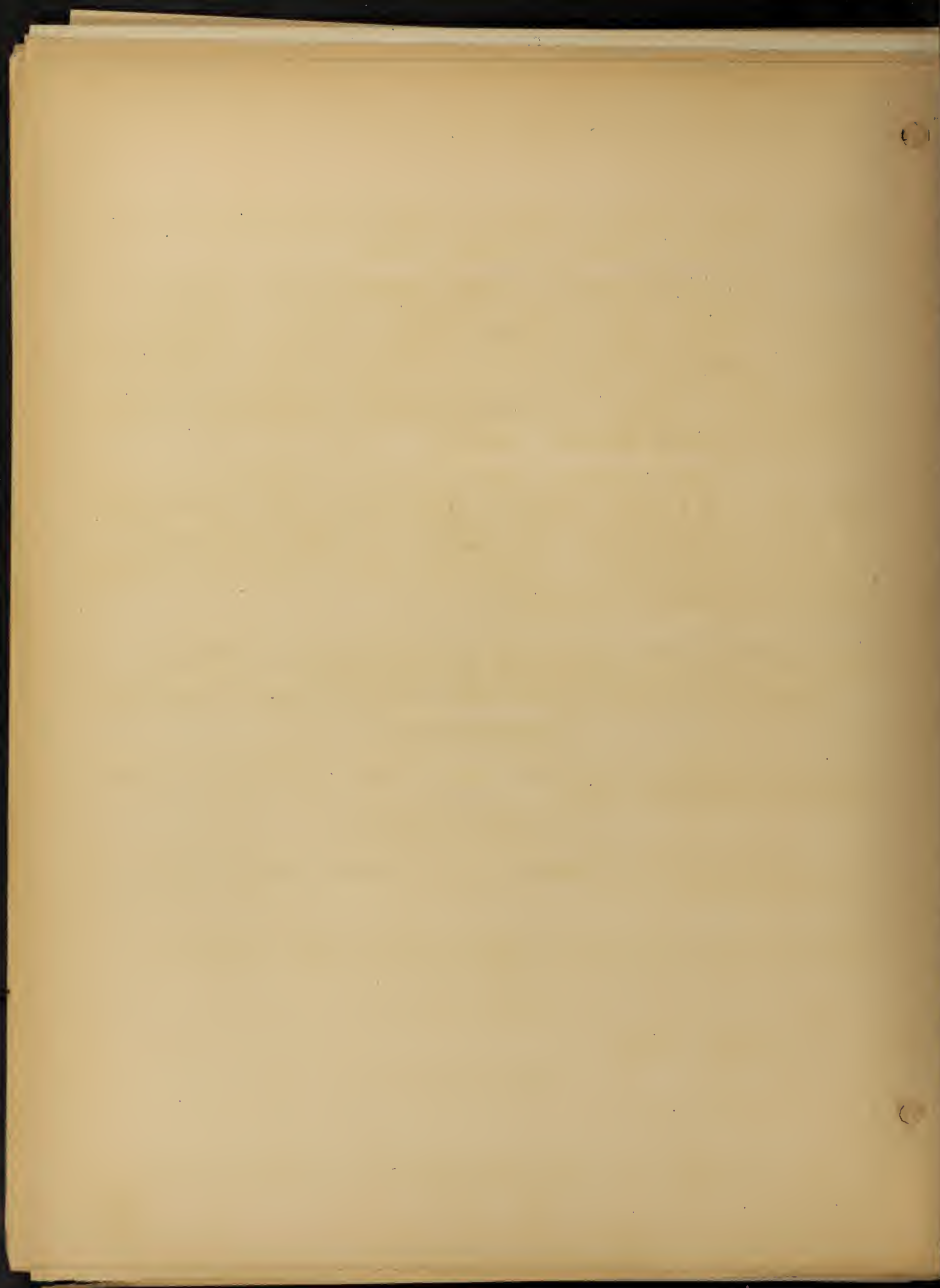
BRIGADIER GENERAL

1, Walter D. Love.

RECOMMENDED LIST - BRIGADIER GENERAL - VETERINARY CORPS -  
REGULAR ARMY

1, James A. McCallam.





RECOMMENDED LISTS - MAJOR GENERAL AND BRIGADIER GENERAL -  
CORPS OF CHAPLAINS - REGULAR ARMY

MAJOR GENERAL

1, Luther D. Miller.

BRIGADIER GENERAL

1, James H. O'Neill.

RECOMMENDED LIST MAJOR GENERALS - TEMPORARY-ARMY OF THE  
UNITED STATES

(Officers to be nominated in the order their names appear on this list)

1, Joseph C. Mehaffey; 2, Jonathan W. Anderson; 3, Roscoe C. Crawford;  
4, James Kirk; 5, Alfred P. Quinton, Jr.; 6, Henry B. Lewis; 7, Charles G. Hel-  
mick; 8, Douglas L. Weart; 9, Henry B. Saylor; 10, Vernon Evans; 11, Arthur A.  
White; 12, Stanley L. Scott; 13, Charles A. Willoughby; 14, Roderick R. Allen;  
15, Frank A. Heileman; 16, Albert C. Smith; 17, William F. Marquat; 18, A. Frank-  
lin Kibler; 19, John E. Dahlquist; 20, Lester J. Whitlock; 21, George A. Horkan;  
22, Ray T. Maddocks; 23, Hobart R. Gay; 24, Jerry V. Matejka; 25, Lewis A. Pick;  
26, William H. Middleswart; 27, Russel Reynolds; 28, William O. Reeder; 29,  
William M. Miley; 30, Walter L. Weible.

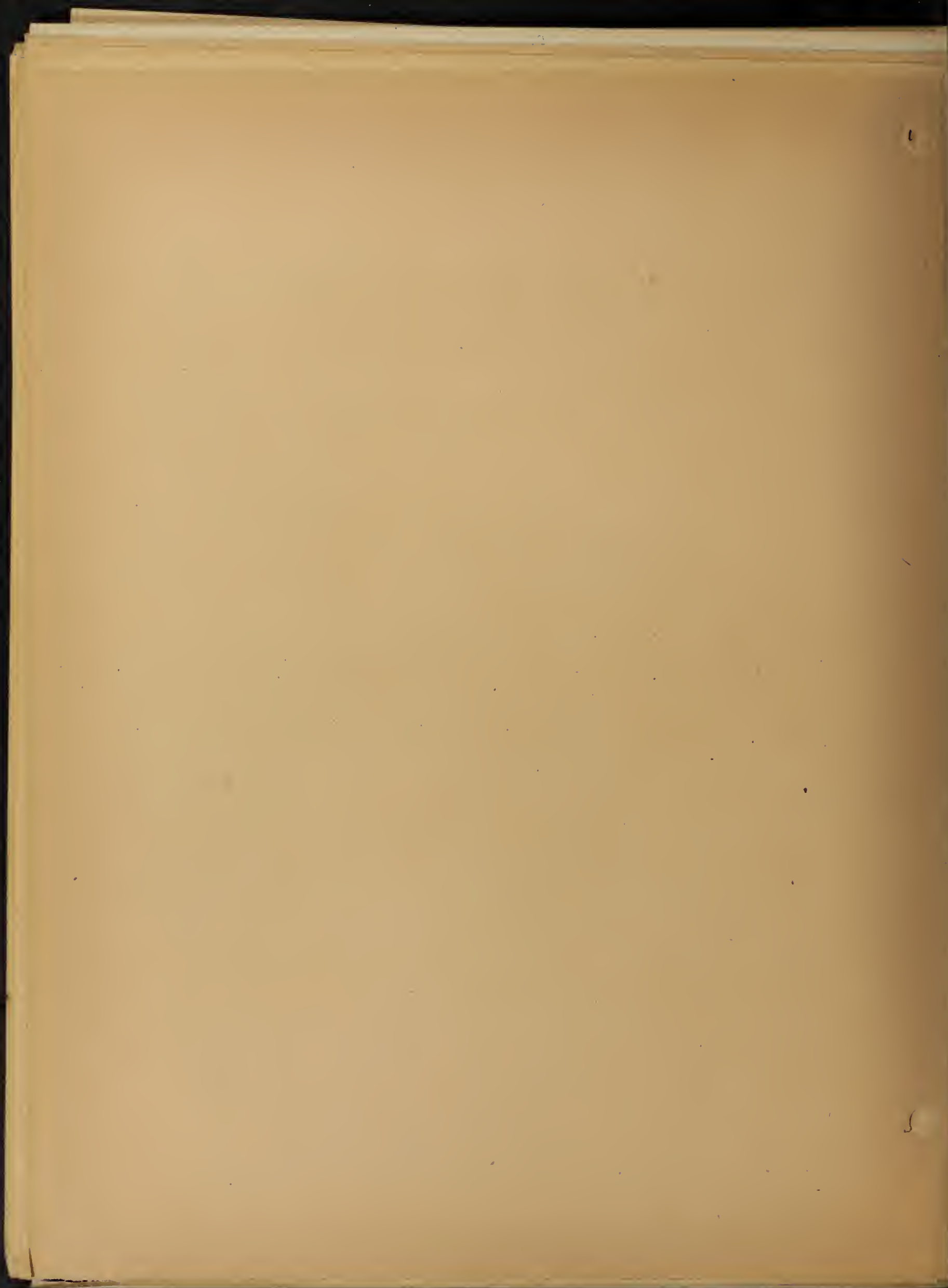
RECOMMENDED LIST - BRIGADIER GENERAL - TEMPORARY ARMY OF THE  
UNITED STATES

1, Franklin P. Shaw.

END

- 4 -

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I M M E D I A T E

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R E L E A S E  
December 2, 1947

ARMY ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN  
GENERAL OFFICER ASSIGNMENTS

Secretary of the Army Royall today announced changes in the assignments of five general officers. Their names and present assignments, together with effective dates of new assignments, follow:

Lieutenant General Leonard T. Gerow, Commandant of the Command and General Staff School since October, 1945, to be Commanding General, Second Army, effective January 15, 1948. General Gerow commanded the V Corps and the 15th Army during World War II.

Major General Manton S. Eddy, Chief of Information, Special Staff, to be Commandant of the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, effective January 3, 1948. General Eddy's previous assignment was as Commanding General, Second Army, at Baltimore, following wartime command of the 9th Division in North Africa and Sicily, and the Normandy Invasion on D-Day, and finally, command of the XII Army Corps of General Patton's Third Army in France, Luxembourg and Germany.

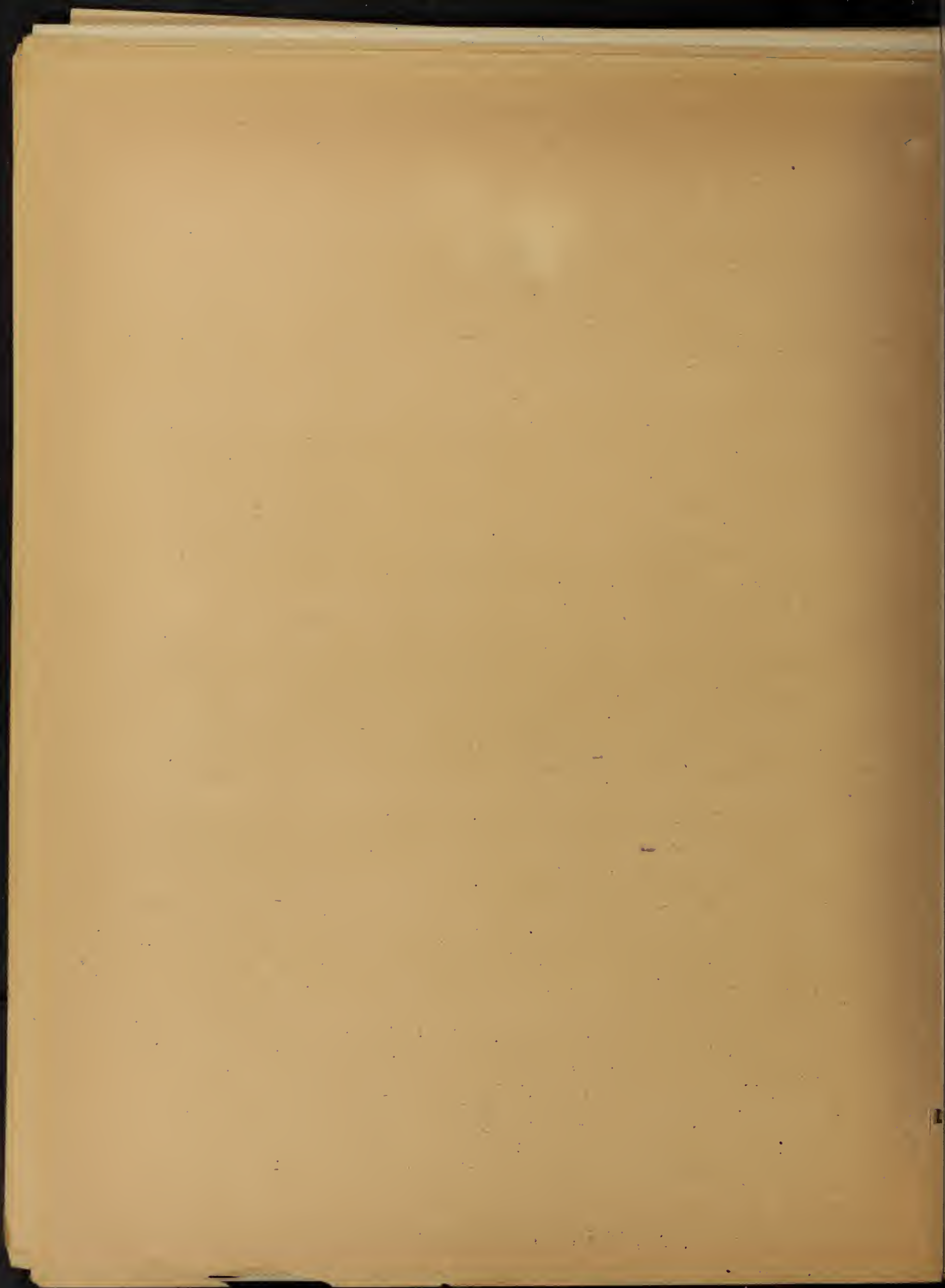
Lieutenant General Raymond S. McLain, assigned to Legislative and Liaison Division, Special Staff, to be Chief of Information, succeeding General Eddy, effective January 3, 1948. General McLain commanded the 90th Division and the XIX Corps during World War II.

Major General Harold R. Bull, President, Decorations Board, assigned to Organization and Training Division, General Staff, effective December 5, 1947. General Bull was G-3 on several HQ staffs in Europe during World War II, and for a brief period during 1944 was Commanding General, 4th Infantry Division.

Major General Lawrence C. Jaynes, presently occupying the triple role of Deputy Theater Commander, and Chief of Staff, Mediterranean Theater; and Chief of Staff, Allied Force Headquarters, to be Commanding General, Military District of New York, New Jersey and Delaware, effective upon his arrival in the United States. General Jaynes' extensive staff and command experience resulted in his selection to organize and command The Replacement and Training Command, North African Theater of Operations, during World War II.

END

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ARMY MEDICAL LEADERS STUDY  
NEW COMMISSIONING PROCEDURES

Representatives of all Army general hospitals, in the United States today concluded a two-day conference in the Surgeon General's Office on procedures in commissioning medical and dental officers under provisions of Public Laws 365 and 381, enacted by Congress last August.

The meeting, coinciding with issuance of implementing regulations (Army Circular 51), launched a special procurement campaign which, for the first time, permits original appointment of physicians and dentists in advanced grades up to and including colonel.

Simultaneously, Major General Raymond W. Bliss, Surgeon General, announced establishment of a special procurement branch in the Personnel Division whose function will be to expedite handling of all applications. It is headed by Colonel William H. Amspacher (MC) USA.

Eligible to apply for Regular Army commissions are civilian physicians and dentists with no previous military affiliation, as well as members of the Officers' Reserve Corps, National Guard and Army of the United States, whether on active or inactive duty.

With regard to rank, Army Circular No. 51, which is effective December 15, prescribes that grades will ordinarily be determined by the applicant's age and minimum active professional practice (excluding internships), including residencies and postgraduate training as follows (years of active duty as a physician or dentist in the Armed Forces will be included as professional practice):

| Grade              | Medical professional practice | Dental professional practice | Maximum age |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| First lieutenant   | No years                      | No years                     | 32 years    |
| Captain            | 3 years                       | 4 years                      | 37 years    |
| Major              | 10 years                      | 11 years                     | 42 years    |
| Lieutenant colonel | 17 years                      | 18 years                     | 48 years    |

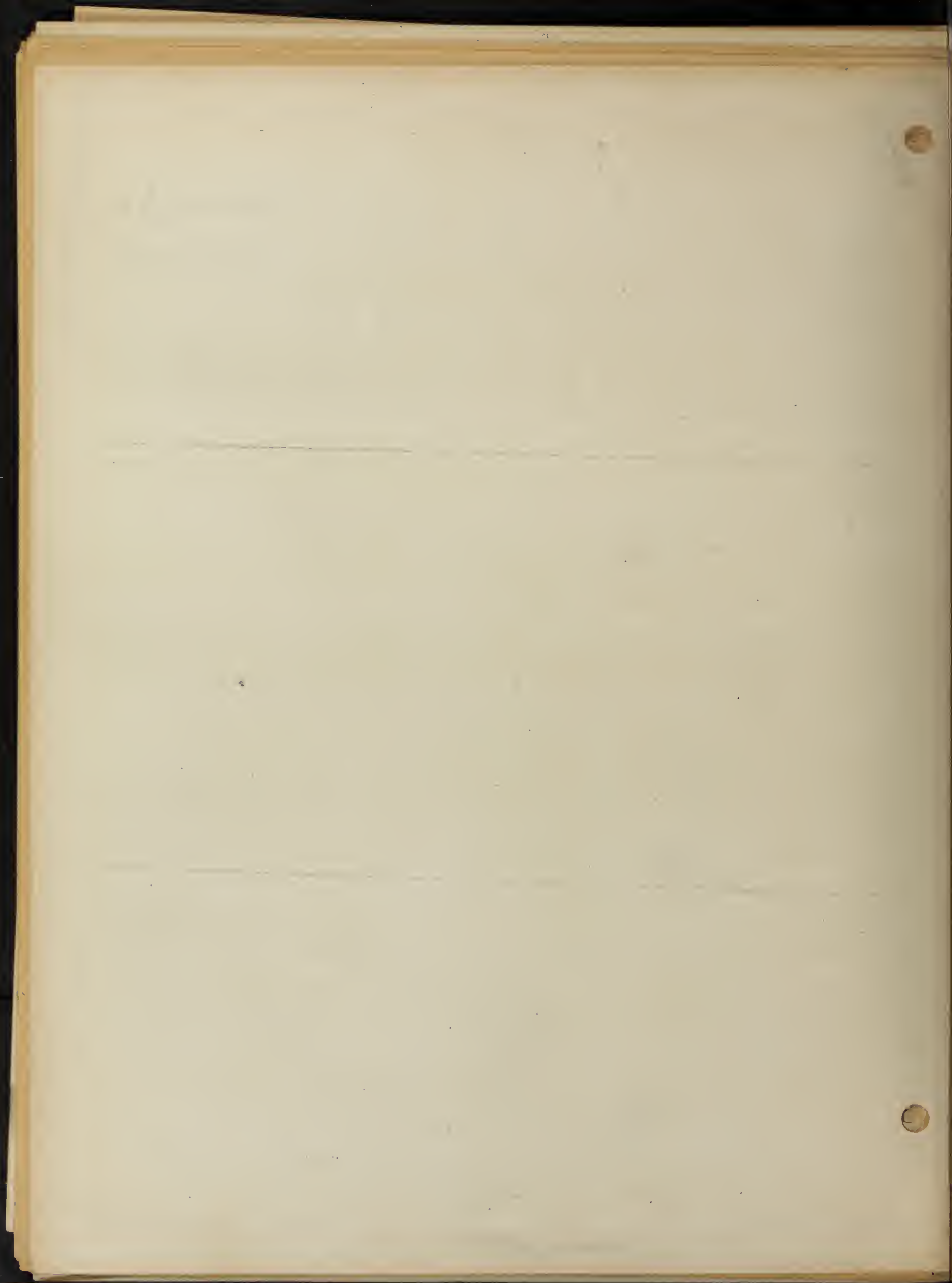
Appointments in the grade of colonel will be reserved for those applicants who possess outstanding qualifications for special positions established by the Surgeon General as requirements necessitate.

Information as to provisions applicable to medical and dental officers now on active duty is obtainable from their commands, the Adjutant General's Office, the procurement branch in the Surgeon General's Office and Army general hospitals, where screening centers have been established.

Civilians and officers on inactive duty will apply direct to the Adjutant General, Attn: AGSO-R, Washington 25, D. C.  
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December 5, 1947

1947

MAJOR VOGEL APPOINTED CHIEF OF WOMEN'S  
MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS BY SURGEON GENERAL

In the first move to establish the Women's Medical Specialist Corps recently authorized by Congress as a part of the Regular Army Medical Department, Major General Raymond W. Bliss, The Surgeon General, today announced the appointment of Major Emma E. Vogel as Chief of the new Corps with the rank of full Colonel. Colonel Vogel was administered the oath of office in a brief ceremony at 10:00 A.M. this morning (December 5, 1947) in the Office of The Surgeon General in the Pentagon.

Colonel Vogel will assume supervision of what has heretofore constituted three separate sections of the Medical Department. These were the Dietitian Section, the Physical Therapist Section, and the Occupational Therapist Section.

The first task confronting the new Chief of Corps will be the integration into the regular army of qualified applicants for commissions. As integration proceeds, three officers will be selected to head the three branches of the Women's Medical Specialist Corps. These women will be commissioned as lieutenant colonels. Prior to today, no woman has held rank higher than that of Major in any of these three specialist groups.

Colonel Vogel is regarded by the Surgeon General as the nation's outstanding physical therapist. Appointed in 1942 as director of Medical Department Physical Therapists of the Army, she was the first woman to hold this title.

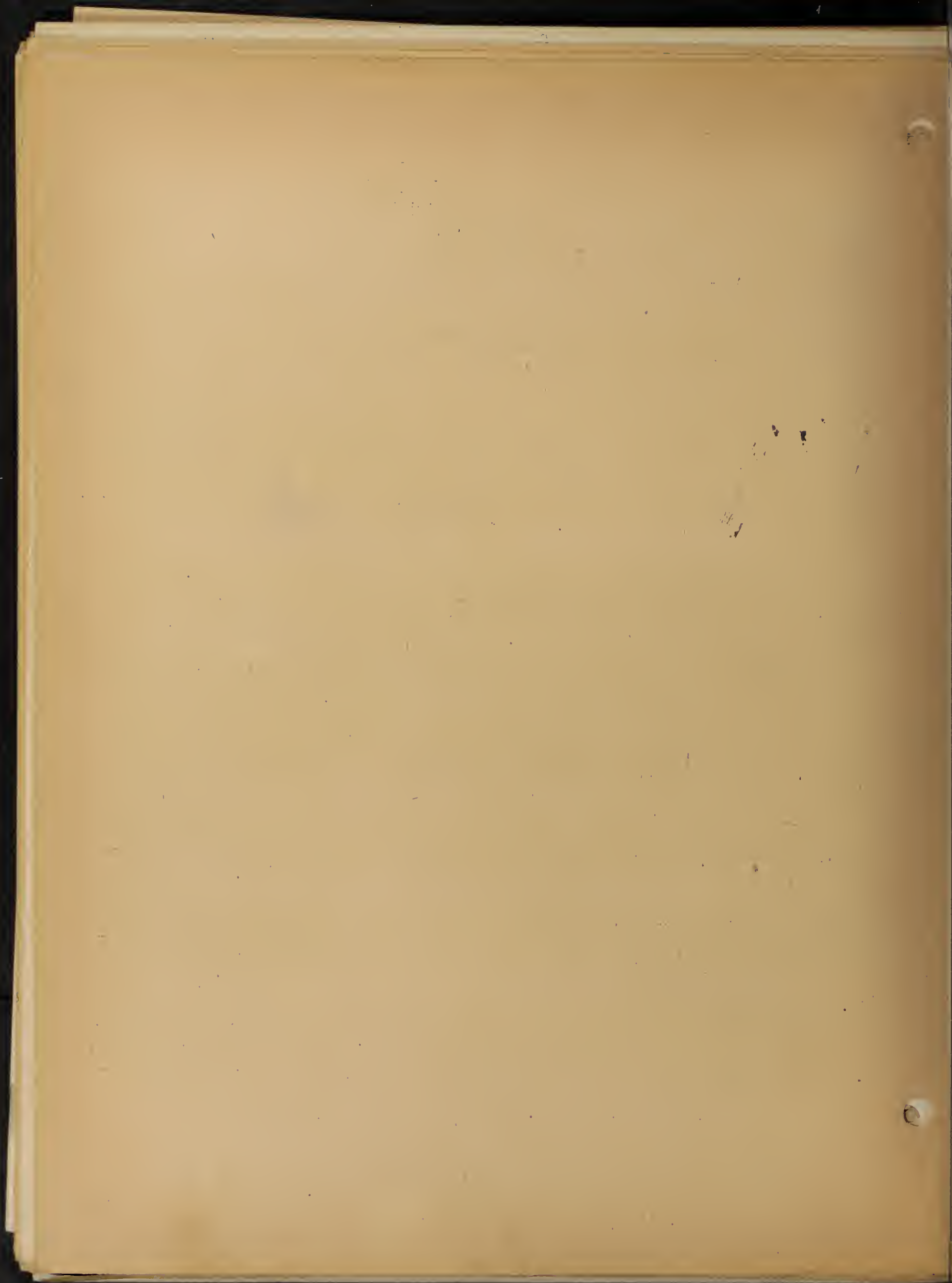
The authorized strength of the Women's Medical Specialist Corps will be in the ratio of nine-tenths of a member for every 1,000 persons in the total authorized strength of the regular Army with a minimum of 24 officers in the grade of major and 385 other officers in grades of second lieutenant to captain.

It is expected that Colonel Vogel's duties will include: consultant to the Surgeon General on all matters pertaining to the Women's Medical Specialist Corps; planning and initiating of training programs; the formulation of tables of organization and equipment; and the planning and execution of operations pertaining to procurement, assignment, and promotion of members of the new Corps.

Colonel Vogel is a native of Mankato, Minnesota.

END

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December 5, 1947

I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

FRENCH GENERAL MAST TO ARRIVE  
SATURDAY ON MILITARY TOUR

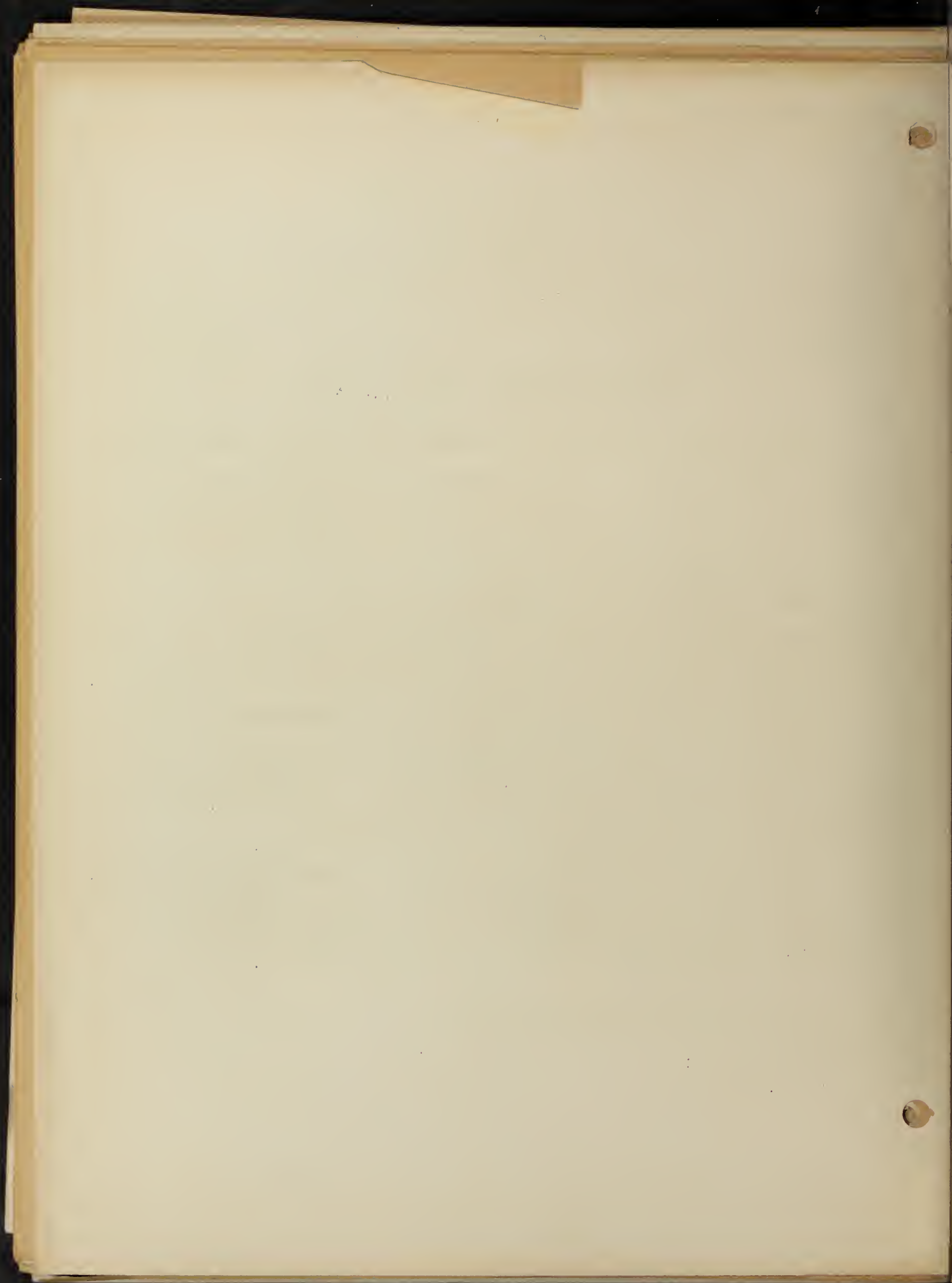
General Charles Emmanuel Mast, Director of the French Army's Institute of Higher Military Studies of National Defense and Economy of War, will arrive in New York by air from Paris tomorrow for a seventeen-day tour of American military installations. Accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Marc Homo, General Mast's chief of staff for schools, General Mast will arrive in Washington from New York on Sunday and will remain in the capital until Wednesday, when he will fly to Norfolk, Virginia, where he will visit Army Ground Forces headquarters.

His itinerary also includes the Infantry school at Fort Benning, Georgia; the Air University at Maxwell Field, Alabama; New Orleans, Louisiana; Fort Worth, Texas; Los Angeles, California; San Francisco, California, and the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

While at San Francisco, General Mast will be the guest of General Mark Clark, Sixth Army Commander, whom General Mast assisted in a secret rendezvous in North Africa before the invasion of that area in 1942.

END

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SCHEDULE SET FOR BIDS  
ON 16 VA HOSPITALS

A stepped-up program for advertising construction bids on Veterans Administration hospitals will permit the awarding of 16 contracts within the next 60 days, Lieutenant General R. A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, announced today.

Inquiries from prospective bidders requesting details of specifications indicate a sustained interest among the nation's contractors regarding the hospital construction program. Recent revisions in hospital specifications eliminated the requirement for Saturday, Sunday, and holiday work, and now enables contractors to figure with more certainty on labor costs. It has, in effect, established a 40-hour week for this class of work and eliminated payments for overtime.

According to the schedule set by the Corps of Engineers the closing dates for submission of general construction bids on nine hospitals will fall in December and early January. Contracts on acceptable bids will be made within thirty days following the opening date in each case.

The hospitals, with the scheduled closing dates for general construction bids, are: Buffalo, New York, 1,000-bed, December 4; Clarksburg, West Virginia, 200-bed, December 29; Big Spring, Texas, 250-bed, January 5; Grand Island, Nebraska, 200-bed, December 15; Fort Wayne, Indiana, 200-bed, December 19; Poplar Bluff, Missouri, 200-bed, December 23; Iron Mountain, Michigan, 200-bed, December 23; Omaha, Nebraska, 500-bed, January 5; and Beckley, West Virginia, 200-bed, January 8.

Closing dates for bids on partial construction are: Buffalo, New York, outside electrical and telephone, December 3; Newark, New Jersey, structural steel, December 9; and Newark, New Jersey, foundation, December 16.

In addition, invitations for bids on general construction work on seven hospitals will be advertised on the following schedule: Wilmington, Delaware, 300-bed, December 15; Altoona, Pennsylvania, 200-bed, December 10; Albany, New York, 1,000-bed, December 10; Little Rock, Arkansas, 500-bed, December 15;

MORE



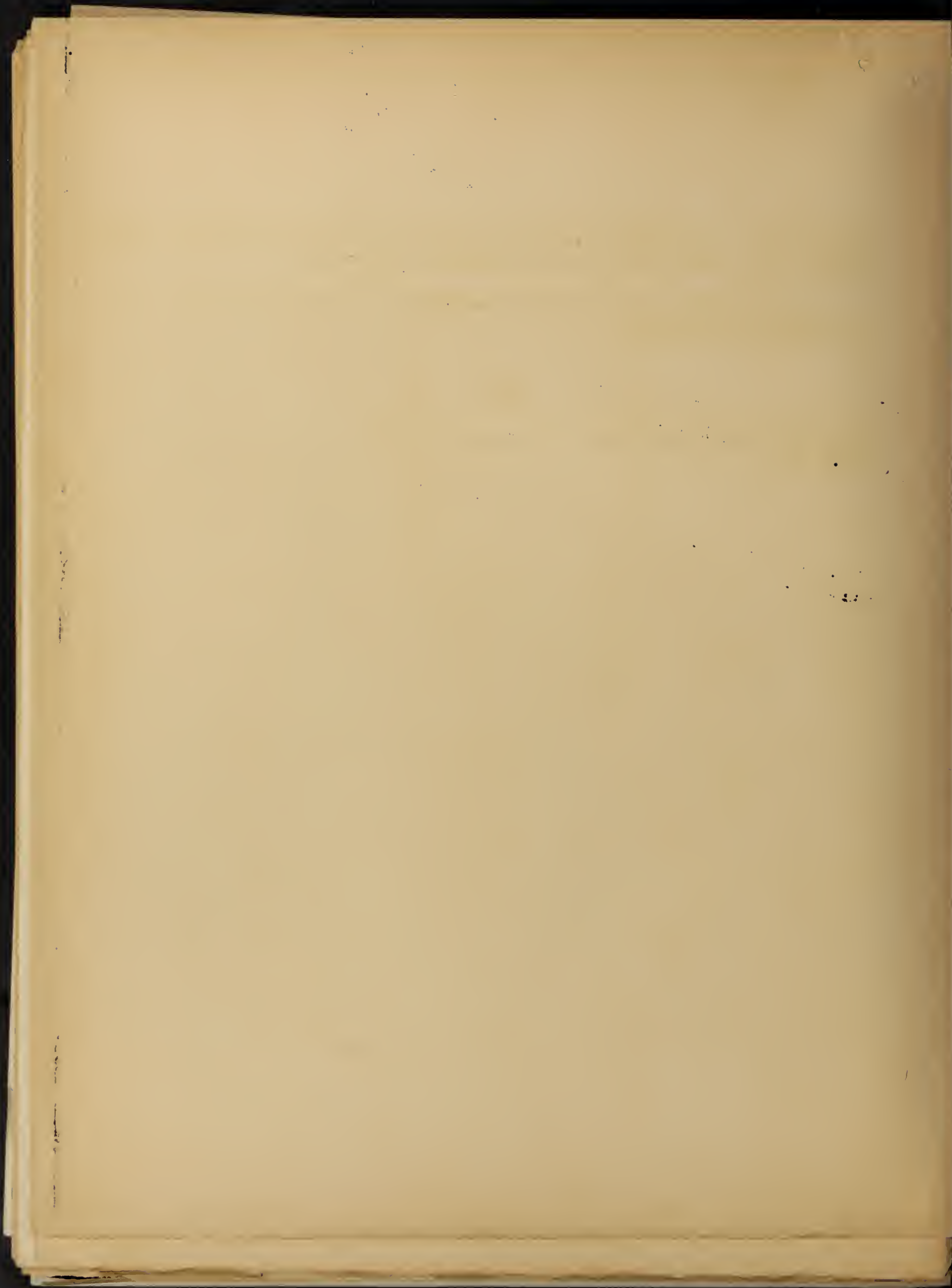


Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, 475-bed, December 15; Erie, Pennsylvania, 200-bed, January 6; and Newark, New Jersey, 1,000-bed, early in 1948.

The closing date for bids on each hospital is about six weeks after advertising for invitations.

- 2 -  
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December 8, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS:

Secretary of the Army Royall announced today that he has confirmed the findings and sentence in the general court martial case of Colonel Jack W. Durant for his participation in the theft of the Hesse Family jewels from Kronberg Castle in Germany on or about November 6, 1945.

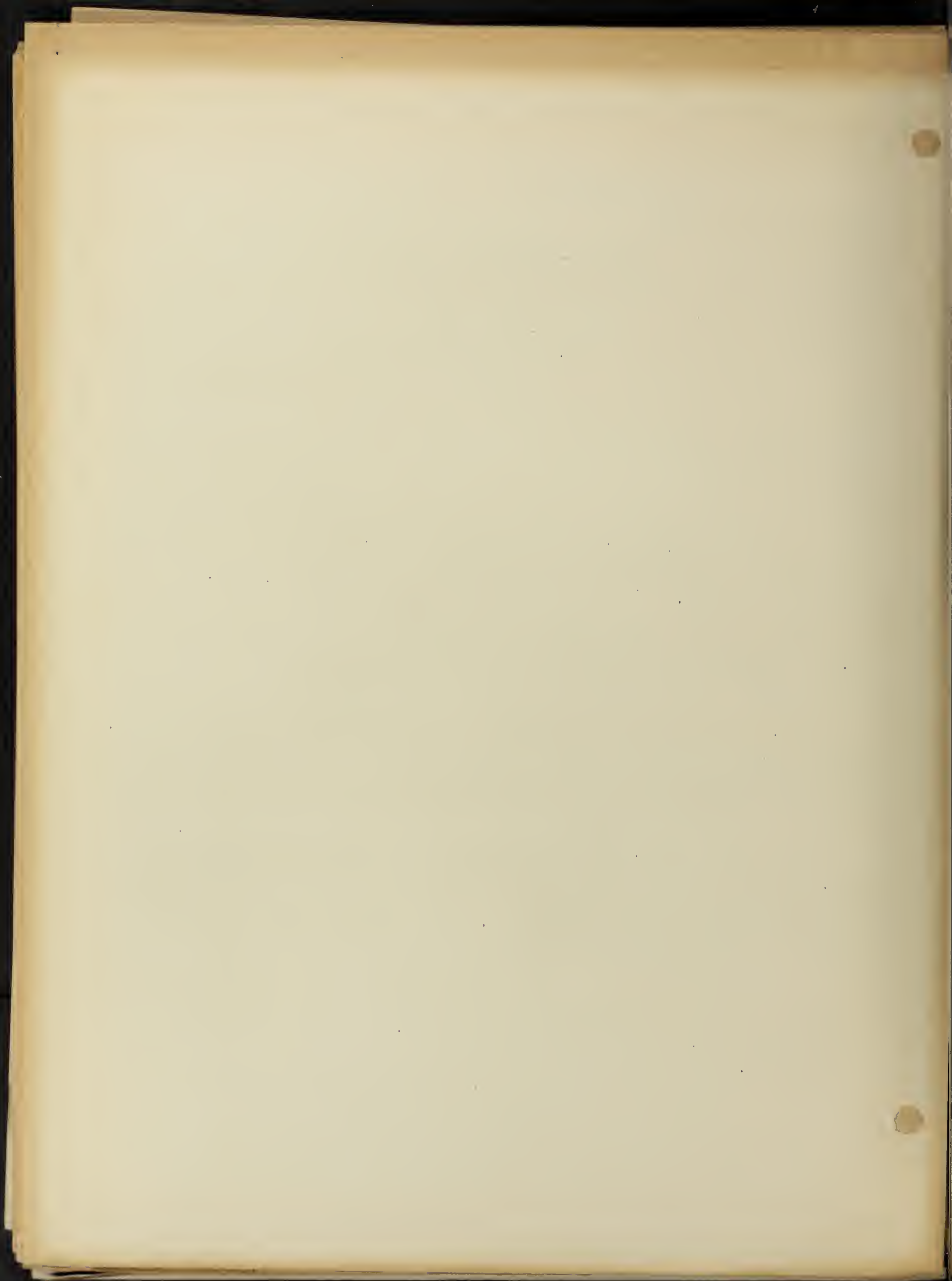
Colonel Durant was sentenced to dismissal from the service, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 15 years. The confinement later was reduced to 14 years.

Secretary Royall's action completes review of the general court martial proceedings which lasted from December 11, 1946 to last April 30. The findings and sentence were approved July 23 by the reviewing authority, Brigadier General R. E. Duff, Commanding General of the Headquarters Command, European Command, who reduced the confinement to 14 years.

The record of trial was then examined by a board of review in the office of the Judge Advocate General, Major General Thomas H. Green, who concurred in its opinion that the record of trial was legally sufficient to support the findings and sentence. General Green then forwarded the record to Secretary Royall for final action.

END

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December 9, 1947

NATIONAL GUARD, WITH 201,041 MEN,  
TOPS AVERAGE PRE-WAR STRENGTH

The National Guard reached a strength of 201,041 men on November 30, 1947, a strength larger than that of the pre-war National Guard in every year except 1940, Major General Kenneth F. Cramer announced today.

"The strength of the National Guard stabilized at about 185,000 for a decade and a half between World War I and World War II and then gradually climbed to 199,000 by June 30, 1939," General Cramer stated.

In the following year, under the impulse of Hitler's threat to world peace, the strength rose to 242,000 on June 30, 1940. Altogether, some 300,000 men entered Federal service between September 1940 and June 1941.

Telegraphic reports from the Adjutants General of the several States showed that the Guard increased its strength by 6,010 men during the period between November 17 and November 30, 1947.

Projected strength of the National Guard on June 30, 1948, is 271,000 men, 250,000 of whom will be in approximately 4,500 Army units and 21,000 in 365 Air Units.

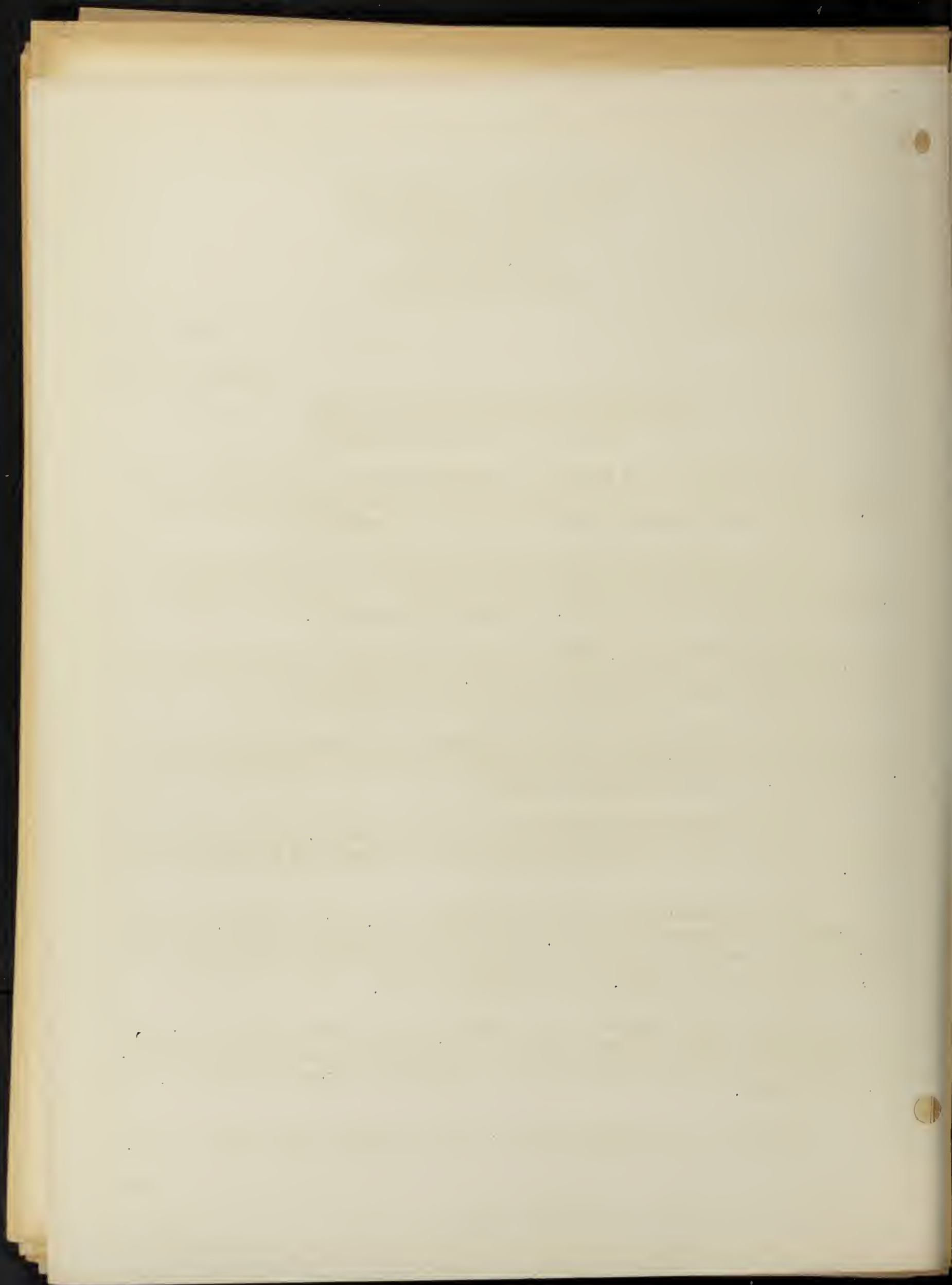
"At the present time we are some 32,000 men, or two months, ahead of our scheduled expansion at this date. If enlistments continue at the present rate of 6,000 men every two weeks the National Guard would achieve a strength of 280,000 men by June 30, 1948," General Cramer stated.

The New York National Guard, with 10,005 men, leads all States with the greatest strength, and is followed closely by Pennsylvania with 9,767, Massachusetts with 9,643 and Illinois with 9,100 men. Only three States have less than 1,000 men in the ranks.

Following is a tabulation by States of the strength of the National Guard:

MORE



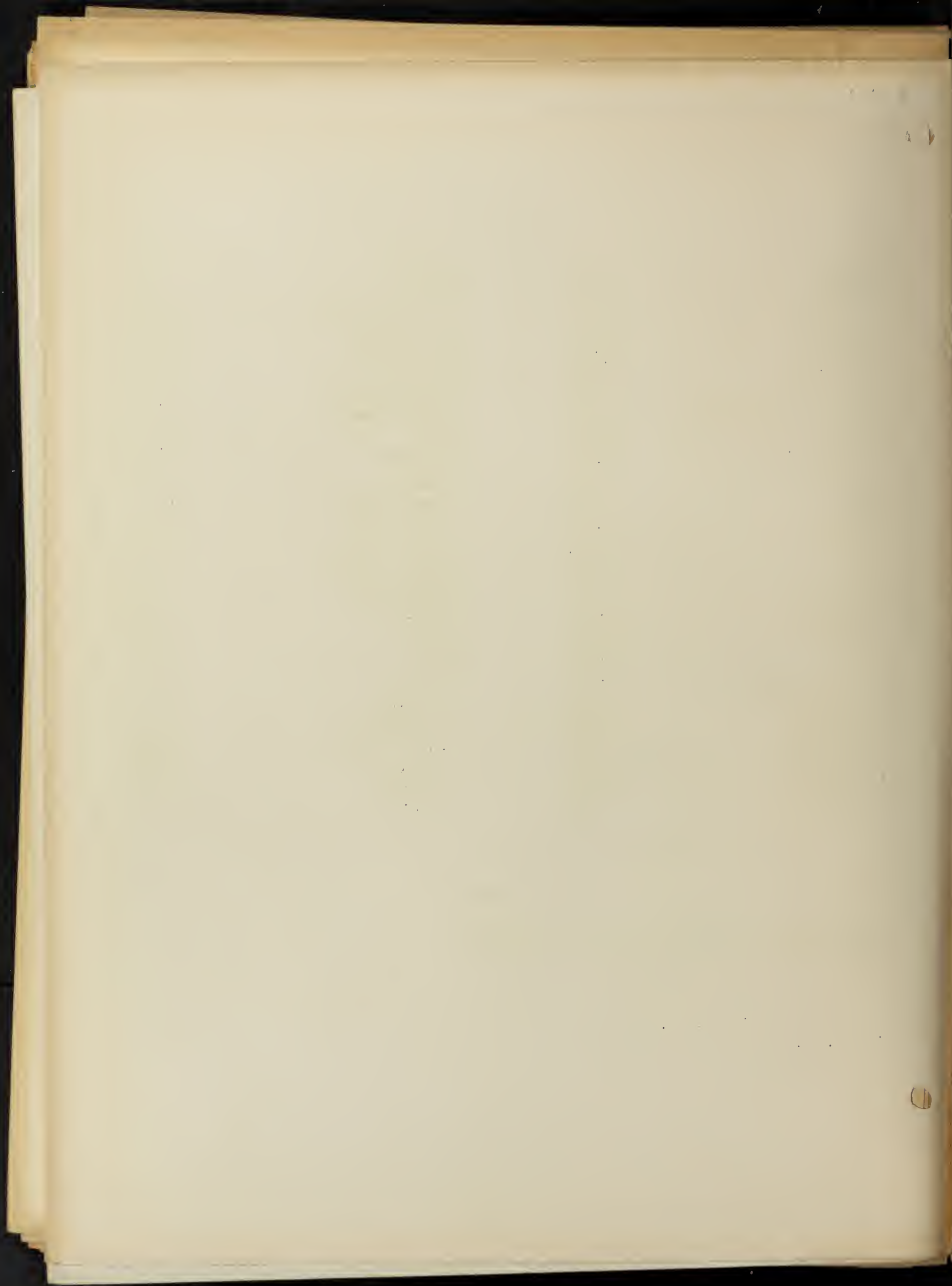


|                      |       |                |         |
|----------------------|-------|----------------|---------|
| Alabama              | 7,579 | Nebraska       | 1,528   |
| Arizona              | 1,094 | Nevada         | 48      |
| Arkansas             | 3,556 | New Hampshire  | 1,119   |
| California           | 8,186 | New Jersey     | 7,593   |
| Colorado             | 2,247 | New Mexico     | 1,218   |
| Connecticut          | 5,303 | New York       | 10,005  |
| Delaware             | 877   | North Carolina | 3,530   |
| District of Columbia | 1,255 | North Dakota   | 1,376   |
| Florida              | 3,123 | Ohio           | 8,008   |
| Georgia              | 4,603 | Oklahoma       | 7,619   |
| Hawaii               | 3,113 | Oregon         | 1,920   |
| Idaho                | 1,572 | Pennsylvania   | 9,767   |
| Illinois             | 9,100 | Puerto Rico    | 6,026   |
| Indiana              | 2,793 | Rhode Island   | 1,483   |
| Iowa                 | 3,773 | South Carolina | 5,850   |
| Kansas               | 1,941 | South Dakota   | 1,785   |
| Kentucky             | 3,114 | Tennessee      | 6,647   |
| Louisiana            | 3,568 | Texas          | 8,432   |
| Maine                | 2,802 | Utah           | 1,205   |
| Maryland             | 2,522 | Vermont        | 1,716   |
| Massachusetts        | 9,643 | Virginia       | 3,222   |
| Michigan             | 5,459 | Washington     | 2,762   |
| Minnesota            | 5,505 | West Virginia  | 2,111   |
| Mississippi          | 2,731 | Wisconsin      | 3,721   |
| Missouri             | 4,814 | Wyoming        | 1,434   |
| Montana              | 643   | TOTAL          | 201,041 |

- 2 -

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BUFFALO VETERANS HOSPITAL CONTRACTS  
AWARDED BY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Contracts for main construction work on the 1,000-bed Veterans Administration general medical hospital at Buffalo, New York, have been awarded, Lieutenant General Raymond A. Wheeler, Chief of Army Engineers, said today. Work will be completed about December 1949.

The successful bid of \$9,287,000 for construction of the main building was made by the Fleischer Engineering and Construction Company, Buffalo, New York. The heating and ventilating contract was awarded Joe Davis and John Danforth of Buffalo, for \$1,334,497; the plumbing contract to Charles Grimm of Buffalo for \$1,297,344; and the outside electrical and telephone contract to the Buffalo Electric Company and the Ferguson Electric Company, both of Buffalo, whose joint bid was \$45,000.

END

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December 10, 1947

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GENERAL BARR NAMED CHIEF  
OF CHINA ADVISORY GROUP

DEC 10 1947

Secretary of the Army Royall today announced the appointment of Major General David G. Barr as Chief of the Army Advisory Group at Nanking, China, succeeding Major General John P. Lucas. The change, to become effective about March 1 next year, is in line with Army policy to rotate general officers in the various commands.

General Barr is presently Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1 (Personnel), Headquarters, Army Ground Forces. An Armored Force man during the war, he served as Chief of Staff, European Theater of Operations, Chief of Staff, North Africa Theater of Operations, and later Chief of Staff of the Sixth Army Group in France.

General Lucas, who will return to the United States for reassignment, was assigned overseas as General Eisenhower's personal deputy in 1943, accompanying General George S. Patton's troops in the Sicily landings. Later he commanded the II Corps in Sicily and the VI Corps in Italy.

General Barr is a native of Nanafalia, Alabama, and attended Alabama Presbyterian College. He entered military service in 1917 and was commissioned in the Regular Army in 1920. General Lucas was born at Kearneysville, West Virginia, and graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1911, being commissioned as a second lieutenant.

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I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

December 10, 1947

ARMY GENERAL STAFF  
DIVISIONS REDUCED TO FIVE

The Department of the Army today issued orders which will have the effect of reducing the number of General Staff Directors reporting to the Chief of Staff from six to five.

In order to accomplish this, the Research and Development Division of the General Staff has been redesignated the Research and Development Group of the Service, Supply and Procurement Division of the General Staff.

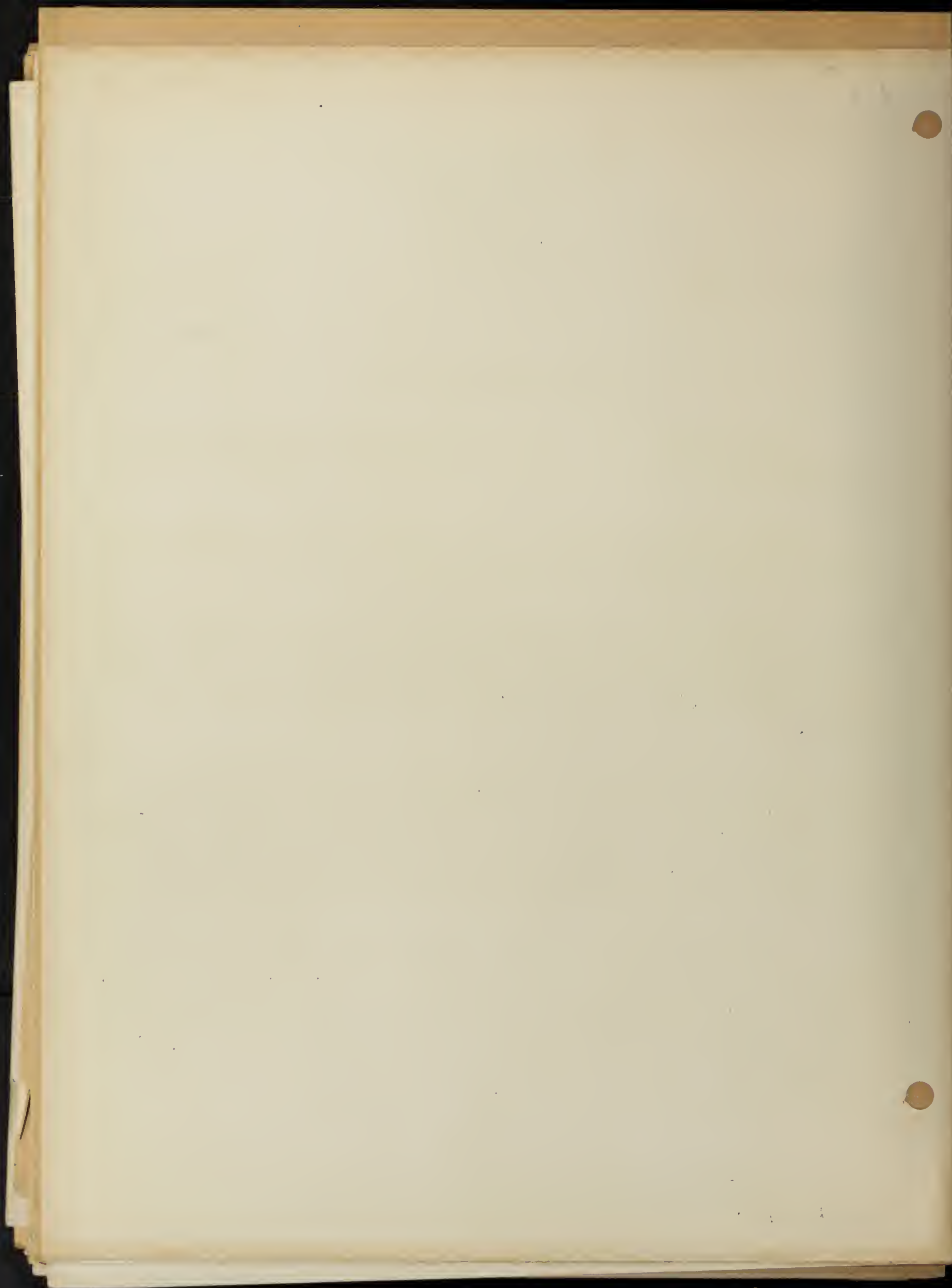
The Research and Development Division of the General Staff was created on May 1, 1946, in order to furnish the necessary impetus and leadership to the research and development activities of the War Department. One of the major problems at that time was the correlation of the very large research and development activities of the Air Forces with those of the technical services of the Army.

The Department of the Army believes that the necessary leadership and impetus to the research and development program can now be given through the Director of Service, Supply and Procurement, since approximately two-thirds of the research and development effort, dollar-wise, of the War Department was Air Force. It will now concentrate in the Director of Service, Supply and Procurement all technical instructions to the technical services which in the past have come from both this Director and the Director of Research and Development.

Under the Service, Supply and Procurement Division the Research and Development Group will be in a better position to continue the emphasis on research and development which the Department of the Army considers so vital. Within the organization of the Service, Supply and Procurement Division the Research and Development Group will be kept separate from other activities, and will remain a coordinate activity with procurement, as in the past. The personnel of the Research and Development Group will be the same as it was when it was an independent Division of the General Staff.

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I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT  
CELEBRATES 170th ANNIVERSARY

The Inspector General's Department of the Army, which originated in the Continental Army under General George Washington, will celebrate its 170th anniversary tomorrow.

Under the command of Major General Ira T. Wyche, the Department now aids commanders and others in the military establishment by periodical inspections, surveys, studies and reports on matters affecting the efficiency and economy of the Army. The Department is also responsible for seeing that no injustice is done to any member or employee of the Army.

The Department was organized originally on December 13, 1777, to correct the chaotic condition of the Army at that time. Its aim was to establish and maintain uniformity in discipline, drill instruction, and other matters affecting the efficiency of the troops. The IG of that time also reported all abuses, neglect, and deficiencies to the commander in chief, the commander of each organization, and the Board of War.

In 1874 the inspection of the disbursement of funds was added to the duties of the Inspector General's Department. And in 1916 the Department took on the systematic inspection of the National Guard.

During World War II the Department expanded from 60 officers in 1939 to 1,483 officers early in 1945. All units were inspected by the IG prior to departure from the United States, and each major unit had an inspector general who accompanied it to its overseas station.

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I M M E D I A T E

December 12, 1947

INTERIM PROMOTION PLAN  
ANNOUNCED FOR RESERVES

Colonel Wendell Westover, Department of the Army, Executive for Reserve and ROTC Affairs, today announced the adoption of an interim promotion policy for Reserve officers.

It is believed that the adoption of this policy in conjunction with the recently announced new promotion policy for regular army personnel will permit equal advancement for all components.

In consummating such a policy for Reserve officers the Department of the Army took full cognizance of the important part played by Reserve officers in World War II.

By the formation and announcement of this plan Reserve officers may qualify for and receive promotions to a higher grade in the Reserve Corps.

In general this plan will offer Reserve officers who are occupying positions in Reserve units the opportunity for advancement which heretofore has been impossible. It will also permit Reserve officers to utilize their war experiences and skills in positions of greater responsibility in the event of any future emergency.

While this plan is an interim plan which will be in force until a permanent, long-range promotion policy can be formulated for Reserve officers, it is believed that adequate provisions are provided whereby Reserve officers may by their own efforts qualify for promotion.

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December 15, 1947

PRESIDENT TRUMAN NOMINATES  
FIVE GENERALS FOR PROMOTION

The President sent to the Senate today the names of five ranking Army officers for promotions to three and four-star rank under the new Officer Personnel Law of 1947.

The officers' named for promotion are:

To the grade of General (four-star): Lieutenant General J. Lawton Collins, 51, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army.

To the grade of Lieutenant General: Major General Willard S. Paul, 53, General Staff Director of Personnel and Administration; Stephen J. Chamberlin, 58, General Staff Director of Intelligence; Manton S. Eddy, 55, Director-designate of the Army Educational System and Commandant-designate of the Command and General Staff College, and Henry S. Aurand, 53, Director-designate of the General Staff Service, Supply and Procurement Division effective at a later date. Lieutenant General LeRoy Lutes, now Director of Service, Supply and Procurement, will be given a new assignment to be announced.

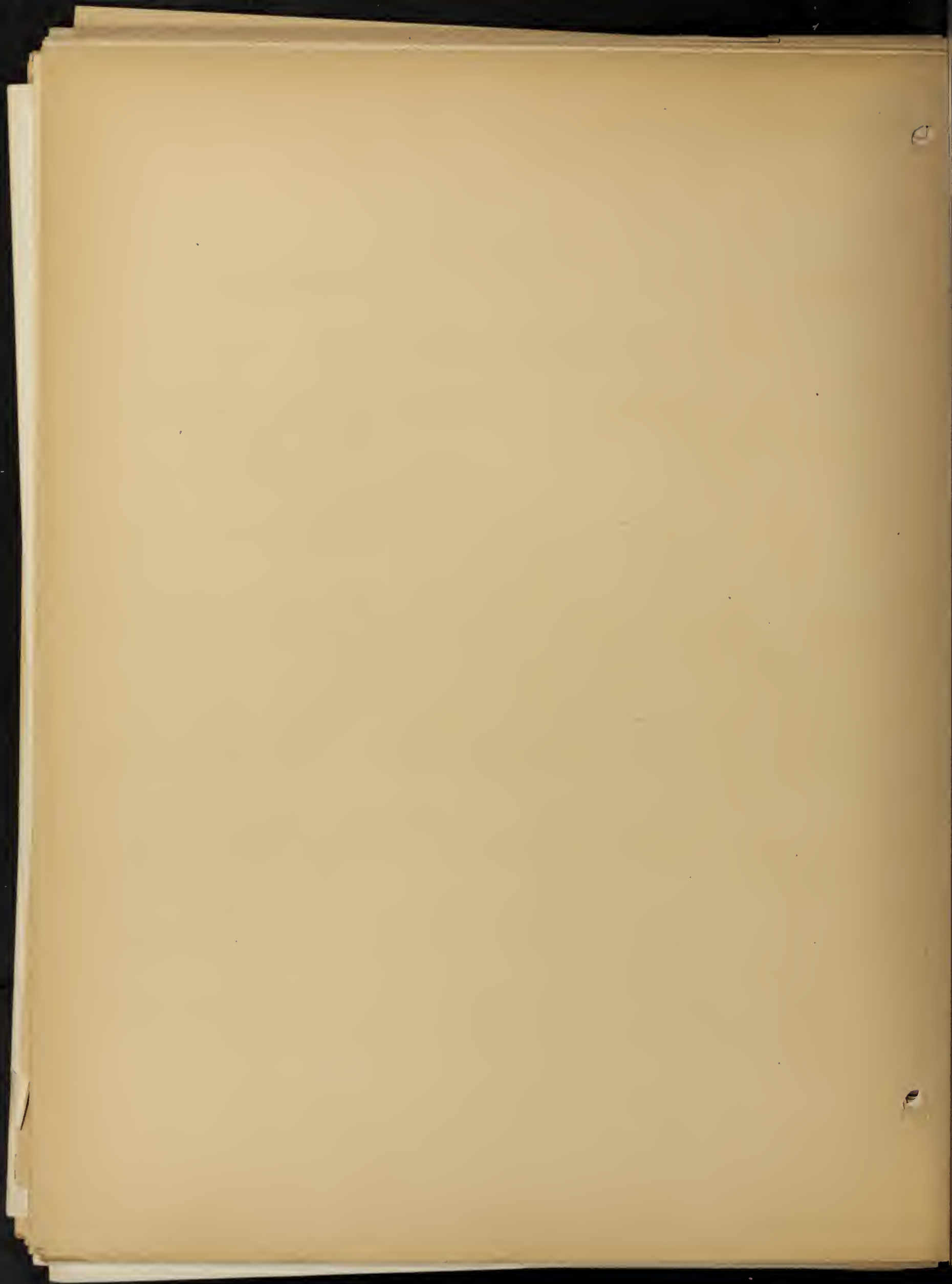
General Collins, Deputy Chief of Staff since September 1, 1947, has a war record of extensive action in both the Pacific and European Theaters, culminating in his command of the VII Corps and earning him the nickname of "Lightning Joe."

Immediately after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, he was named Chief of Staff to General Delos C. Emmons and flew with him to Hawaii.

After assisting in organization of Hawaiian defenses, he was named Commanding General of the 25th Division, which he led into Guadalcanal in December, 1942, relieving the First Marines. Early the next year the 25th, as part of the XIV Corps, led the attack which drove the enemy from the island.

General Collins subsequently led the 25th Division in conquest of New Georgia Island, and in December, 1943, was transferred to the European Theater where in February 1944 he was assigned to command of

MORE





the VII Corps in England for the Normandy invasion. Landing on Utah Beach on D-Day, the VII Corps captured Cherbourg, including the German Army and Navy commanders, Von Schlieben and Henneke. On July 25, 1944 the VII Corps spearheaded the attack of the First Army in its break-through east of St. Lo, and thereafter blocked the German counter-attack at Mortain.

The VII then closed the Falaise gap across the Seine near Paris, drove north into Belgium and in rapid succession captured Mons, Namur and Liege, and later broke through the Siegfried defenses near Aachen, which it later captured.

The VII Corps assisted in checking the German drive toward Namur in the Ardennes breakthrough, and after further action shifted again to its position at Aachen. The Corps then participated in the First Army's drive to the Rhine, ending in its capture of Cologne.

After taking part in exploitation of the Remagen Bridgehead, the VII Corps led the attack by the First Army in envelopment of the Ruhr, ending with seizure of Paderborn and a link-up with the Ninth Army. General Collins then led the Corps across the Vezere River, encircled the Hartz Mountains and drove on to the Elbe River, where it made a junction with the Russian 36th Corps.

Subsequently returning to the United States with the VIIth Corps preparatory to taking further part in the campaign against the Japanese, General Collins was reassigned as Deputy Commanding General and Chief of Staff, Headquarters, Army Ground Forces at Washington when Jap resistance collapsed. He held this post until December 1945, when he became Director of Information of the War Department, in which office he remained until his appointment as Deputy Chief of Staff.

General Paul, after extensive service at posts in the United States and Hawaii between the wars, was assigned to General Headquarters of the Army as G-4 in December, 1941 and, in March, 1942, to Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, at Washington.

In January 1943 he was assigned to command the 75th Infantry Division upon its activation. He became Commanding General, 26th Infantry Division, Camp Gordon, Georgia, in August 1943, and in September, 1944, he and his command were announced as serving in France. He was named G-1 of SHAEF in June 1945, and the following September became Deputy Chief of Staff, Headquarters, European Theater. A month later he was transferred to the Office, Chief of Staff, at Washington, as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, which later became the Director of Personnel and Administration, War Department General Staff.





He earned the Distinguished Service Medal as Commanding General of the 26th Division, which, under his leadership in its first experience in combat, took over the Bezange la Grande-Moncourt sector in October, 1944, and participated in the Lorraine offensive including the Seille and Saar River crossings; the Battle of the Ardennes; and the invasion of Germany.

Throughout these actions, General Paul became known to his troops as a "front-line general" who was frequently among them. He later was awarded an Oak Leaf Cluster to the DSM for his services as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, General Headquarters, and later as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Army Ground Forces.

General Chamberlin was assigned overseas shortly after Pearl Harbor, arriving in Australia on December 20, 1941. He served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, and Chief of Staff of United States Forces in Australia, and on April 19 was named Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, for the entire Southwest Pacific Area, which later became Army Forces, Pacific, and Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. He held that post in campaigns which led from Australia through New Guinea, the Philippine Islands, and Japan. In September, 1945, he became Deputy Chief of Staff, and in February 1946 Acting Chief of Staff of the same Headquarters. He returned to the United States in May 1946, subsequently becoming General Staff Director of Intelligence.

General Eddy served overseas in World Wars I and II, and holds the Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Air Medal, and Purple Heart, in addition to numerous foreign decorations.

In June, 1942, he was given command of the 9th Infantry Division and led it through the campaigns of North Africa and Sicily in the winter of 1942-43 and the spring and summer of 1943, and in the initial invasion of Normandy and France in June and July of 1944. Later he commanded the XII Army Corps in the Moselle Offensive, the Ardennes and the drive to the Rhine River.

Illness forced General Eddy to return to the United States following the European Victory, in May 1945. After his recovery he was assigned to command the Third Service Command, with headquarters at Baltimore, Maryland, and later was named Deputy Commander of the Second Army at the same place, upon reorganization of the Army which consolidated the Third and Fifth Service Commands. He became Chief of Information, Department of the Army July 29, 1947.

General Aurand was assigned as War Department Defense Aid Director in October 1941, and continued as Director when the office was re-named the International Division, Headquarters, Services of Supply. He was





named Commanding General of the Normandy Base Section in December 1944, and the following May was assigned as Commanding General, Services of Supply, U. S. Army in the China Theater, at a time when Chinese troops were going on the offensive after years of defensive fighting. He reorganized his command to insure fast delivery of supplies and means of transport to support the Chinese attack, and established a shipment system which assured arrival of high-priority supplies over the "Hump" from India. Under his direction, forward bases were set up at Nanning, Luichow, and Chichkiang. He also was responsible for the large-scale movement of American personnel from West China across the Hump to India.

In January, 1946, having returned to the United States, he was assigned to the Sixth Service Command as Commanding General. In February 1946 he again went overseas, as Commanding General, Africa-Middle East-Theater, and in June of the same year was appointed Director of the Research and Development Division of the General Staff. As announced by the Department of the Army on December 10, that division has been redesignated the Research and Development Group of the Service, Supply and Procurement Division of the Army General Staff.

He has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and two Oak Leaf Clusters.

- 4 -

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December 15, 1947

ARMY FIXES NEW PRICE SCHEDULE  
GOVERNING SALES OF JAPAN SILK

The Department of the Army and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, announced today a new price schedule for Japanese raw silk effective January 1, 1948. Thereafter sales will be made under supervision of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers either in Tokyo or through the SCAP Foreign Trade New York Office on behalf of Boeki Cho (Board of Trade), an agency of the Japanese Government. It is planned that the SCAP Foreign Trade Office will be established in New York City at an early date.

On the basis of the new prices, the silk price stabilization program will be in effect through December 31, 1948. The seller, with the approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, will warrant to buyers in purchase contracts that it will not, prior to January 1, 1949, sell silk located either in the United States or in Japan and covered by certificates as to weights and grades of the Japanese Government Silk Conditioning House for less than the following basic prices per pound FOB vessel Japan basis:

|                 |        |
|-----------------|--------|
| Special AAA 94% | \$3.25 |
| Special AAA 93% | 3.15   |
| Special AAA 92% | 3.05   |
| Special AAA 91% | 2.95   |
| Special AAA 90% | 2.85   |
| AAA 89%         | 2.75   |
| AAA 88%         | 2.70   |
| AA              | 2.65   |
| A               | 2.60   |
| B               | 2.55   |
| C               | 2.50   |
| D               | 2.45   |
| E               | 2.40   |
| F               | 2.35   |
| G               | 2.30   |

These basic prices apply to silk of both the 13/15 denier and the 20/22 denier. For silk covered by certificates as to weights and grades

MORE



of the Japanese Government Silk Conditioning House and sold from the U.S. warehouse, a charge of approximately 10¢ per pound in addition to the basic price will be made. For silk located in the U.S. already covered by certificates as to weights and grades of the U. S. Testing Company and sold on the basis of those certificates, a charge of approximately 15¢ per pound in addition to the basic price will be made, except that all silk sold from the U. S. warehouse as grade AAA on the basis of weights and grades of U. S. Testing Company certificates will be determined from a basic price of \$2.75 per pound.

The foregoing basic prices may be reduced in each of the two following instances:

1. For silk of 14/16 denier and 21/23 denier, no more than 10¢ per pound.
2. For silk sold in selected assortments of 300 bales, no more than 15¢ per pound.

Contents of the 300 bales selected assortment of Japanese raw silk will be announced later.

- 2 -

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December 16, 1947

DAN CHANCE LAWLER HEADS ARMY  
CIVIL AFFAIRS FILM UNIT

Appointment of Dan Chance Lawler, as Chief, Documentary Film Unit, Civil Affairs Division, Department of the Army, has been announced by Brigadier General Robert A. McClure, Chief of the New York Field Office, Civil Affairs Division.

Prior to his appointment, Mr. Lawler, who lives at 35-64 81st Street, Jackson Heights, New York, was senior partner in the Motion Picture Production Agency, New York City, and before that, Eastern Representative and Account Executive for Raphael G. Wolff Studios, Hollywood.

As Chief of the Documentary Film Unit, Mr. Lawler will initiate contracts for and supervise production of all original documentary films produced for the Civil Affairs Division Motion Picture Section, headed by Mr. Charles T. Mertz. Films are released overseas in Germany, Austria, Japan and Korea as part of the reorientation program for the peoples of the occupied areas. Current schedules call for at least 52 productions a year.

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December 16, 1947

GENERAL EDDY COMMENTS  
ON ARMY RESERVE POLICY

Major General Manton S. Eddy, the Army's Chief of Information, took cognizance today of statements he characterized as irresponsible, being issued by an executive of the Reserve Officers Association. He said:

"It is amazing that an officer of such a responsible association is permitted to issue such irresponsible charges."

"The Department of the Army recognizes the importance of the Reserves in our National Defense structure; it recognizes and is sympathetic to the urge of hundreds of thousands of reserve officers to prepare themselves for their security missions. The Department of the Army has a program existent, and hundreds of officers in all echelons are earnestly endeavoring to carry it forward, within limitations of authorized appropriations."

"The spokesman for the ROA chooses to ignore the fact that Defense Secretary Forrestal has an overall committee headed by Assistant Secretary of the Army, Mr. Gordon Gray; charged with a review of the larger problems of the civilian components and to report promptly a program for acceleration of reserve organization and training; that there is a special standing committee of the Department of the Army with distinguished representation from both civilian components of the Army and headed by an outstanding Reserve Officer, such committee constantly being engaged in organizational problems; and further, that the newly appointed Executive for Reserve Affairs himself a reserve officer, is specifically responsible to the Chief of Staff as advisor on all matters affecting the Reserve Corps of the Army."

"The design of security forces must be founded upon recommendations by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and implemented by legislation and appropriations by the Congress. Appropriate Congressional agencies maintain close surveillance over the Army's program for the civilian components and are fully cognizant of the problems confronting the Army in building an adequate Reserve Force."

"Responsible spokesmen authorized to present the recommendations of any organization interested in National Security, will be afforded a sincere welcome by the Department of the Army. The missions of the several components of the Army of the United States toward adequate preparedness are identical. It would be interesting to see the plans and supporting data of this officer who describes as worthless the joint efforts of the responsible agencies of the military establishment."

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I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

December 16, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS:

At the request of the press, the Army today made public the comments of General Lucius D. Clay, United States European Commander, in his message to Secretary of the Army Royall on December 6 on the subjects of (1) dismantling of factories and (2) estimates of the productive capacity of the bizon. General Clay's Comments follow:

1. Dismantling of factories:

a. The revised level of industry plan for the bizonal area established a general level of industrial production which is regarded as adequate to permit the area to become self-supporting. The plants declared in the list are in fact surplus to this level of production. Moreover, at the present time and for at least 3 or 4 years to come, there is no prospect that supplies of fuel, power and raw materials will be sufficient to permit the operation of these plants. From the point of view of industrial management it is far more efficient to concentrate available resources of fuel, materials, electric power and manpower in such a way as to permit a relatively high level of production in a limited number of plants than to spread these scarce resources over a larger number in such a way that they cannot be utilized efficiently. By removing these plants to countries which can utilize them effectively during the next few years it will become possible for these facilities to make a substantial contribution to general European recovery. If they were retained in the bizonal area they could make no such contribution because they would either stand idle or reduce the overall operating efficiency of the industry of which they are a part.

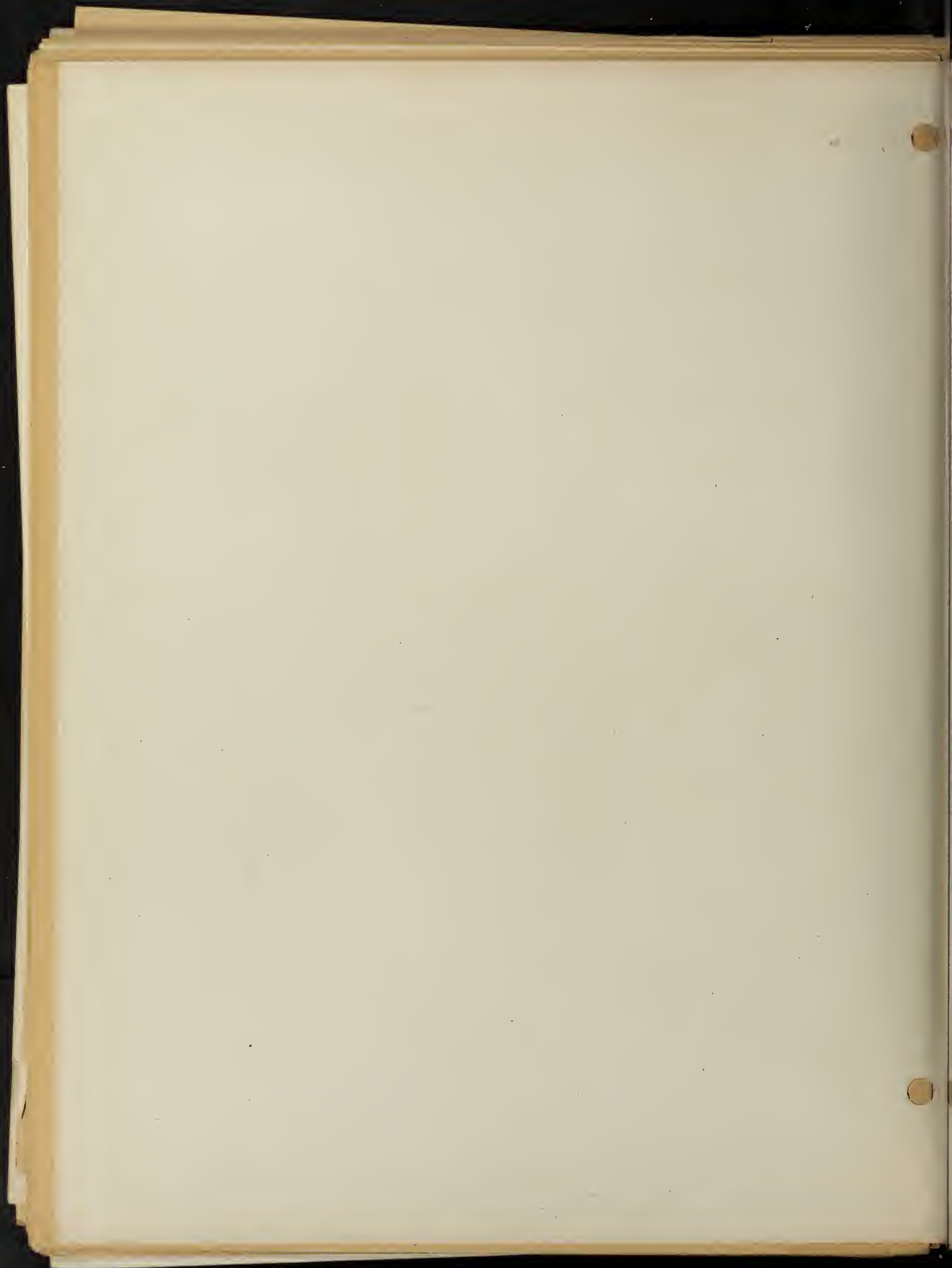
The technical considerations involved in the selection of specific plants are too complex to be set down in a cable. They reflect the practical experience gained by this Headquarters with respect to the operation and requirements of German industry. For names, locations and categories of production refer to the tentative revised list of plants sent you at the time of publication. No major changes have been made on the US list. Capacity data on individual removals is not available in consolidated form. If this is essential, it will be compiled upon your request.

b. The tentative listing of British Zone plants is also included in the list CAD has. The final list is not yet available here.

2. Estimates of the productive capacity of the bizon.

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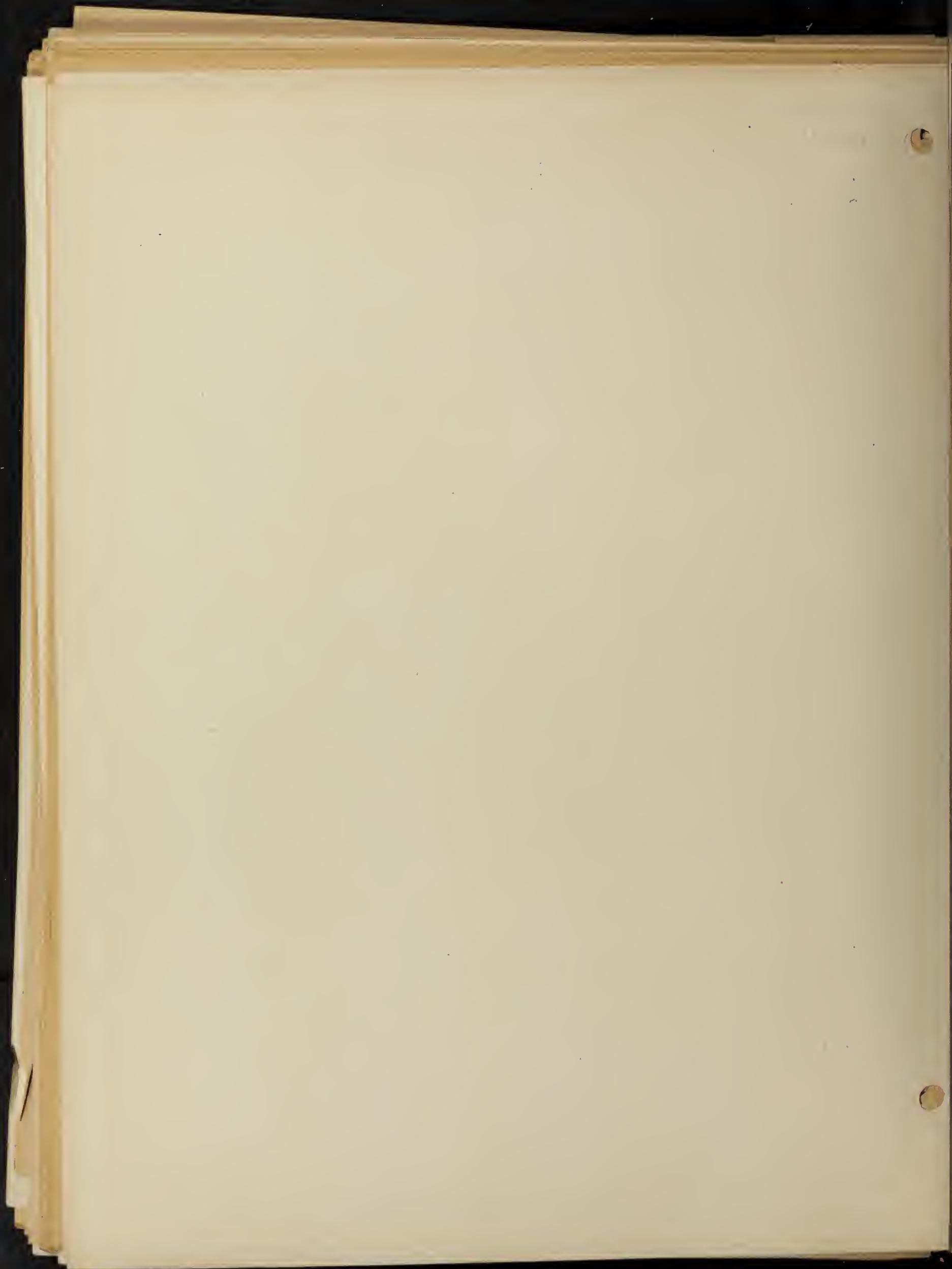


a. The best information available with respect to industrial capacities in the bizone has been forwarded. It is physically impossible to present any more detailed figures or to estimate with any degree of accuracy capacity available today as compared with that reparable within six months or within a year. It should be emphasized that industrial capacity is not by its nature capable of measurement with the degree of precision requested. Practical capacity depends on a wide range of variables including the hours and efficiency of labor, the types and quantities of raw material and fuel available, the character of the specific orders upon which the plant is working, and many other factors. For example, steel production capacity depends upon the amount of rich foreign ore available and the scrap which can be collected and delivered to the mills; textile output varies with the types of cloth required and the quantities of each type included in any order; the amount of rolling stock repaired varies with the condition of the rolling stock when it enters the repair shop, etc. All that can be said in addition to the information previously supplied is that the practical capacity of bizonal industry today, assuming adequate fuel, power, raw materials and labor, is sufficient to support a general level of production at least as high as that in 1936. In practice it should be stressed that the actual output which can be obtained from bizonal industry in the course of the next few years will be determined principally not by the amount of production capacity available but upon the supply of other production factors such as fuel, power, raw materials, transport and labor of the requisite skills. There are, however, a few specific fields in which plant repairs are essential to the rapid recovery of the bizonal economy. These are the categories for which capital equipment has been requested under the Marshall Plan. The most important is transport equipment, followed by mine equipment, and certain specialized oil equipment, and limited amounts of specialized electric power generating equipment. It is estimated that the bizone can produce manufactured articles which are in short supply throughout Europe as indicated in our Marshall Plan submissions. For all practical purposes the latest figures, as revised in Washington and cabled by Blumenfeld to this Headquarters, can be accepted for FY 1949, assuming that the required imports of raw materials, steel and capital equipment are made available.

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December 16, 1947

SCAP TO OPEN FOREIGN  
TRADE OFFICE IN NEW YORK

The Department of the Army and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers announced today that an office to facilitate trade with Japan is being opened at 292 Madison Avenue, New York, New York. This agency will be known as "SCAP Foreign Trade New York Office" and is being established by authority of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Mr. P. A. McDermott will be in charge as SCAP Foreign Trade Representative in the United States.

At an early date the agency will offer full sales service to buyers who desire to purchase Japanese commodities without either travel to Japan or arranging such purchases through transactional correspondence. In addition, the office will maintain a display room for Japanese merchandise.

Full details regarding operations of this office will be released at a later date.

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December 17, 1947

SECRETARY ROYALL TO ADD SCIENTIST  
TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S STAFF

Secretary of the Army Royall today announced his intention of selecting and appointing as soon as practicable a scientific assistant to the Assistant Secretary of the Army. In the office of the Assistant Secretary there is to be established a scientific section for the purpose of assuring for the Department of the Army the best possible guidance in its research activities, and their correlation with those of the other departments and scientific staffs of governmental, educational and private institutions throughout the country.

In taking this step, the Secretary of the Army is putting into effect a recommendation made to him by Dr. Cloyd Heck Marvin, President of George Washington University, who is serving in the capacity of Consultant to the Secretary.

This recommendation on Army Research and Development stresses the necessity of research as a vital part in the development of a modern army. It adheres to administrative principles which will assure that the over-all research and development program is monitored by one office. It provides in this respect that an experienced research administrator, with a nationally recognized reputation, should be sought for a permanent position under the Assistant Secretary of the Army. It stated that this man should be obtained as soon as possible in order that he may indoctrinate himself into the Army's problems and work toward the ultimate objective of establishing a competent office for the Assistant Secretary of the Army responsible for research and development.

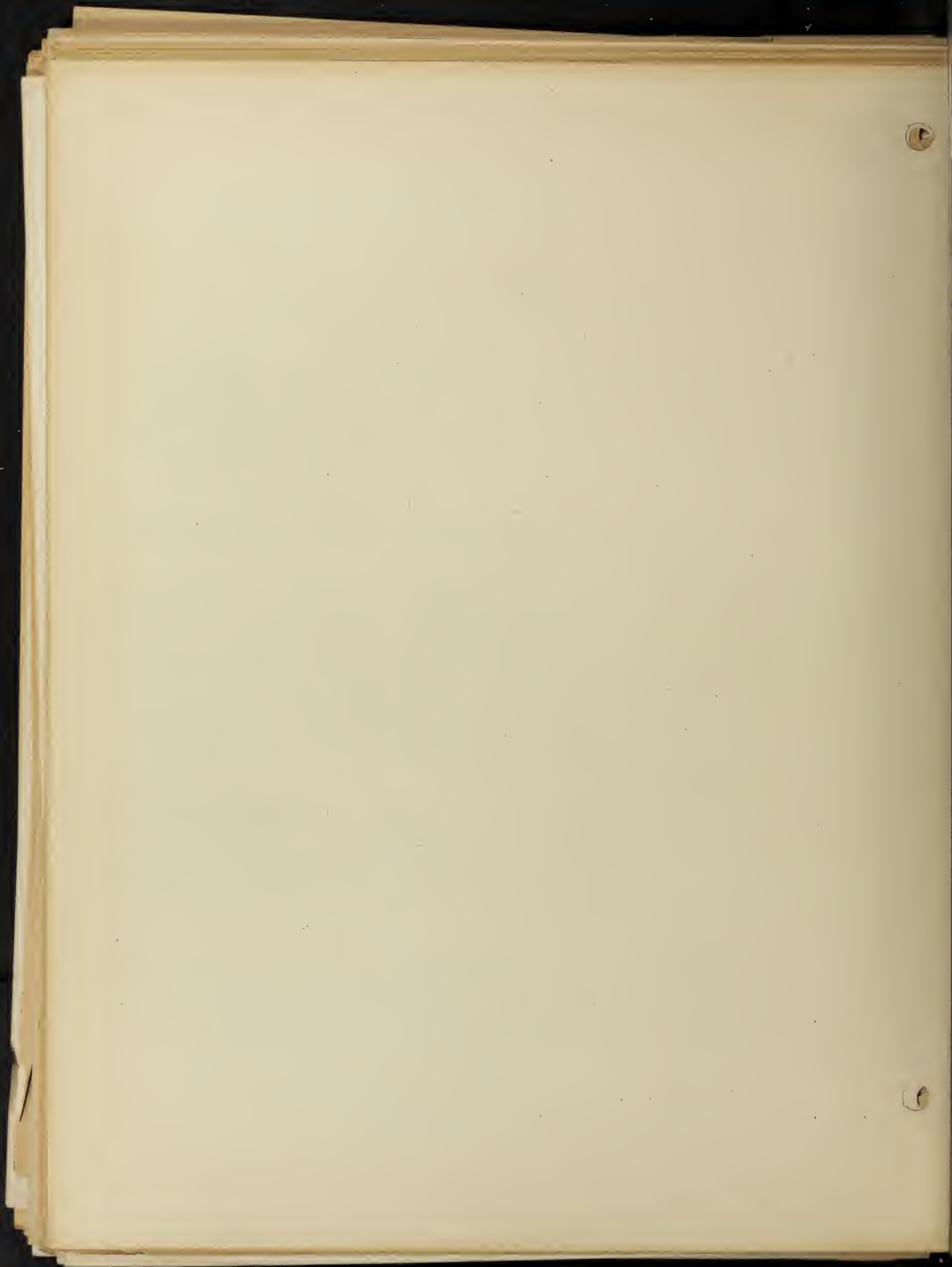
The general functions of this scientific assistant to the Assistant Secretary of the Army, as recommended, will be: to insure the proper relationship between the scientific effort of the Army and its planning activities; to insure that there is effective correlation and mutual support between the Army and other governmental departments; and to assure proper prestige to, and sufficiency of, Army contact with industry and civilian science on matters of mutual research and development interest.

The recent announcement by the Secretary of the Army, reconstituting the Research and Development Division of the General Staff as a group under the Director of Service, Supply and Procurement, in order to insure that technical guidance to the various development agencies flows from only one source, was the first step by the Secretary of the Army in implementing the recommendations made by Dr. Marvin.

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December 17, 1947

GENERAL GROVES NOMINATED  
FOR LIEUTENANT GENERAL

The President sent to the Senate today the name of Major General Leslie R. Groves for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant General under the new Officer Personnel Law of 1947.

General Groves, who is assistant to the Chief of Engineers, Army member of the Military Liaison to the Atomic Energy Commission and Chief of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project, is best known for his work in connection with the atom bomb. Prior to that assignment General Groves was Deputy Chief of Construction when the Army Construction Program was consolidated under the Corps of Engineers in December 1941, and aided in supervising all military construction in the United States, including cantonments, industrial plants, air stations and the Pentagon. Total expenditures reached a continuous peak of more than \$600,000,000 a month.

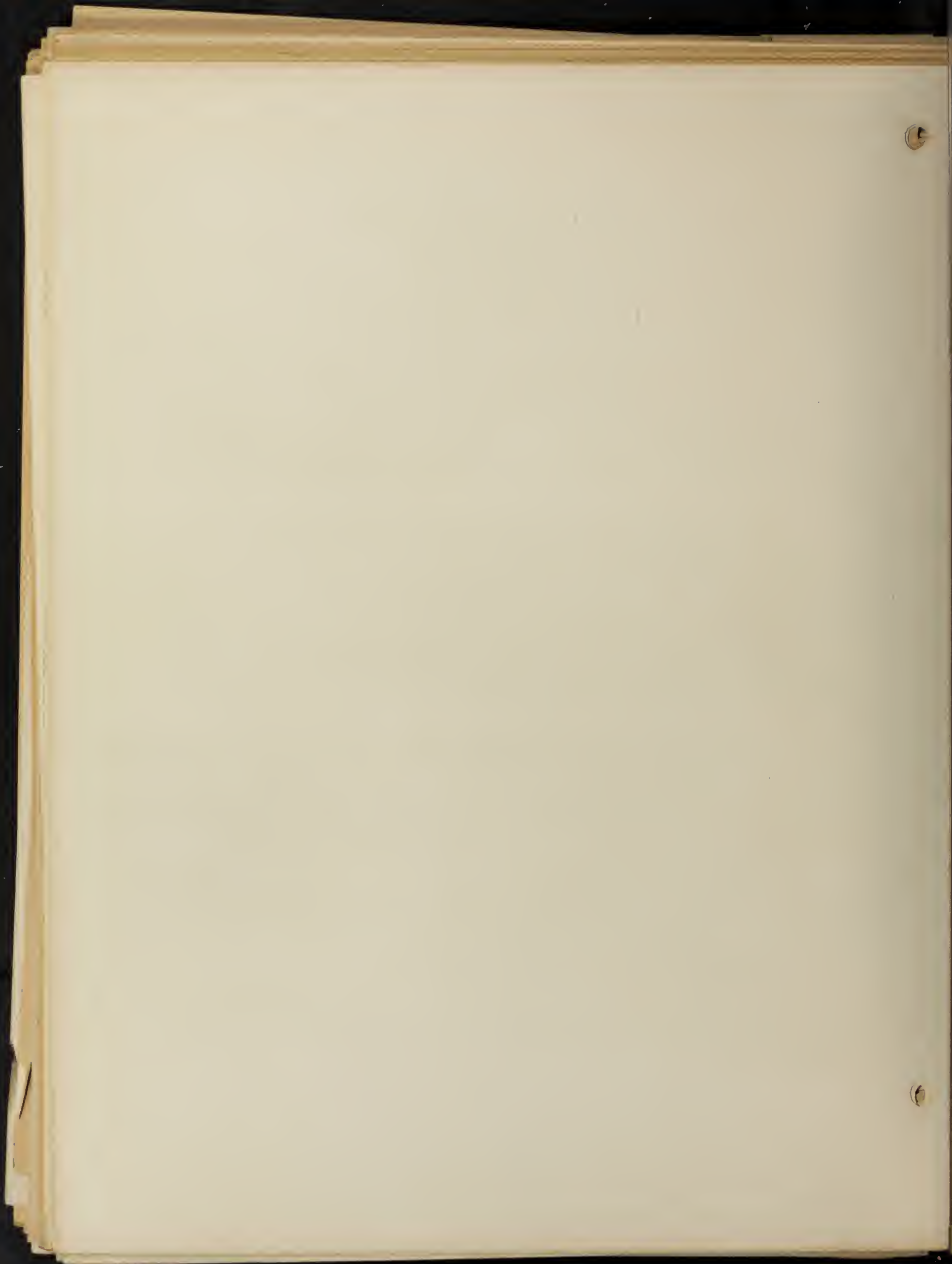
On September 17, 1942, he was placed in charge of development of the atomic bomb. As head of the Manhattan Project, he was responsible for all phases of the nation's atomic energy program. General Groves was also responsible for the military planning and preparations which led to the dropping of two atomic bombs on Japan and the consequent hastening of victory.

As head of the Manhattan Project, under which research, design, construction and operation of facilities for the A-bomb were developed, he directed one of the largest single undertakings in the history of the United States Army, and brought about a coordination of scientific, engineering and management activities unique in American industrial experience.

He was named to his present post when control of atomic energy was transferred to the Atomic Energy Commission, and Manhattan Project was terminated.

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December 18, 1947

ARMY LEASES CHEMICAL PLANT  
TO PENICILLIN MANUFACTURER

Announcement was made today that the Department of the Army has leased the wartime Vigo Chemical Plant at Terre Haute, Indiana, to Charles Pfizer and Company, Inc., of Brooklyn, New York, for the production of antibiotics and other drugs and chemicals.

In making the announcement, it was pointed out that the conversion of the ultra-modern Vigo Plant to the production of medical supplies for civilian use will be of great benefit to the American people, not only from the standpoint of health, but also economically. By leasing the plant for the civilian operation extensive savings to the Government in maintenance costs, as well as the revenue received by the Government in rental, will be effected annually.

The lease is for a term of twenty years and covers the entire installation with the exception of certain small pieces of land and non-productive facilities previously declared surplus by the Army and turned over to the War Assets Administration for disposal.

The Vigo Plant is one of the thirty-eight industrial facilities owned by the Department of the Army which have been made available to private industry through the Corps of Engineers. Built during the war, it was formerly operated on a wartime basis under the jurisdiction of the Army Chemical Corps. The potential civilian production includes: penicillin and streptomycin, antibiotics, alkaline liquids, crystalline solids, chemicals and other biologicals.

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December 18, 1947

ARMY ENGINEERS AWARD CONTRACT  
FOR NEBRASKA VETERANS HOSPITAL

Contract for construction of a Veterans Administration 200-bed general medical hospital at Grand Island, Nebraska, has been awarded as a joint venture to Henry Carlson of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and the Lovering Construction Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, Lieutenant General Raymond A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, announced today. The contract was awarded on the low competitive bid of \$5,244,854.

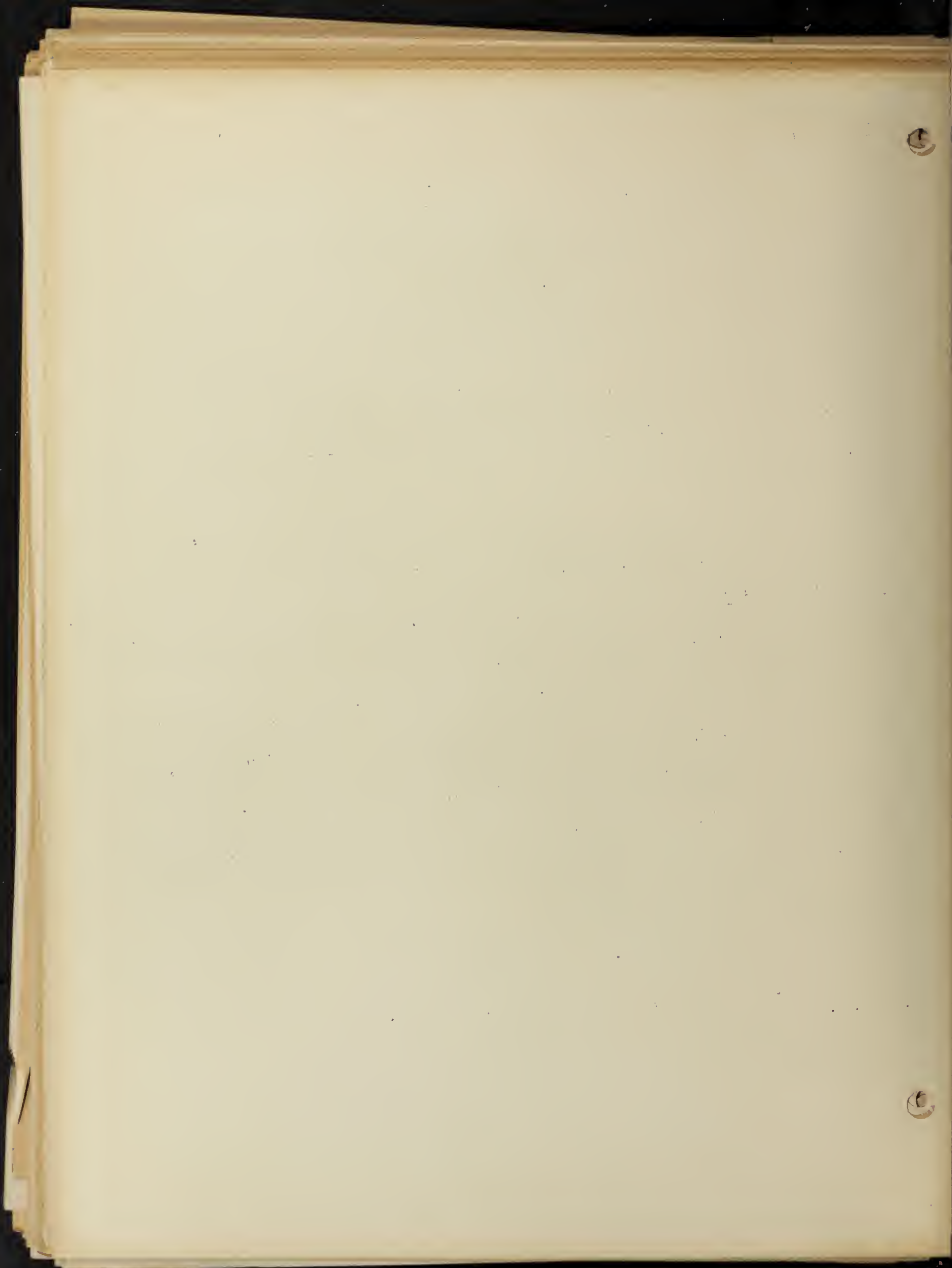
The same contracting companies, acting on a joint venture basis, are currently constructing the Veterans Administration hospital at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, being low bidder on this structure in November 1946.

The award of the Grand Island hospital was made by the District Engineer, Omaha, Nebraska.

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December 19, 1947

ENGINEERS CONTRACT EXCAVATION WORK  
FOR NEWARK VETERANS HOSPITAL

Contract for the foundation and general excavation work for the 1,000-bed Veterans Administration general medical and surgical hospital at Newark, New Jersey, has been awarded to the Terminal Construction Co. of Woodridge, New Jersey, according to an announcement today by Lieutenant General R. A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers. The District Engineer at New York City was authorized to accept the Terminal company bid of \$674,990 as the lowest of 12 submitted for the work.

A week ago, the contract for structural steel work on the Newark hospital was awarded to the Harris Structural Steel Co. of New York City for \$1,175,000. Bids for the general construction work will be invited early in 1948.

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December 19, 1947

MARINES CONGRATULATE NATIONAL GUARD  
ON SUCCESS OF RECRUITING CAMPAIGN

Major General Kenneth F. Cramer, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, today extended the best wishes of the National Guard to the United States Marine Corps in its current recruiting campaign to increase the strength of the Marine Reserve to 100,000 men.

Replying to a letter of congratulation from Brigadier General William T. Clement, Director of the Division of Reserve, U. S. Marine Corps, on the success of the recent National Guard recruiting campaign, General Cramer wrote:

"It was very gratifying to receive your recent letter on the National Guard recruiting campaign, since you are fully aware of the problems involved in inducing young men to give up their free time for regular training.

"I have passed on your congratulations to all the officers and men of the National Guard, to whom the credit belongs for the success of the campaign.

"I would like to take this occasion to wish you the best of success in your recruiting campaign. If we can cooperate in any way, please feel free to call upon us."

The two-month National Guard recruiting drive directed by President Truman produced 81,648 new enlistments and raised the strength of the National Guard to 201,041 as of December 1, 1947.

Objective of the Marine Reserve drive is to build its ranks to 100,000 men during the period from November 10, 1947 to January 12, 1948. It had a strength of approximately 25,000 at the beginning of the campaign.

The text of General Clement's letter to General Cramer follows:

"It is with pleasure that I have noted the success of the recent National Guard recruiting drive. As I interpret the results of this campaign, you and

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the officers and men of the National Guard have every reason to be very proud indeed of this accomplishment.

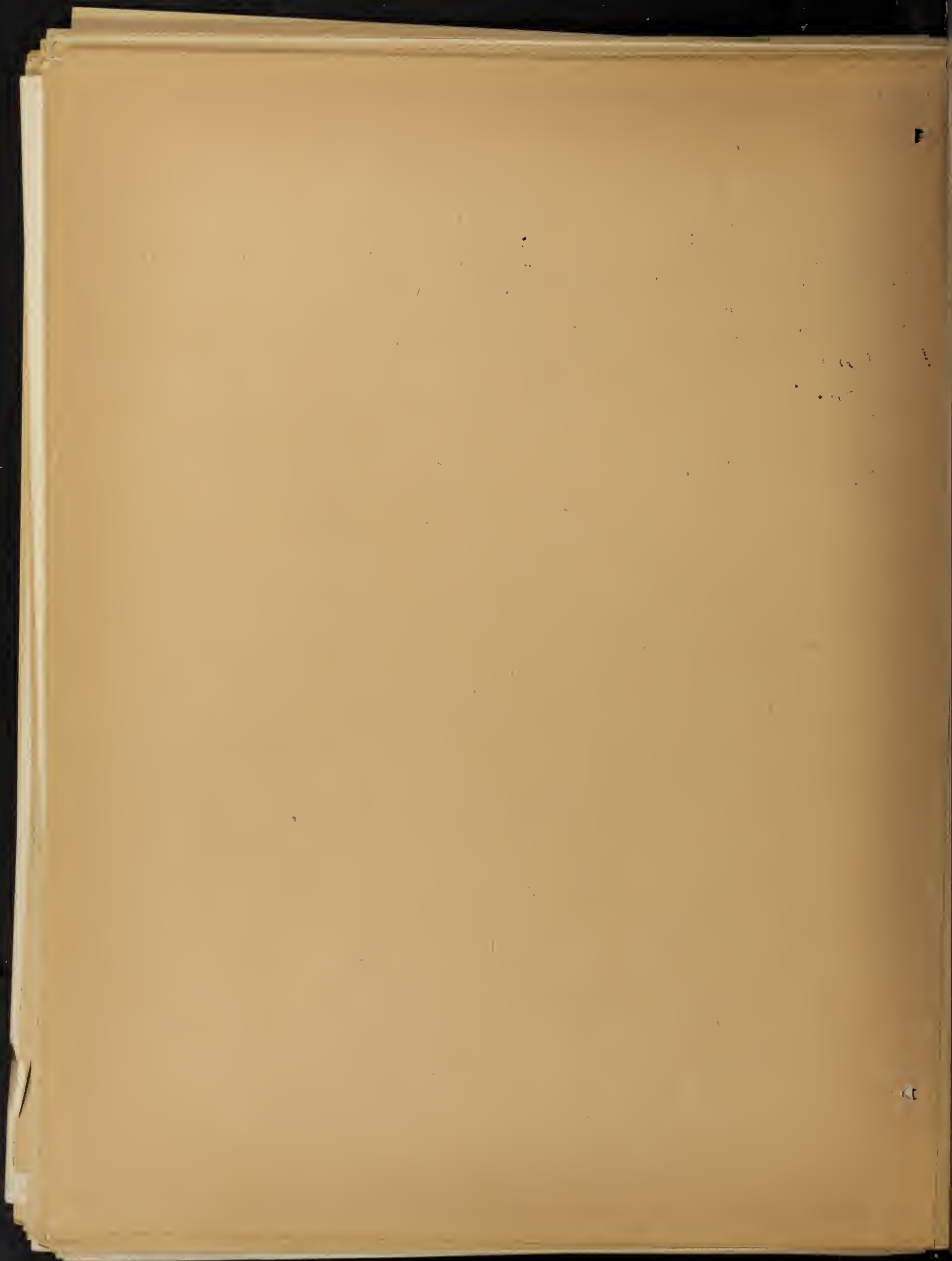
"May I take this occasion to congratulate you and to send you my best wishes for meeting your other objectives."

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December 20, 1947

JAN 4 1948

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND  
FRENCH GENERAL MAST HONORED  
BY U. S. MILITARY LEADERS

General Charles Emmanuel Mast, Director of the French Army's Institute of Higher Military Studies of National Defense and Economy of War, lunched today with General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, and other American military leaders after receiving the Legion of Merit, Degree of Commander, from General Eisenhower. The ceremony and luncheon took place at the Pentagon.

General Mast has completed a tour of United States military schools which began December 6. He will depart from New York by air Tuesday to return home.

Besides General Eisenhower and his guest, others attending the luncheon were: General Omar Bradley, who will succeed General Eisenhower as Chief of Staff; Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Director of Plans and Operations, Army General Staff; Lieutenant General Wade H. Haislip, Chief of Staff's Advisory Group; Major General Willard S. Paul, Director of Personnel and Administration, Army General Staff; Major General Stephen J. Chamberlin, Director of Intelligence, Army General Staff; Major General Harold R. Full, Deputy Director of Organization and Training, Army General Staff; Brigadier General Burdette M. Fitch, Deputy Chief of the Military Personnel Procurement Service, Office of the Adjutant General; and Brigadier General Julius Holmes, who was with General Eisenhower as Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Civil Affairs at SHAEF Headquarters.

The citation accompanying the Legion of Merit awarded to General Mast said:

"General Charles Emmanuel Mast, French Army, as a General Officer of the French Army and as Resident General of Tunisia from December 1942 to February 1947 and as Director of the Institute of Higher Military Studies from February to December 1947 has displayed continuous and unswerving friendship towards the Forces of the United States and by his cooperation and example materially strengthened the bonds of friendship that bind the Forces of the French Republic and those of the United States of America."

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December 23, 1947

# AMERICAN HISTORIANS TO HEAR 'DEFENSE' OF SERVICES' 'HOT HISTORY' PROGRAM

The Army and Navy contention that accurate and reliable history can be written "while it is hot" will be defended by military historians at the annual American Historical Association meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, December 27.

Dr. Hugh M. Cole, former Deputy to the Chief Historian of the European Theater, and Dr. Samuel Eliot Morison, Harvard historian who is writing the History of Naval Operations, will present papers before the association, which will hold a joint meeting with the American Military Institute. The Navy's history will comprise 14 volumes, while the Army's will run to 99.

General Jacob L. Devers, Ground Force Commander, and Major General Ira C. Eaker, retired, of the Air Force, also will address the meeting on the subject of service histories now in preparation.

Also scheduled as a feature of the historians' convention is an Army Historical Division exhibit of German and American D-Day documents which have recently been cleared for public view after having long held the highest security classifications. They will illustrate Dr. Cole's contention that combat documents are of great use in the writing of contemporary military history.

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JAN 9 1948

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

December 22, 1947

SURGEON GENERAL SENDS  
CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

Major General Raymond W. Bliss, U. S. Army Surgeon General, today sent holiday greetings to all personnel of the Army Medical Department in the United States and overseas.

It is my greatest wish that I might personally extend to every member of our Army Medical Department, at home and overseas, my earnest hope that you enjoy a Merry Christmas and a peaceful and richly satisfying New Year during 1948.

"It is through the cooperation of all of you that we are going forward into the new year -- and the years to come -- with the assurance we are furnishing medical care and preventive medicine measures of unprecedented high standards. For myself and for the Department I want to thank you for your help in achieving this goal."

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December 30, 1947

ENGINEERS AWARD CONTRACT  
FOR MISSOURI VA HOSPITAL

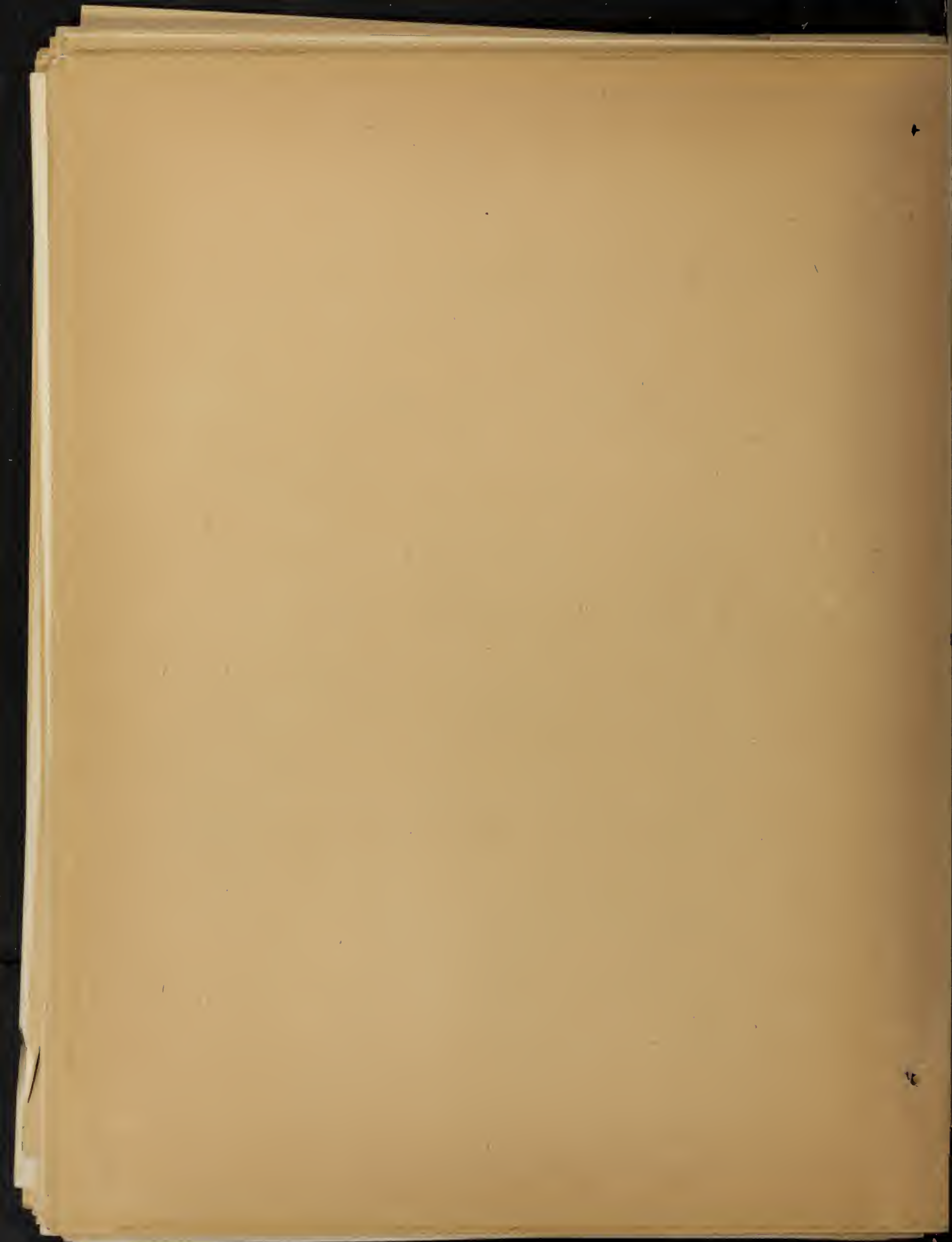
The contract for construction of the Veterans Administration 200-bed general medical and surgical hospital at Poplar Bluff, Missouri, has been awarded by the Corps of Engineers to the Alport-Carlo Construction Company of St. Louis, Missouri. Lieutenant General R. A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, announced today.

The Alport-Carlo Company's low bid was for \$5,082,500.

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December 31, 1947

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ARMY DETAILS NEW DEPOT SETUP  
FOR SIXTH ARMY AREA, PACIFIC

Recently developed and installed by the Army is a plan for the distribution of supplies to the Pacific and Alaskan areas through the San Francisco and Seattle Ports of Embarkation and to all troops and stations located in the Sixth Army Area. The plan places supply responsibility in six Army depots. The location of these depots will insure maximum economy to the Government in the expenditure of transportation costs and will, at the same time, provide fast delivery of supplies where and as needed. The depots selected for this postwar supply plan and their assigned responsibility for different types of supplies are as follows:

a. Utah General Distribution Depot located at Ogden, Utah, will be responsible for storage and issue of Quartermaster and Chemical supplies. It will receive all requisitions for these supplies originating in the Sixth Army Area and those over-sea requisitions calling for shipment of supplies through the San Francisco and Seattle Ports of Embarkation. In addition, this depot is responsible for storage of reserve stocks of other supplies. Assisting Utah General Distribution Depot in this distribution responsibility for the supply of Quartermaster items are Stockton General Depot, Stockton, California, and Auburn General Depot, Auburn, Washington. These last two depots will store Quartermaster supplies, but will ship these supplies only when directed by Utah General Distribution Depot. Thus Stockton General Depot will ship to installations within the San Francisco area, including the port; and Auburn General Depot, the northwestern area, including the Seattle Port.

b. Stockton General Depot, Stockton, California, will be responsible for storage and issue of Engineer and Transportation Corps supplies, and for storing Quartermaster stocks for issue upon directive from Utah General Distribution Depot.

c. Sacramento Signal Depot, Sacramento, California, will store Signal material and handle all requisitions for Signal supplies.

d. San Francisco Medical Depot, San Francisco, California, will handle all requisitions for Medical supplies and will be the source of supply for Medical items.

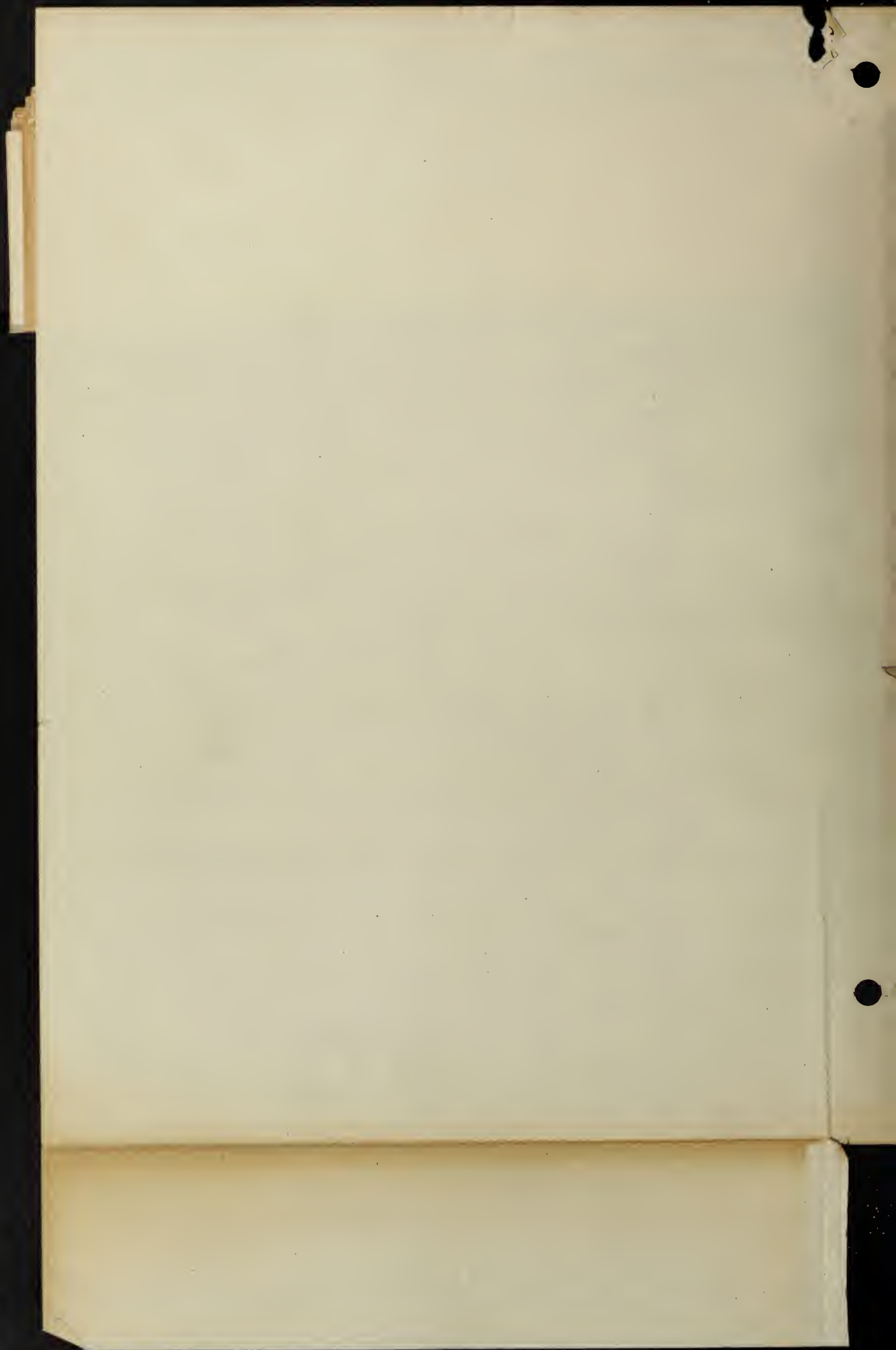
e. Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, California, will store Ordnance items and will handle all requisitions for Ordnance supplies for shipment to the San Francisco Port of Embarkation and to troops and installations located in the States of California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona.

f. Mount Rainier Ordnance Depot, Tacoma, Washington, will store Ordnance items and handle all requisitions for Ordnance supplies for shipment to the Seattle Port of Embarkation and to troops and installations located in the States of Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho.

The plan outlined above provides an efficient and economical supply system, and is adaptable to immediate expansion in the event of an emergency. Users of Army supplies will benefit by having a single source upon which they requisition their needed supplies and to which they look for shipment. The Government will benefit through an appreciable reduction in transportation costs as well as the knowledge that the supply system is in consonance with sound and approved business principles.

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## SECRETARY ROYALL MOVES TO MODERNIZE ARMY BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall today announced the establishment of the Office of the Army Comptroller in the Department of the Army.

This is a new position set up by the Secretary of the Army as part of a program to insure that the Army procures the maximum of national defense for the taxpayer's dollar. Its adoption is the result of several months' intensive study by the Department of the Army. In a circular issued today the Secretary announces the adoption of this modern tool of business management to control the fiscal administration and expenditure of the Army's share of appropriations made for the national defense.

Secretary Royall is especially desirous of utilizing modern practices in cost analysis and cost accounting in the business management of the Army. The first task which the Secretary has assigned the Army Comptroller is a survey of cost accounting and analysis methods employed by American industry, with a view to their adoption by the Department of the Army wherever applicable. In addition, the Army Comptroller will continue to work in close cooperation with the Comptroller General of the United States and the Bureau of the Budget in achieving the results which Secretary Royall desires.

At the same time, Secretary Royall appointed Major General George J. Richards, Chief of the Budget Division, Army Special Staff, as Army Comptroller. He is a native of Pennsylvania and is a graduate of the United States Military Academy, the Engineer School, the Army War College, and the Naval War College. Most of his service has been in the Corps of Engineers and in the General Staff Corps. Throughout the recent war he was Budget Officer for the War Department.

Secretary Royall said the best civilian brains are being sought to make available to the Army the know-how and experience of the largest and most successful business and industrial enterprises. The Secretary contemplates engaging as special consultant and deputy to the Comptroller, a top-flight civilian specialist in the field of cost accounting and management engineering. He will receive the top salary permitted by law to be paid to

MORE





civilian executives. Also, civilian experts in the fields of budgeting and fiscal management, statistical analysis, and foreign monetary problems will be employed in key positions throughout the new organization.

The Secretary believes the Office of the Army Comptroller will be of great assistance to his own office, to that of Under Secretary William H. Draper, and to that of Assistant Secretary Gordon Gray in their exercise of general supervision over the business affairs of the Army.

The duties of the Army Comptroller include general supervision and control of all budgetary matters, preparation of budget estimates, formulation and coordination of basic fiscal policy, supervision of use of foreign exchange by the Army overseas, development of cost analysis and control, survey of effective utilization of manpower and of administrative organization, methods and procedures, in the interest of efficiency and economy, and coordination of statistical data. The personnel and functions of the Budget Division, the Manpower Board, the Central Statistical Office and the Management Office of the Office of the Chief of Staff, have been assigned to the Office of the Army Comptroller.

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NOTE: Copies of the applicable circular and biographies and photographs of General Richards are available in Press Section, Public Information Division.





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January 3, 1948  
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ARMY SECRETARY ROYALL  
STARTS INSPECTION TOUR UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall will leave Washington early this afternoon on an eight-day, 6,000-mile inspection tour of defense and scientific installations in the Southwest and West and address civic organizations in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Denver.

Leaving Washington by air, Mr. Royall is scheduled to arrive tonight at Fort Worth, Texas, where he will remain overnight at the Fort Worth Army Air Field and fly to Burbank, California, tomorrow.

On Monday, January 5, at Los Angeles, he will address Town Hall at noon on the subject of Universal Military Training. In the afternoon he will visit the California Institute of Technology, and in the evening of the 5th is scheduled to address the California Club of Los Angeles on "Science and National Defense."

On Tuesday, January 6, Mr. Royall will fly from Los Angeles to San Francisco, where he will address the Commonwealth Club of California at noon on the subject of "The Occupation of Japan." Later that afternoon he will inspect the cyclotron at the University of California at Berkeley, and in the evening will be a guest at the Gang Dinner of the Press Club of San Francisco.

On Wednesday, January 7, Secretary Royall will leave San Francisco for Denver, with brief stops at Navy facilities at Inyokern and air facilities at Muroc. The following day he will address a noon luncheon meeting of the Denver Rotary Club on "The Occupation of Germany," then proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas.

Following a morning inspection of Fort Bliss and White Sands Proving Ground on Friday, January 9, Mr. Royall will inspect the guided missiles project at Sandia Base, New Mexico, where he will remain overnight.

On Saturday, January 10, the Secretary will inspect the atomic energy project at Los Alamos in the morning and then leave early in the afternoon for Washington, where he is scheduled to arrive on Sunday, January 11.

MORE



Accompanying Mr. Royall from Washington will be Congressmen Norris Poulson and George P. Miller of California, Colonel A. Robert Ginsburgh, executive assistant to the Secretary of the Army, Lieutenant Colonel James H. Bette, Military Aide to Mr. Royall, and Master Sergeant George E. Loikow.

Major General H. S. Aurand, Director, Service, Supply and Procurement Division, Army General Staff and Lt. Cloyd Heck Marvin, special assistant to Mr. Royall, will join the group in Los Angeles. Brigadier General J. E. McCormick, Director of Military Application, Atomic Energy Commission, will join the group at Sandia Base, New Mexico.

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JAN 10 1948

January 5, 1948

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

JAPAN SCENE OF RACE BETWEEN  
TOTALITARIANISM AND DEMOCRACY

A race between the principles of democracy and totalitarianism is now in progress in Japan, according to an article from General MacArthur's headquarters written for the official ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST.

Appearing today in the January issue, the article states that in Japan, by the nature of its peculiar setting, this contest has become "a race between the ability of the Japanese people to absorb quickly the values, attitudes and spirit of democracy, and the strong pull of traditional habits of regimentation, either in their original feudal form or under the guise of a 'new' philosophy of despair."

"The ultimate test of the occupation will be the extent to which, in an extremely brief span of time, it has been able to create an atmosphere favorable to the sturdy growth of a democratic spirit capable of withstanding the raging winds of totalitarianism from whatever direction they may blow," the article states.

The article was written at the personal direction of General MacArthur by his Public Information Officer, Brigadier General Frayne Baker. Earlier it recounts the progress of the occupation to date, saying that the purely military aspects are virtually completed, with the Japanese disarmed and totally ineffective, now or in the foreseeable future, as a war-making power.

In its other phases, however, the occupation will have an effect of lasting significance on the future peace and progress of the world, the article adds, stating:

"It is an experiment to determine whether it is possible for a feudal society, by a concentrated effort of national will, to compress history and develop into a modern democratic state without falling prey to extremist convulsions."

Partial text of the article follows:

"The key to the progress of Western civilization over the centuries has been the growth of human liberty and the everwidening scope granted to the freedom, rights and dignity of the individual. The struggle to achieve the ideals of politi-democracy against the entrenched power of dictators and oligarchs has been long, bitter and never-ending.

"Today these precious rights, gained through untold sacrifice of inspired and stout-hearted men and women in many lands are seriously imperiled. Weak and despairing peoples are being lured by the siren song of a deceptive economic 'security' to yield their hard-won freedoms to a new despotism. Masked under the shiny facade of radical economic progress and drastic social reform, it seeks by violence and chicanery to reimpose the age-old tyrannies which kept the spirit of man enslaved for countless generations. The tragedy is that once human rights are lightly bartered for the mirage of economic 'security' there is no recourse but to begin again the ancient drawn-out struggle for political independence.

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January 6, 1948

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ENGINEERS TO READVERTISE FOR BIDS  
ON WEST VIRGINIA VA HOSPITAL

The District Engineer of the Huntington District, Corps of Engineers, has rejected all but one of the bids submitted on December 29 for construction on the 200-bed Veterans Administration general medical and surgical hospital at Clarksburg, West Virginia, Lieutenant General Raymond A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, announced today. A new invitation for bids has been issued with the final date for submission set for March 8.

The rejected bids included the contract for general construction, as well as contracts for partial or specialized work, such as electrical work in the main building, laundry and boiler house and outside utilities.

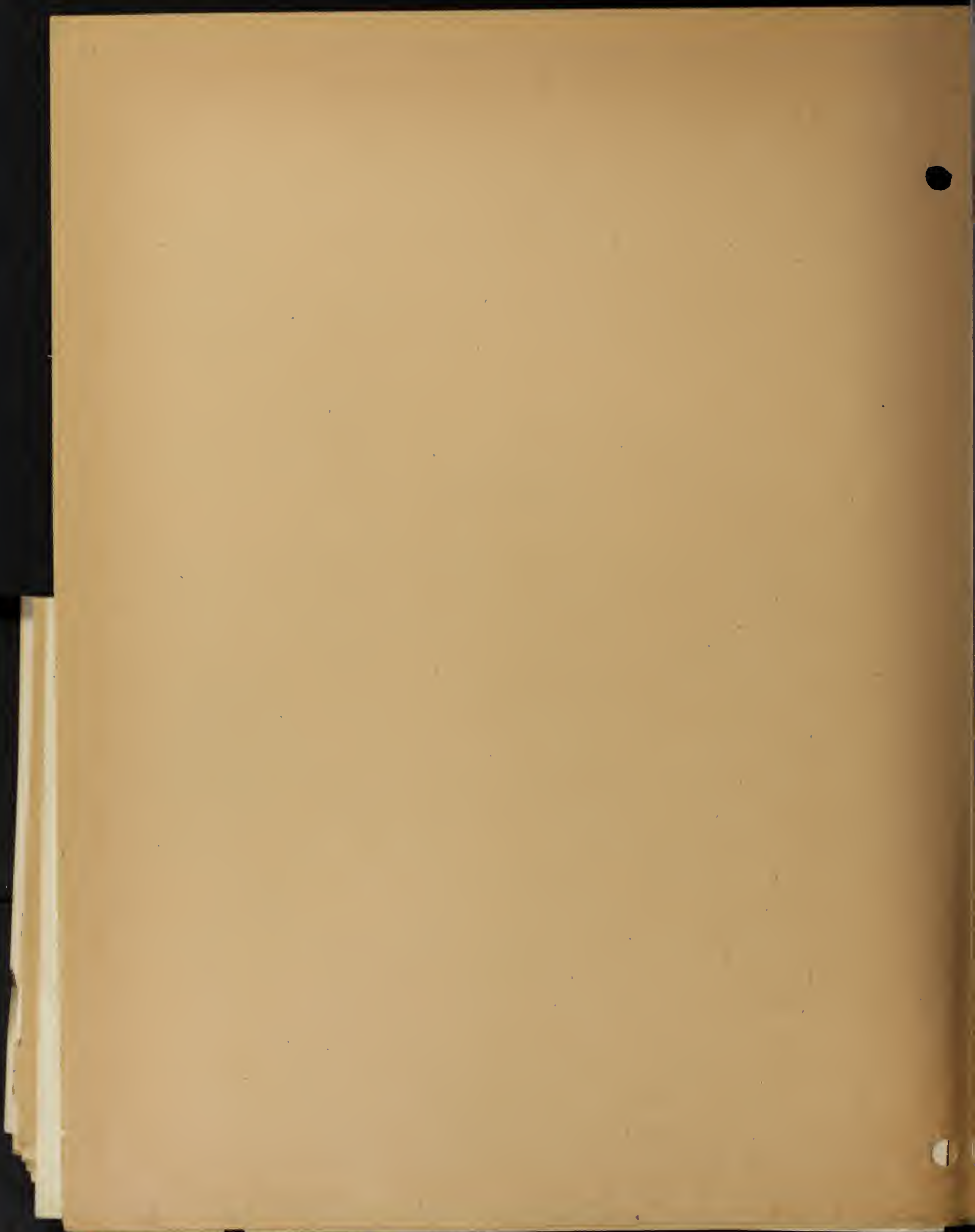
The single bid received for the general construction work was made jointly by the Southeastern Construction Company of Charlotte, North Carolina, and T. A. Loving and Company of Goldsboro, North Carolina. The amount was \$5,645,896, which was considered excessive. On a unit price basis, it was substantially higher than bids recently accepted for the last four Veterans Administration hospital construction projects, and was appreciably higher than any awards yet made.

The one exception to the rejection of bids was that of \$151,401 made by the Otis Elevator Company for the installation of elevators. This company has agreed to extend the time for the acceptance of its bid until such time as new bids for the hospital can be received.

The Corps of Engineers also announced today that the closing date for submission of bids for construction of the Beckley, West Virginia, 200-bed Veterans Administration general medical and surgical hospital has been postponed from January 20 to February 3.

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January 8, 1948

I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

ENGINEERS AWARD CONTRACT ON 250-BED  
VETERANS HOSPITAL AT BIG SPRING, TEXAS

A contract for construction of a 250-bed Veterans Administration general medical and surgical hospital at Big Spring, Texas, has been awarded by the District Engineer at Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Robert E. McKee of El Paso, Texas, on the low bid of \$5,712,729, Lieutenant General R. A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, announced today.

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January 8, 1948

I M M E D I A T E

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GENERAL SCOTT NAMED  
ARMY COMMANDER IN ALASKA

Brigadier General Stanley L. Scott has been named as the Commanding General United States Army in Alaska, with Headquarters at Fort Richardson, the Army announced today.

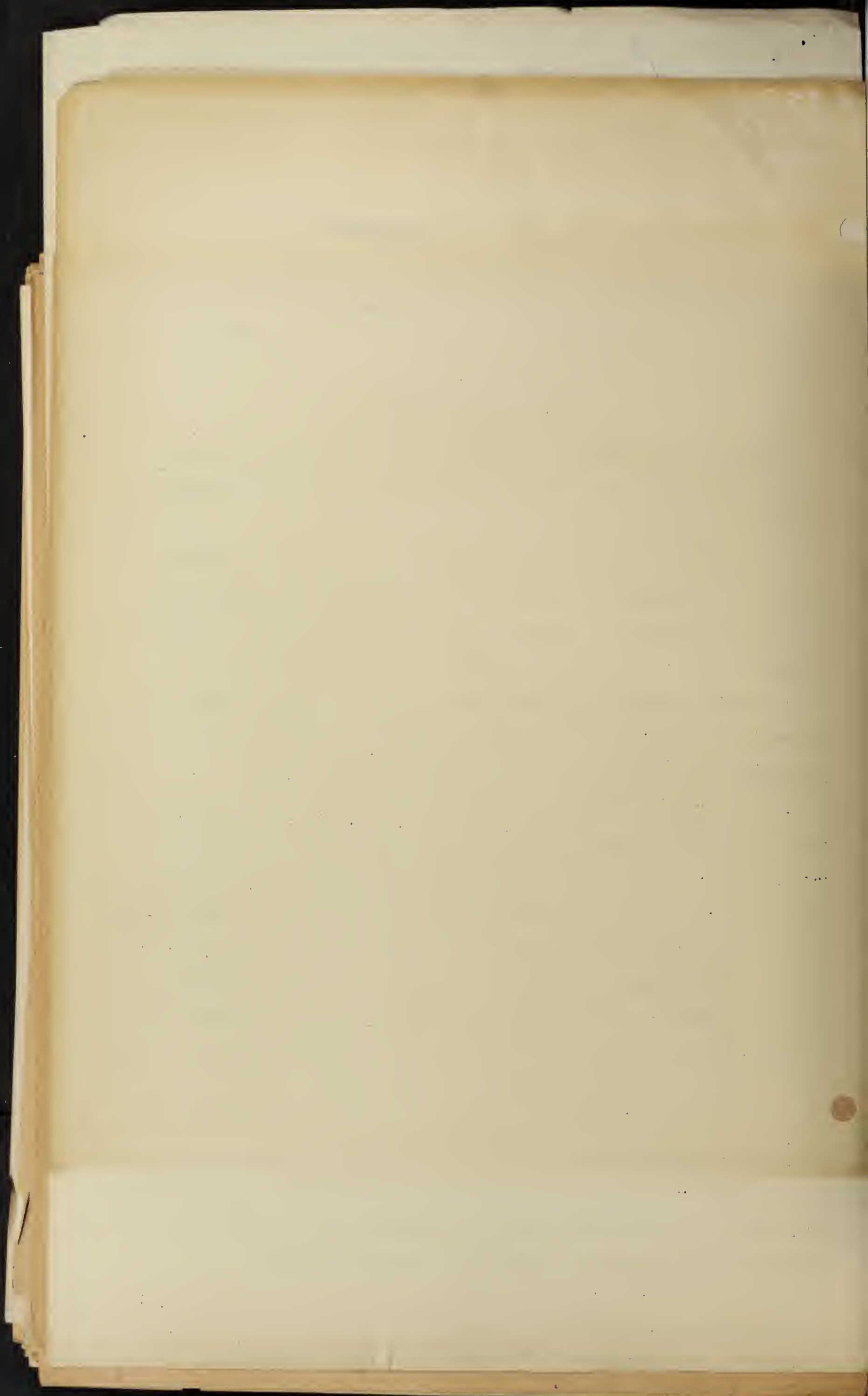
General Scott's assignment will complete a unified command organization for the Alaska Command. At the head of the Command, under the jurisdiction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is Lieutenant General Nathan F. Twining as Commander in Chief. Under General Twining, as commanders of their respective services are: Brigadier General Scott, Commanding General, U. S. Army, Alaska; Major General Joseph H. Atkinson, Commanding General Alaskan Air Command; and Rear Admiral F. A. Daubin, Commander of the Alaskan Sea Frontier.

General Scott, recently nominated by the President for rank of Major General, will assume command of his new post during the month of February. Prior to his new assignment, General Scott was Chief of the Plans and Policy Branch of the Service, Supply and Procurement Division, Army General Staff. During World War II General Scott served as Chief of Staff of the Persian Gulf Command from October 1942 to February 1944 when he was assigned to Plans and Operations as Deputy Director for Demobilization, Headquarters, Army Service Forces, in Washington, D. C., and in August 1944 he was made Director, Planning Division, Army Service Forces. Later he held the position of Deputy Director for Plans and Operations ASF (April 1945) and on January 1, 1946, became Director of Plans and Operations, ASF.

In March 1946, General Scott was made Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, War Department General Staff and in June of that year he was assigned to his present position in the Service, Supply and Procurement Division.

END

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C O R R E C T E D   C O P Y

IMMEDIATE

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
Air Information Division

PRESS SECTION

Tel. RF 6700

Ext. 73331 and 73332

FOR RELEASE

January 9, 1947

AIR FORCE BAND STARTING  
NEW NETWORK PROGRAM

CITY OF ILLINOIS

"The Air Force Hour", only all-soldier radio show on the air, will be inaugurated in a new Sunday afternoon series of 30-minute programs by the orchestra of the Official United States Air Force Band over the coast-to-coast Mutual Broadcasting System network.

The series will be broadcast each Sunday from 2 to 2:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, beginning January 18.

"The Air Force Hour" will be a varied show of music, entertainment, and news, and will include a weekly guest newspaperman who will give a factual commentary on the latest developments in aviation.

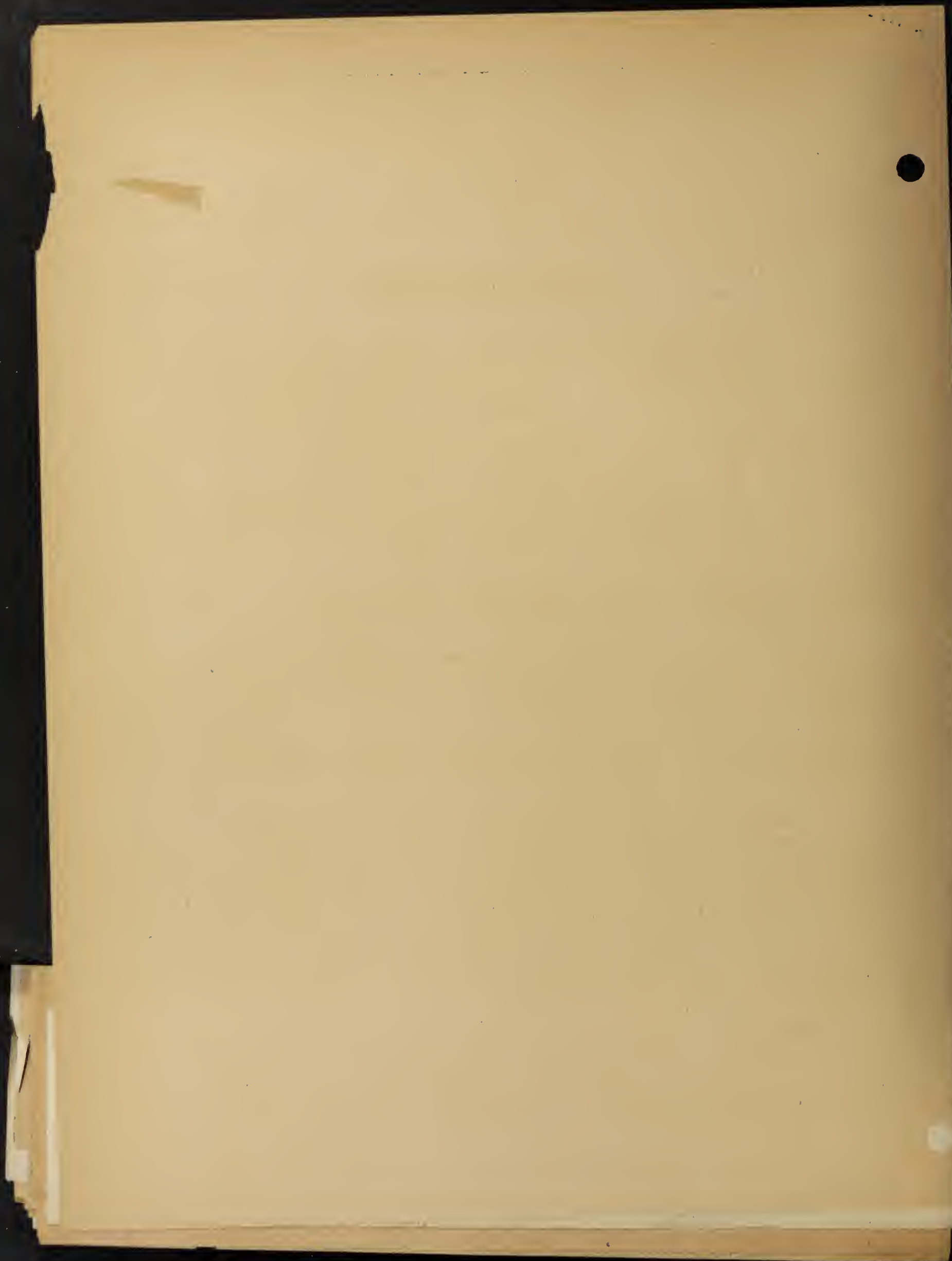
Guest on the January 18 program will be James J. Strebis, Aviation Editor of the Associated Press.

"The Air Force Hour" will feature a selection of popular and classical music played by the 65-piece Air Force Orchestra, largest service orchestra in the country, directed by Major George S. Howard of Reamstown, Pennsylvania.

The first program will include: "Poinciana", "I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now", "Jingles All The Way", "Through the Looking Glass Suite", and "Old Man River".

On-the-spot interviews with Air Force personnel stationed in this country and throughout the world, conducted by the Air Force Reporter, Captain Maxwell Marvin, of Elmira, New York, will bring to the "Air Force Hour" an up-to-the-minute account of interesting and unusual jobs performed by USAF personnel in the air, on the line, and in the laboratory. First recorded interview for the January 18 program will be Sergeant Harold Lichty and Sergeant Charles Lutz, both of Dayton, will take a microphone into a pressure chamber and explain the actual experiences of explosive decompression to which high-altitude fliers are subjected.

"The Air Force Hour" is written, directed, produced, and staged by USAF personnel; talent writer on all scripts is Captain Mark D. Meranda, of Connelville, Pennsylvania, and Hollywood; producer, Captain Robert P. Keim, of Hollis, Long Island, New York; narrator, First Lieutenant Cass Bielski, of Columbus, Ohio.



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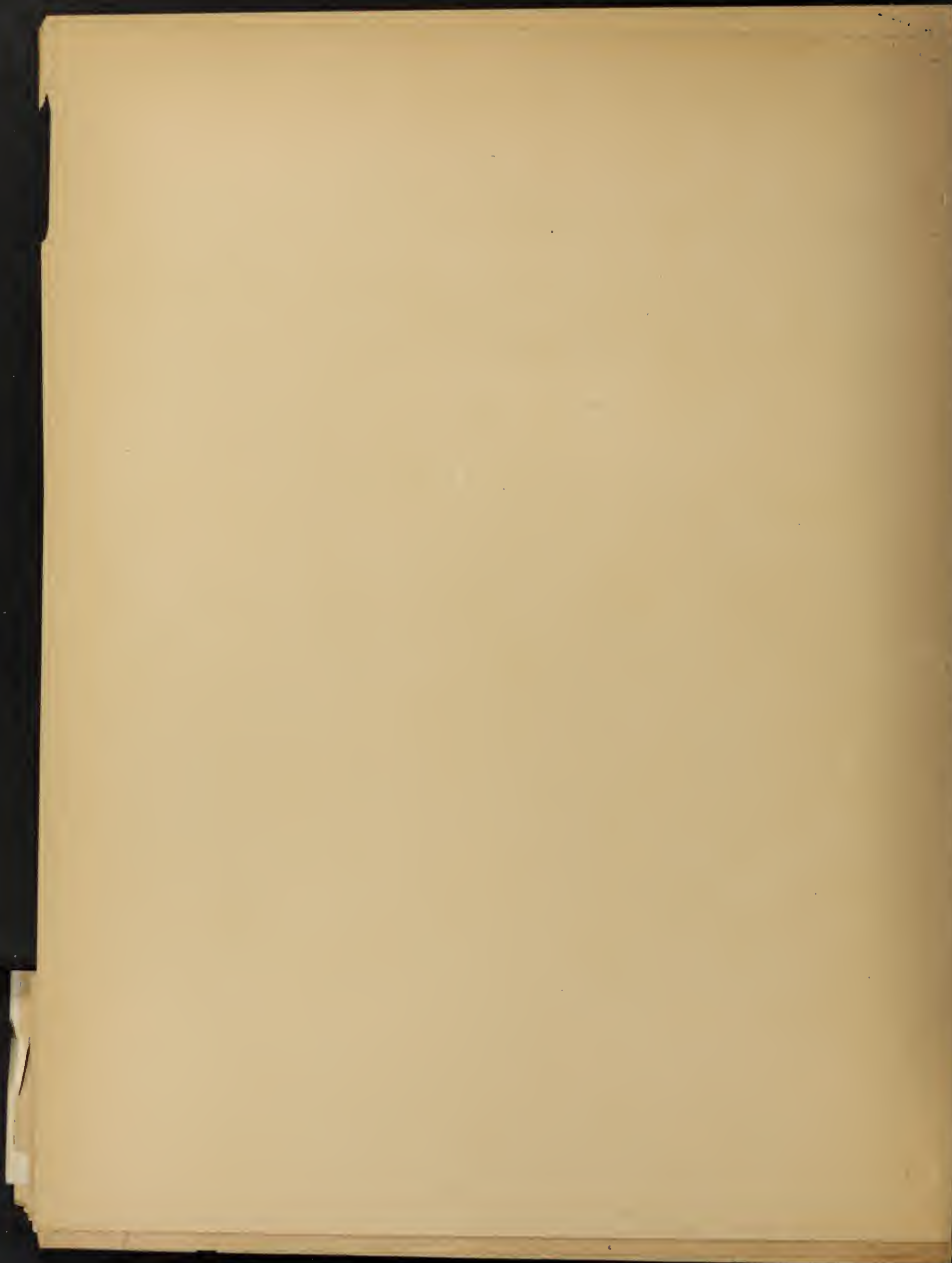
The Air Force Glee Club, directed by Warrant Officer Samuel Kurtz, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, will present popular vocal selections for every "Air Force Hour".

The Air Force Band, of which the orchestra is a major component, was organized early in the war and now includes 20 former members of prominent symphony orchestras. Musicians from 28 states are in the band, which has appeared in motion pictures, hundreds of shows, and tours in this country and overseas.

END

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
Public Information Division  
PRESS SECTION  
Tel. RE 6700  
Ers. 2528 and 4860

January 9, 1948

IMMEDIATE

RELEASE

MILITARY SKI PATROL DEPARTS  
MONDAY FOR WINTER OLYMPICS

The United States Military Ski Patrol of four Army men that will participate in the ski events of the 1948 Winter Olympic Games at St. Moritz, Switzerland, scheduled for January 30 to February 8, and their three alternates will depart from Westover Field, Massachusetts, for Europe, Monday, January 12, Brigadier General Russell B. Reynolds, Chief of Special Services, Department of the Army, announced today. They arrived in Washington today for processing.

The men are all members of the 88th Infantry Regiment Combat Team at Camp Carson, Colorado, where they have been in training for the Olympics. They include First Lieutenant Thomas B. Severson, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in command; Technical Sergeant Stanley T. Walker, Peabody, Massachusetts, second in command; Private First Class Lorenz Eide, Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Private First Class Wilbur John Keller, Tripp, South Dakota. Alternates include First Lieutenant Donald H. Weina, Sherman, Texas; Technical Sergeant Henry L. Dunlop, Lindsay, California, and Private First Class Scott Duane Yardley, Boynton, Missouri.

They were met at the Andrews Field airport by Colonel John T. Cole, Chief of the Olympic Games Division, Office of the Chief of Special Services.

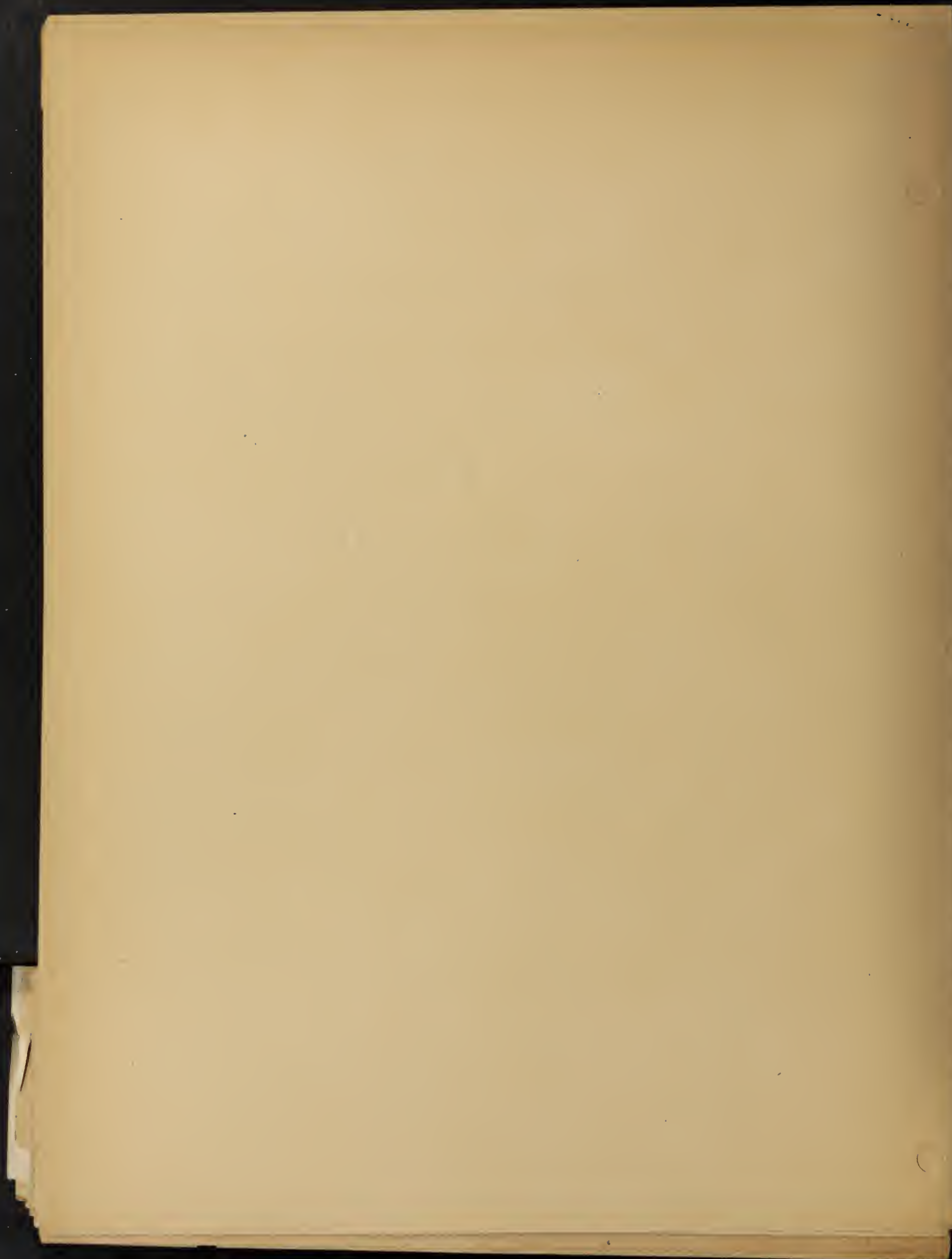
The Military Ski Patrol event in which the team will compete is classed as a demonstration and is not a usual Olympic Games event. Other countries expected to compete include Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Belgium, Italy, France and Great Britain.

The event is a patrol presented with a military problem, including a race of from 25 to 30 kilometers and a climb of approximately 600 meters. The patrol is required to fire en route with progressive time bonuses given for hits with the first, second and third shots. The entire patrol is required to finish within not more than 20 seconds difference between the lead man and the last man, indicating that the patrol is only as good as its last man.

Another Winter Olympics event in which United States soldiers from the occupation forces in Europe are expected to participate is the Cresta Run--a one-man bobsled event requiring candidates to be from 140 to 190 pounds. Those selected will train at St. Moritz for approximately three weeks before the Olympics.

END

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Brs. 2528 and 4860

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IMMEDIATE

JAN 16 1948 RELEASE

UNIVERSITY OF January 12, 1948

ARMY WAR COLLEGE NAMED  
FORT LESLEY J. McNAIR

The Army War College at Washington, D. C., will be given the name of Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair at ceremonies on the post parade grounds tomorrow at 4:00 P. M.

General orders changing the name of the post to Fort Lesley J. McNair will be read and troops will pass in review before Mrs. McNair, widow of the general who died in the front lines in Normandy, July 25, 1944. General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, and Lieutenant General J. Lawton Collins, Deputy Chief of Staff, will accompany her. Mrs. McNair makes her home at 3133 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Sounding of a 15-gun salute in tribute to the memory of General McNair, martial music by the United States Army Band, and a review of troops of the 7021st Service Unit and 712th Military Police Battalion and the 703rd Military Police Battalion from Fort Myer, Virginia, will complete the ceremonies.

Among others in attendance will be General Omar N. Bradley, Chief of Staff - - designate; Vice Admiral H. W. Hill, Commandant of the National War College; Brigadier General Edward B. McKinley, Commandant of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces; Brigadier General Hobart R. Gay, Commanding General, Military District of Washington, and Colonel Charles H. Owens, post Commanding Officer.

General McNair, who died in action preparatory to the large-scale American breakthrough in Normandy, is buried in the U. S. Cemetery at LaCambe, France, not far from the place where he fell while observing action with a front-line Infantry outfit.

Fittingly, a memorial plaque commemorating "the quiet thoroughness of this outstanding soldier" was placed at the National War College in May, 1945. It was there, too, that he was stationed as Chief of Staff of General Headquarters of the Army in July, 1940, before being named as Commanding General of Army Ground Forces in March, 1942.

The Army War College was the name given the historic Army post at a point formed by juncture of the Anacostia River with a reach of the Potomac river known as Washington Channel. The site was selected by L'Enfant in 1791, in his plan for the future seat of the United States government, as the location for a great military works securing the city from invasion by the river approach.

MORE



The first actual fortifications were erected in 1794, consisting of a one-gun battery. The fortification became, in 1803, the first United States arsenal, and was known from that time until 1881 as Washington Arsenal.

During the Civil War the arsenal was producing gun carriages and loading shells. Facilities were taxed, and the need for more space resulted in the transfer of land occupied by a Federal penitentiary to the War Department. The transfer gave to the reservation its present size of 87 acres.

In the old penitentiary building, which still remained in 1865, the body of John Wilkes Booth was buried, and in it was held the conspiracy trial of those allegedly implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln. There, too, the convicted prisoners were hanged in the prison yard.

The arsenal ceased operation in 1881, became a Quartermaster post for the housing of army troops, and was designated Washington Barracks. Later, for a short period, artillery troops were housed on the post. In 1901, the post was garrisoned by Engineer troops and an engineer school was established there.

The greatest change to the post came in 1903, when it was selected as the site for the Army War College. The entire post was redesignated, and while some of the original plans were never carried out, most of the old arsenal buildings were cleared away and an imposing post constructed.

The name of the post was changed to the Army War College in 1927, and to Fort Humphreys in 1935 to honor General A. A. Humphreys, who served in the Civil War and later became Chief of Engineers. From 1939 until now it has been known as the Army War College.

The post today is the site of two of the Armed Forces' top-level educational institutions: the National War College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

END

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IMMEDIATE

January 12, 1948

ARMY TO BUY COTTON  
FOR JAPANESE MILLS

The Department of the Army announced today that offers are being requested for 50,000 bales more or less of long staple American cotton. This purchase, which is being made through the New York Procurement Office of the Quartermaster General's Office, is for the Japanese cotton textile industry and in accordance with that industry's stated requirements as to grades and staples.

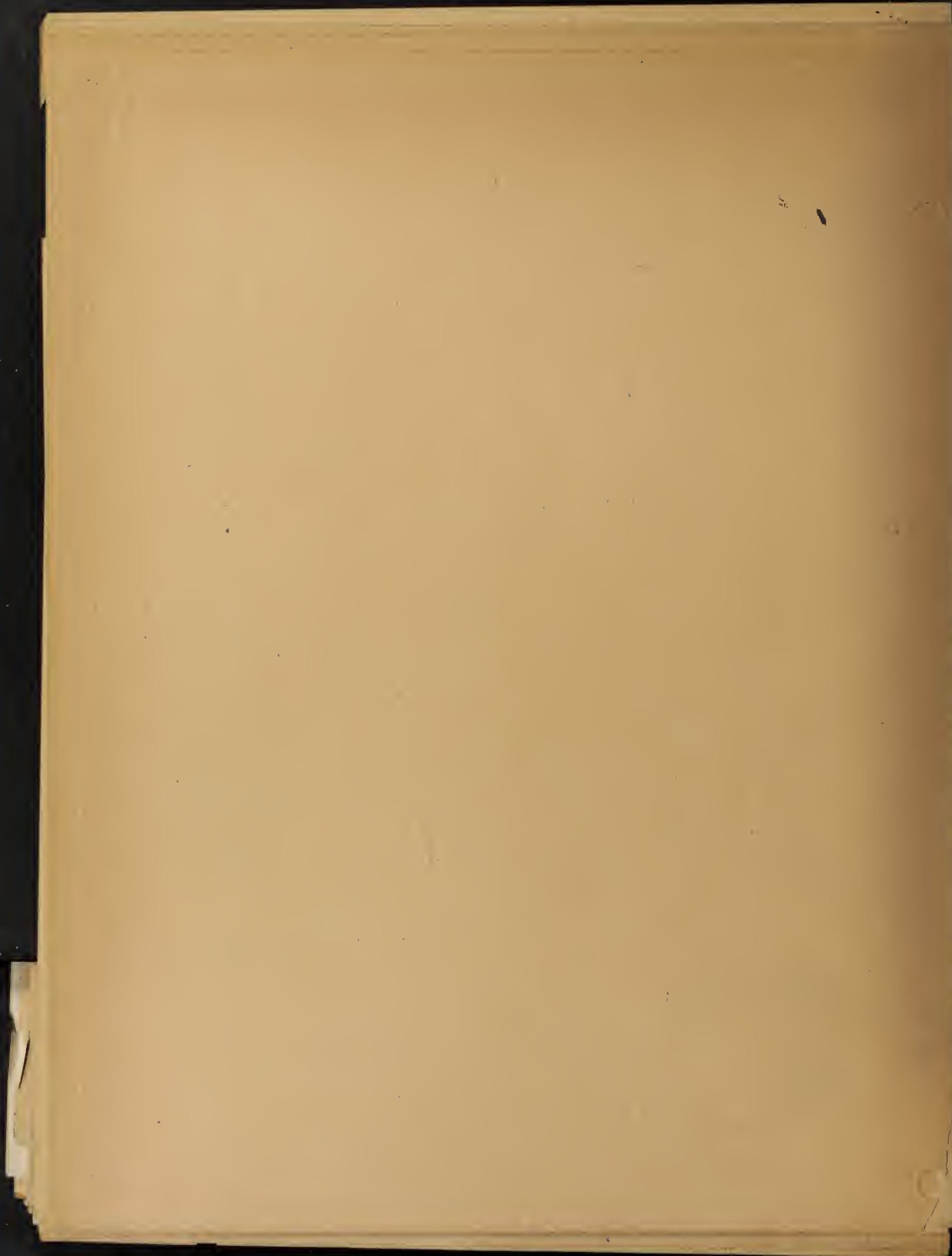
Procurement is being made on request of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on behalf of the Japanese with payment for the cotton made from export proceeds derived from the sale of Japanese silk and other commodities exported by Japan.

Bids are being received until 5:00 P. M. on January 15 and offers will be accepted at 11:00 A. M. on January 20.

A provision of the offer is that all cotton purchases must be at the port by February 16, 1948.

END

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10:45 A. M.





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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
Public Information Division  
PRESS SECTION  
Tel. RE 6700  
Brs. 2528 and 4860

January 13, 1948

BRAZILIAN CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS  
VISITS U. S. ARMY POSTS

The Chief of Chaplains of the Brazilian Army, Navy and Air Corps, Monsignor Leovigildo Franca, has arrived for an extended visit in the United States, the Army said today.

Monsignor Franca will study the organization of the American Army Chaplaincy. His headquarters will be at the Oblate Fathers Seminary of Mary Immaculate, Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

The itinerary includes visits to West Point; Governors Island, New York; the Army Chaplain School, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania; Fort Bragg, North Carolina; Command and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas and Fort Knox, Kentucky. While in New York he will call on Cardinal Spellman and study the operation of the Military Ordinariate.

Chaplain Franca was appointed to his present position by the President of the Republic of Brazil a year ago with the military rank of Colonel. In addition to heading the religious affairs of the Brazilian Armed Forces, Monsignor Franca is the Vicar of Cardinal Cammerá, Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro.

During World War II, Monsignor Franca was a Chaplain in the Brazilian Expeditionary Forces serving in Italy with the Fifth Army of which the Deputy Chief of Chaplains, USA, Chaplain (Colonel) Patrick J. Ryan, was then Senior Chaplain.

Since his arrival in the United States, the distinguished visitor has been received by the Chief of Chaplains, USA, Major General Luther D. Miller, the Deputy Chief of Chaplains, USA, Chaplain (Colonel) Patrick J. Ryan and the new Chief of Staff, General Omar Bradley. He was also honored with a formal dinner given by the Oblate Fathers at Catholic University which was attended by many distinguished military, Church and Brazilian State dignitaries.

END

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
Public Information Division  
PRESS SECTION  
Tel. RE 6700  
Ers. 2528 and 4860

January 14, 1948

MEDICAL CONSULTANTS TO JOIN  
IN NEW OVERSEAS PROGRAM

The first pair of civilian Army medical consultants to participate in the new overseas advanced professional training program of the Army Medical Department will depart for Europe next week (approximately January 20) for a one-month tour of Army hospitals in the American-occupied zone of Germany.

The two physicians are Dr. George Finney, M.D., specialist in general surgery, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, and Dr. Walter Martin, M.D., internal medicine specialist in private practice in Norfolk, Virginia. Completing a team of three will be Colonel Beverly Smith, Army Medical Corps, specialist in neuropsychiatry and chief of the psychiatric service at Walter Reed General Hospital.

This team will have a two-fold mission; first, to study and report on means of improving the care of hospital patients, and, second, to act as instructors in specialized advanced training of Army hospital staff officers.

Departure of the group marks inauguration of one aspect of the broad plan of the Army Surgeon General to achieve the highest possible standards of medical care, professional training and career advancement, of medical, dental, nursing and allied scientifically trained personnel under his supervision.

In the overseas training program, a team of two civilian consultants and one Army Medical Corps officer will be sent to overseas installations each month, to function in the same manner as the team which departs next week. The Surgeon General recently asked each of his 607 civilian specialist consultants if they could volunteer for overseas assignment under this plan. Of 269 who have replied to date, 76 stated they would be available in 1948, 61 replied that they would try to join in the program, while 132 - less than one-half - stated that professional commitments would prevent participation.

END

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IMMEDIATE

RELEASE

January 16, 1948

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES P. GROSS  
TO JOIN STAFF OF GENERAL CLAY

Under Secretary of the Army William H. Draper, Jr., today announced that Major General Charles P. Gross, Retired, former chief of the Army Transportation Corps, will depart for Berlin January 27 to join the staff of General Lucius D. Clay, United States Military Governor of Germany.

General Gross retired from the Army in November 1945, and the following month was named Chairman of the New York City Board of Transportation. He served in this post until October 1947.

The specific position General Gross will fill will be determined by General Clay after the former's arrival in the European Command.

Born in Brooklyn, New York in 1889, General Gross is a graduate of Cornell University, Class of 1910, and of the United States Military Academy, Class of 1914. In 1939 he was Officer in Charge, Canal Survey of Nicaragua, and in 1941 was named Chief, Transportation Division, War Department General Staff. From 1942 to 1945 he served as Chief of the Army Transportation Corps.

General Gross resides at 22 East 36th Street, New York City.

END

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
Public Information Division  
PRESS SECTION  
Tel. RE 6700  
Brs. 2523 and 4860

IMMEDIATE

RELEASE

January 16, 1948

U. S. AIR FORCE AND U. S. ARMY  
ENLISTMENTS UP 29% IN DECEMBER

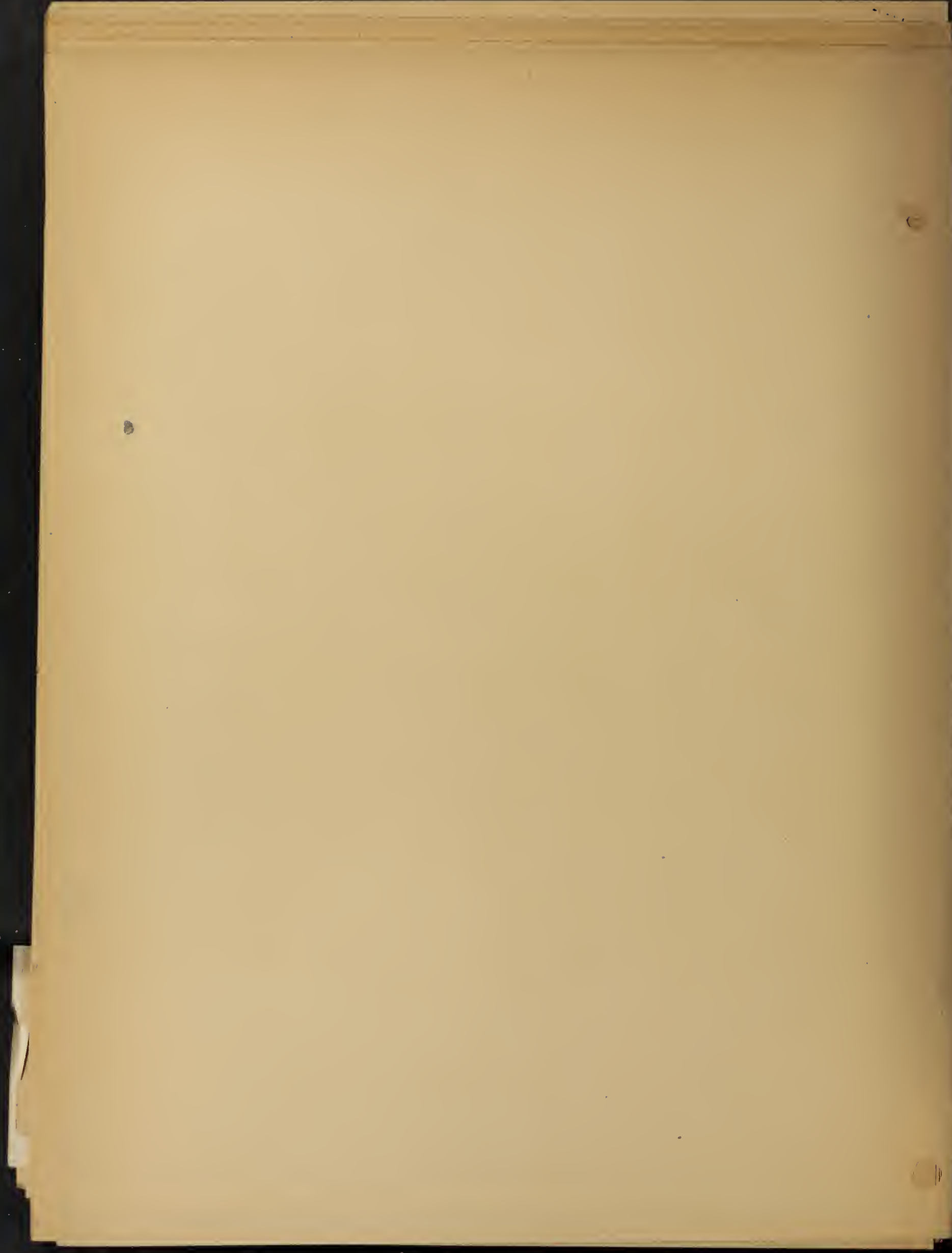
December recruiting figures jumped 19.17 per cent above those for December, 1946, the Military Personnel Procurement Service reported today. Volunteers accepted for the U. S. Army and U. S. Air Force during December totalled 20,523 as compared to 17,221 in December, 1946.

At the same time, the number of men with prior service who re-entered the Army and Air Force from civil life increased 40.91 per cent and extensions of enlistments by men already in the uniform were 7 per cent greater in December, 1947, than they were in the same month of the previous year.

END

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Public Information Division  
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Brs. 2528 and 4830

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January 16, 1948

IMMEDIATE

JAN 23 1948

RELEASE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
THREE GENERALS RETURNING  
FROM FAR EAST ASSIGNMENTS

Three general officers now on occupation duty in the Far East have been re-assigned to duties in the United States, the Army announced today.

Major General Roscoe B. Woodruff, now Commander of the First Corps, U. S. Occupation Force in southern Japan, will be assigned as Deputy Commander of the First Army at Governors Island, New York. He will leave his post in Japan about February 15.

Brigadier General Robert M. Critchlow, Jr., at present Commanding General of the Kobe Base, will report to Washington, D. C., where he will replace Major General A. C. McAuliffe as Secretary of the Army's Research and Development Bd. on March 1. General McAuliffe is now Deputy Director of the Service, Supply and Procurement Division for Research and Development.

Brigadier General John K. Rice who has been serving as Assistant Division Commander of the 6th Infantry Division in Korea will leave shortly for assignment with Troop Information and Education Division, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C. He will succeed Brigadier General C. T. Lanham as Chief of the Division. General Lanham is scheduled for an overseas assignment in the near future.

Successors to fill these three vacancies will be designated by General Douglas MacArthur.

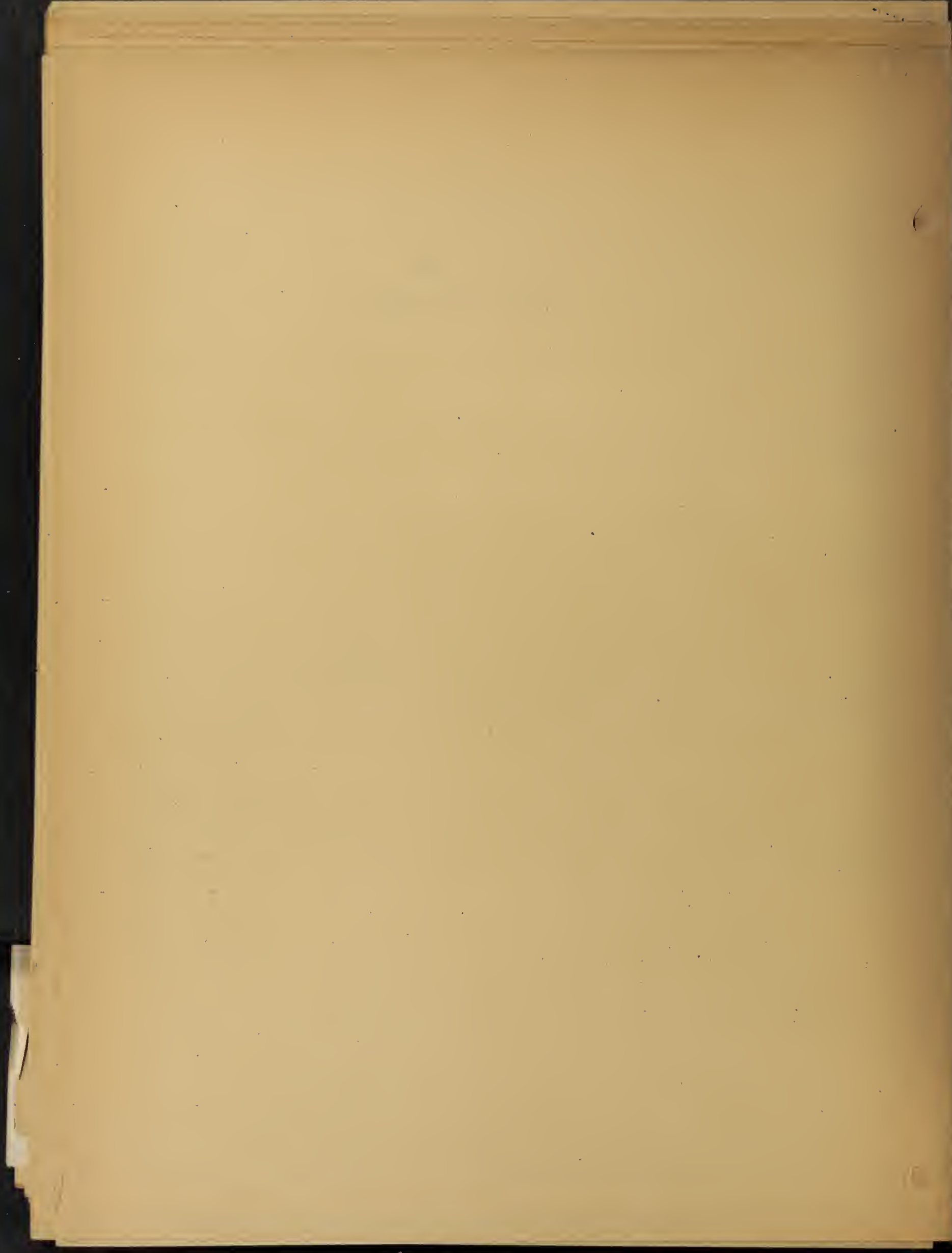
General Woodruff was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, and graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1915. During World War I he served with the 9th Infantry Regiment in France and, later, was attached to the 8th British Division in Belgium. Between World Wars I and II he filled various assignments in the United States and the Panama Canal Zone.

Shortly after the outbreak of World War II General Woodruff became Commanding General of the 77th Infantry Division and later assumed command of the VII Corps which he accompanied to southern England in preparation for the invasion of Normandy. In March of 1944 he returned to the United States to become Commanding General of the 84th Infantry Division at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana. Three months later he was again sent overseas to command Army Garrison Force 248 which was then being organized in Hawaii. It was this outfit that he led in the landing on the Philippine Islands at Leyte.

In November, 1944, General Woodruff became commander of the 24th Infantry Division and participated in the closing phases of the Leyte operation. In the early part of the following year he moved on to Mindoro to command the Western Visayas. Following this, he commanded the 24th in the drive across Mindanao to effect the capture of Davao and the bulk of the Japanese garrison in the southern Philippines. He reached Japan in October, 1945, where he has been on duty up to the present.

MORE





Born in Nashville, Tennessee, General Critchlow graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1919 and was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps. After several tours of duty in the Hawaiian Islands and various assignments in the United States, he was appointed a member of the Coast Artillery Board at Fort Monroe, Virginia, shortly before the outbreak of World War II. In July, 1942, General Critchlow became President of the Antiaircraft Artillery Board at Camp Davis, North Carolina. The following year he was appointed Assistant Chief of the Ground Requirements Section with the headquarters of the Army Ground Forces.

In September of 1945, General Critchlow was appointed Assistant Chief of Staff G-5 with the Armed Forces in Manila. Six months later, he moved to Japan as Commanding General of the Kobe Base.

General Rice is a native of Leominster, Massachusetts. He served as a private and noncommissioned officer in the Minnesota National Guard during World War I prior to receiving an appointment as a second lieutenant, Infantry, in the Regular Army in October, 1917.

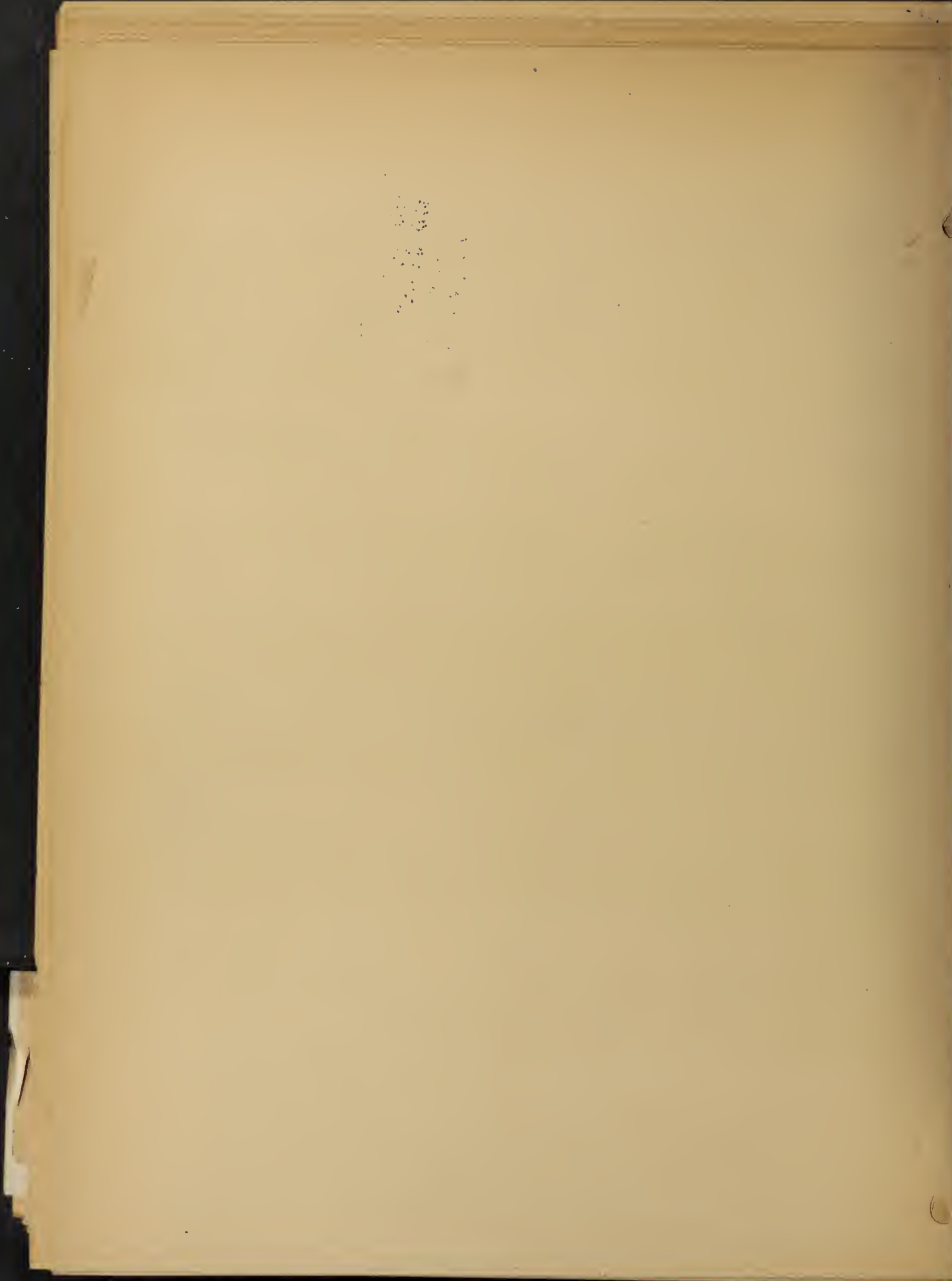
Shortly before Pearl Harbor, General Rice returned to the United States from duty with the 27th Infantry Regiment in Hawaii for assignment with the Tactics Section of the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia. Following several other assignments in the United States, he led the Advance Party of the 78th Infantry Division to the European Theater of Operations. His combat service was performed as Assistant Division Commander of the 78th in Belgium and Germany. During the famous Battle of the Bulge his Division held its position on the north shoulder of the "bulge" and when the tide turned in late January, 1945, it renewed the attack and terminated combat in April after 120 days of continuous contact with the enemy.

General Rice returned to the United States in June, 1945, to become Commanding General at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. A year later he left for the Philippines as Assistant Division Commander of the 12th Infantry Division, Philippine Scouts, later to receive his appointment as Assistant Commander of the 6th Infantry Division in Korea.

END

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Public Information Division

PRESS SECTION

Tel. RE 6700

Brs. 2528 and 4860

January 20, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS:

### COSTS OF UMT EXPERIMENTAL UNIT

Secretary of the Army Royall has sent the following letter to the Chairmen of the Armed Services Committees and other members of Congress requesting information on this subject:

I have been asked for certain specific information regarding the Universal Military Training Experimental Unit at Fort Knox. As similar inquiries have reached me from other sources, or have been addressed severally to various Army addresses, I am including in this letter all of the information presently available with respect to the size and cost of the project.

The UMT Experimental Unit was organized for two purposes:

1. To obtain experience of value in a universal military training system covering a special age group, on a national scale, if authorized by Congress as recommended by the President, the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Training, and the Armed Services.
2. To obtain experience of value to the Armed Services in revising and modernizing their own training programs in the light of the Deolittle Committee's recommendations.

In pursuance of these purposes, a new training formula has been introduced at the Experimental Unit, with greater emphasis on education, moral controls, broader concepts of discipline, and close supervision of off-duty as well as on-duty activities of trainees.

In computing the cost of the UMT Experimental Unit, no attempt has been made to separate the cost of training the 646 enlisted men in the experimental training battalion from the total cost of the Unit, nor is such a separation possible. The figures which follow therefore represent a breakdown of the overall cost of an experiment undertaken for the purposes indicated. The figure given as the cost per trainee is likewise the pro rata cost of the Unit as a whole, as applied to the men in the UMT training battalion, and not the cost of training these men alone.

### Size of UMT Experimental Unit.

Two cycles of training were completed by the Army Ground Force Experimental Unit on December 20, 1947. The first cycle extended from January 1947 to July 1947, the second from July 1947 to December 1947, inclusive. During this time the following personnel were involved.

- a. Average number of trainees (privates, Regular Army battalion strength), per cycle, 646. For two cycles, approximately 1,292.





b. Average constant training cadre (military personnel):

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Number of officer-instructors . . . . . | 77  |
| Number of enlisted personnel . . . . .  | 495 |
| Total . . . . .                         | 572 |

c. Approximately 21 civilians were employed during the two cycles as members of the training staff, all but four on a part-time basis. For the second cycle an estimated 17 part-time instructors were required in teaching auto mechanics, radio, typewriting, Spanish and bookkeeping. Of the 4 full-time civilian employees, 1 was an educational counselor, 1 an assistant educational counselor and 2 were stenographers for the Educational Center.

Cost of UMT Experimental Unit, Second Cycle, July-December 1947, inclusive:

1. Direct costs:

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Pay and allowances of trainees (Army pay rate)  | \$333,167   |
| Pay and allowances of trainers (officers & E/M) | 472,098     |
| Costs of subsistence (E/M)                      | 196,975     |
| Costs of clothing (E/M)                         | 73,311      |
| Costs of transportation                         | 52,320      |
| Equipment replacement                           | 171,182     |
| Total   | \$1,349,053 |

2. Indirect costs:

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Transportation                                    | \$73,080  |
| Repairs and utilities                             | 24,705    |
| Medical care                                      | 70,340    |
| Supplies  | 230,532   |
| Equipment maintenance                             | 43,866    |
| Administrative overhead and supervisory personnel | 60,733    |
| Total   | \$503,256 |

3. Additional indirect costs not properly chargeable to UMT Experimental Unit:

Appropriated funds for rehabilitation of post facilities for UMT Experimental Unit, but not included in UMT costs because available for other purposes later . . . . . \$200,000

GRAND TOTAL UMT COSTS, SECOND CYCLE (1 and 2 above) \$1,852,309

Average overall cost per 6 months enlisted trainee (at Army pay rate and including all other Unit costs) -  
 $\$1,852,309 \div 646 = \$2,867$

Cost Factors in UMT Experimental Unit:

Because of the nature of the experiment, and the fact that cadre training and orientation courses for officers and enlisted men of the several branches of the Regular Army, not connected with the Experimental UMT Unit, have been conducted contemporaneously with the training of the experimental battalion of 18-year-old recruits, the administrative and instructor personnel of the Unit were larger than would be required for training either an ordinary tactical unit or a prospective UMT Unit.





The ratio of trainees to trainers in the larger system, for example, would be more than double that indicated in the figures for the Experimental Unit. At Fort Knox the military personnel necessarily included all elements of a division staff, although only a single battalion of men were being trained for six months by the experimental UMT formula. In the first training cycle all arms and technical services were represented. Each training company had to be organized differently. The Information and Education and Special Services staffs were organized on approximately a regimental level. There were two chaplains. The personnel of the Unit, in short, was organized to perform a multiple function, and not simply to train 646 enlisted men assigned to it for this purpose. As with any experiment, whether conducted by the military services or in industry, the cost of the pilot model is always higher than the cost of the subsequent product.

Since the trainees were all enlisted men of the Regular Army, and receiving an average of approximately \$100 a month in pay and allowances, the costs also reflect this pay rate rather than the \$25 a month recommended by the Compton Commission or the \$30 a month provided for in H. R. 4278 for the pay of UMT trainees in the proposed national system. The pay differential alone represents an added cost per trainee of at least \$70 a month, or \$420 for the six-months training period, while the other factors add substantially to the total cost of the Unit.

For these reasons the cost figures given cannot be considered as in any sense a criterion of the per capita cost of training large numbers of men at a very much lower pay rate under a national plan. The Army estimates the cost of training 618,000 men by the UMT formula on a national basis, once the program is standardized to eliminate the added expense of current experimentation, at approximately 1 billion dollars annually.

#### Authority and Cost of Bringing Visitors to Fort Knox:

It has been asked by what authority visitors were flown to Fort Knox, the amount and source of funds used for this purpose:

The few groups representing the press and national organizations, invited by the former Secretary of War as a matter of broad public interest to visit the UMT Experimental Unit at Fort Knox, were transported by Army aircraft pursuant to authority contained in Paragraph 1C (1), Army Regulations 95-90, published on April 28, 1947, which provides:

"Upon approval by the Commanding General, Army Air Forces . . . personnel of the following categories may be permitted to ride as passengers in aircraft . . .

"(1) Any individual, without reimbursement, when the flight is on matters of concern to the Armed Forces."

Acting under authority of Section 5 of the National Defense Act (10 U. S. C. 34), making it the specific responsibility of the War Department to plan for the National Defense, and appropriate Army Regulations with reference to the maintenance of public relations, the Department of the Army as a matter of broad public interest continuously attempts to inform the Nation of planning developments relating to Universal Military Training as well as all other Army operations.

In inviting individuals and groups to visit the UMT Experimental Unit we hoped to obtain and did obtain helpful suggestions from outside sources. We cannot obtain public reaction to our programs unless we take the people into our confidence.





## Training Program of UMT Experimental Unit

All trainees in the UMT Experimental Unit are enlisted men in the Regular Army. Every Regular Army enlistee is given 13 weeks of basic training. The additional training given in the Experimental Unit, and which is contemplated in the national plan, if authorized by Congress, is intended to qualify the trainee as a specialist in some arm of the service. It will be obvious that no matter whether the soldier receives the training in the Experimental Unit or in a Tactical Unit, it must be accomplished in any case. While not a characteristic training unit of the Army as now constituted, the UMT Experimental Unit by no means involves expenditures incurred for other than normal service requirements.

In addition to training the experimental battalion of 646 men (average constant enrollment), the UMT training cadre is currently required to instruct 480 potential UMT training cadre personnel each month. This instruction covers all the positions from platoon sergeant to division commander, and results in a peak load of 200. For the period August 11, 1947 to December 20, 1947, approximately 2,565 students were given such cadre instruction.

It is estimated for planning purposes that of the 1,200,000 men annually reaching the age of 18 years, a total of 350,000, or approximately 70 per cent of this figure, would be found physically fit and inducted for training under a Universal Military Training system. Of the latter number, an estimated 613,000 would be trained by the Army and Air Force and the remainder by the Navy, under the plan currently recommended by the three services. By carrying on this cadre training now, we shall have made a substantial start in building the organization that would be necessary to train the larger load of trainees later should the Universal Training program be authorized by Congress.

### Army Profiting from UMT Experiment:

Regardless of the final action on the proposed national Universal Military Training program, all of this instruction and indoctrination at Fort Knox is of great benefit to the Army and already is being translated into training doctrine for the Regular establishment. It is finding its way into Replacement Training Centers, and has been adopted as the training formula for the Third Armored Division at Fort Knox on a division level.

The modification of disciplinary training through the adoption of a special code of conduct for this special age group, built around a demerit and trainee-court system, is only one of the new methods whose usefulness has been demonstrated in the experimental program. Sound discipline is the first principle of military effectiveness, since without it any military organization would be little more than a mob. It is believed that under the UMT formula, subject to further testing, discipline can be improved, rather than weakened, by giving the trainee and in fact, all elements of the Army, a better understanding of its meaning and importance.

Thus the UMT Experimental Unit has served and is serving as a laboratory test of training methods and doctrines which will prove of increasing value to the military service as time goes on. It has permitted close study of the problems inherent in training men of the 18-year or minimum age group not previously explored in any prior training. In fact, I know of no other single experiment in this field which has been so richly productive of constructive results.

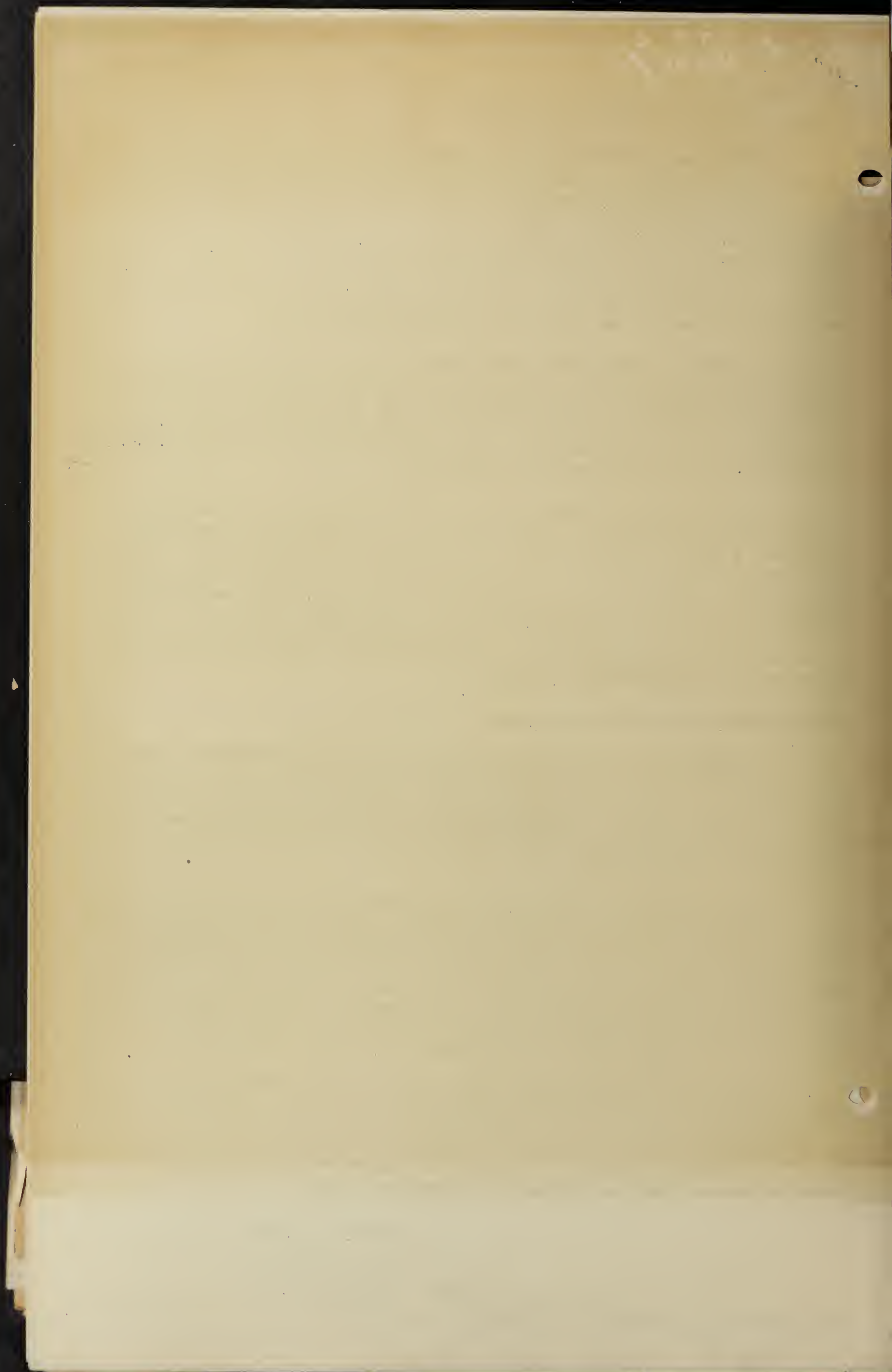
Sincerely yours,

(signed) KENNETH C. ROYALL  
Kenneth C. Royall

Secretary of the Army 1:00 P. M.

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January 21, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS:

In answer to queries, Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall stated as follows:

"Mr. Dulles was pitifully uninformed when he suggested that the Army occupation authorities in Germany were hampering the European recovery program. The truth is that the Department of the Army and its European Commander are unqualifiedly supporting the European Recovery Plan and are cooperating fully with the State Department in connection therewith.

"As for the State Department taking over the non-military functions of occupation, this suggestion originated with the Army which hoped for a take-over as early as July 1946 and again last fall, but recognized the reasonableness of the State Department's request for delay.

"In the meantime no policies have been initiated or followed by the Military Government authorities in Western Germany which have not been fixed or fully concurred in by the State Department. There has been no conflict in the implementation of policies thus established."

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January 21, 1948

CANOL LINE TO FURNISH  
DIESEL OIL TO FAIRBANKS

Activation of an idle section of the Canol pipeline between Whitehorse, Canada, and Big Delta, Alaska, has been authorized by the Department of the Army. This move, at an estimated cost of less than \$5,000, will provide the necessary link to permit pipeline movement of diesel oil for military consumption from the Skagway, Alaska, port to Fairbanks, Alaska.

The line between Whitehorse and Big Delta represents the center portion of a line extending from Skagway where oil shipped by tankers from West Coast ports is unloaded for transportation. Sections between Skagway and Whitehorse and between Big Delta and Fairbanks were rehabilitated last year.

Operational control of the section will be under the Alaska District Engineer.

It was emphasized that no gasoline or other explosive-type fuel will be handled because of the fire hazard that would be created due to the proximity of the line to certain railroad tracks.

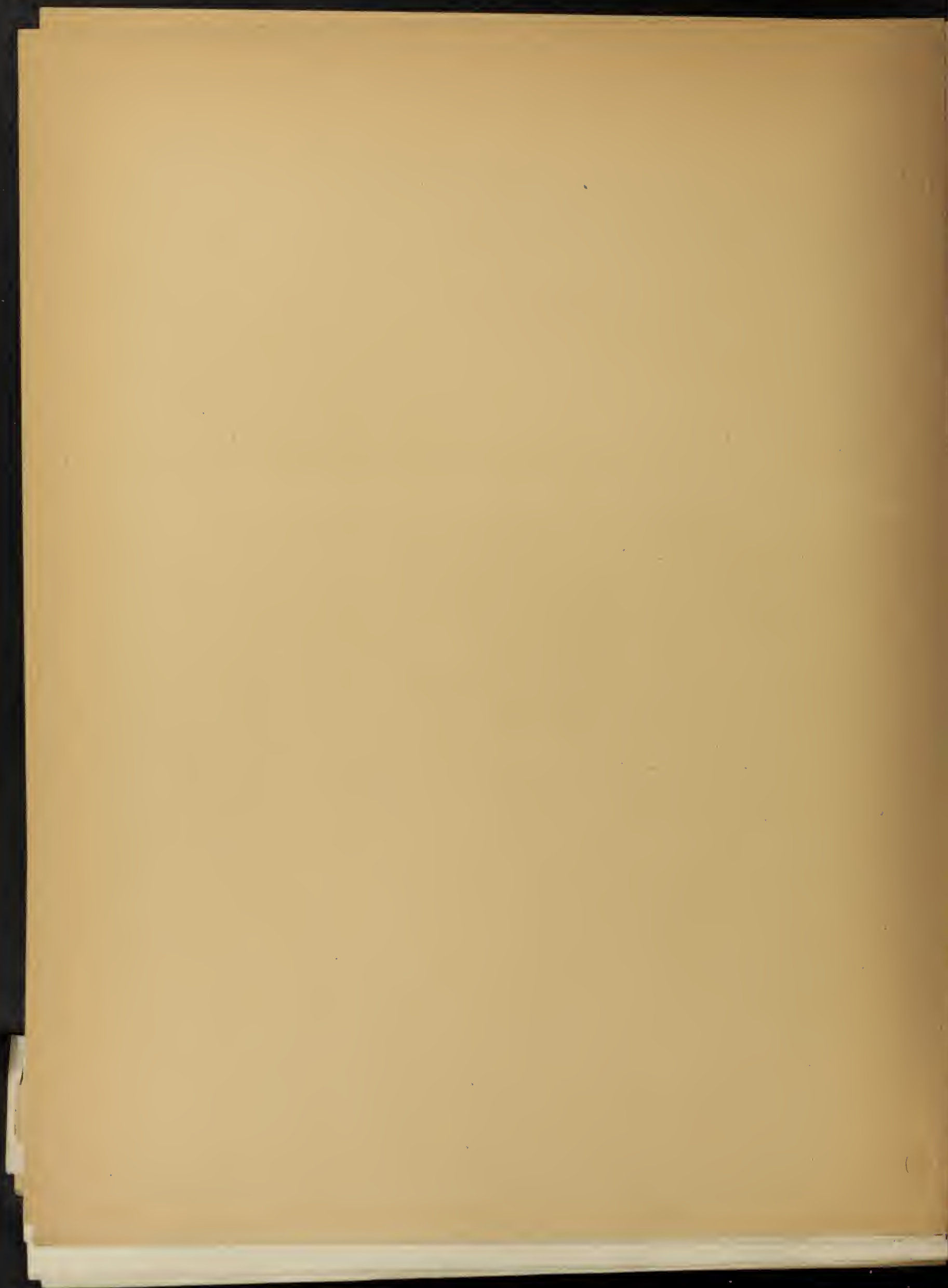
Since military consumption of oil in the Fairbanks area will exceed even maximum output of the pipeline, storage problems there will be reduced. Also, a greater portion of the storage facilities now installed at Whittier and Anchorage will be made available for other type fuel products.

At present, oil for military consumption at Fairbanks is carried by rail from the ports at Whittier or Anchorage. Utilization of the pipeline will employ a facility which would otherwise be a non-profitable maintenance burden and supplement the rail haul.

Test runs through the line have shown it to be in good condition and in need of only minor rehabilitation measures.

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R E L E A S E

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
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January 23, 1948

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS:

Recently General Eisenhower received a letter from Mr. Leonard V. Finder, Publisher of the Manchester Union-Leader, concerning the entry of General Eisenhower delegates in the New Hampshire primary. The Chief of Staff made the following reply. It is released to the press because General Eisenhower hopes through this means to inform every interested person or group that he is not in politics and that he would refuse nomination even if offered.

22 January 1948

Dear Mr. Finder:

Your letter and editorial have been on my desk more than a week, while I pondered the reply merited by your obvious concern for the nation's welfare and, from a personal standpoint, by the honor you have done me. Months ago I thought that unqualified denial of political ambition would eliminate me from consideration in the coming campaign for the Presidency, because that office has, since the days of Washington, historically and properly fallen only to aspirants. That some few would misinterpret or look for hidden meanings in my past expressions was expected and discounted, but my failure to convince thoughtful and earnest men, such as yourself, proves that I must make some amplification. This will necessarily partake of the laborious, due to the complexity of the factors that have influenced me to say no more than I have, but which dictate my decision that I am not available for and could not accept nomination to high political office.

I have heretofore refrained from making the bald statement that I would not accept nomination, although this has been my intention since the subject was first mentioned to me. This omission seems to have been a mistake, since it has inadvertently misled sincere and disinterested Americans. But my reticence stemmed from cogent reasons. The first was that such an expression would smack of effrontery. I had and have no desire to appear either as assuming that significant numbers of our people would actively interest themselves in me as a possible candidate, or to appear as lacking in respect and regard for the highest honor American citizens can confer upon one of their own body.

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) A second and even deeper reason was a persistent doubt that I could phrase a flat refusal without appearing to violate that concept of duty to country which calls upon every good citizen to place no limitations upon his readiness to serve in any designated capacity. On this point it is my conviction that, unless an individual feels some inner compulsion and special qualifications to enter the political arena - which I do not - a refusal to do so involves no violation of the highest standards of devotion to duty. It was only the possible misinterpretation of my attitude that caused me concern and so long as I could believe that mere denial of political ambition would prevent serious misunderstanding and misdirected effort, I was reluctant to say more. It would seem almost superfluous for me to add that as long as I live I shall hold myself in instant readiness to respond to any call by the government to military duty.

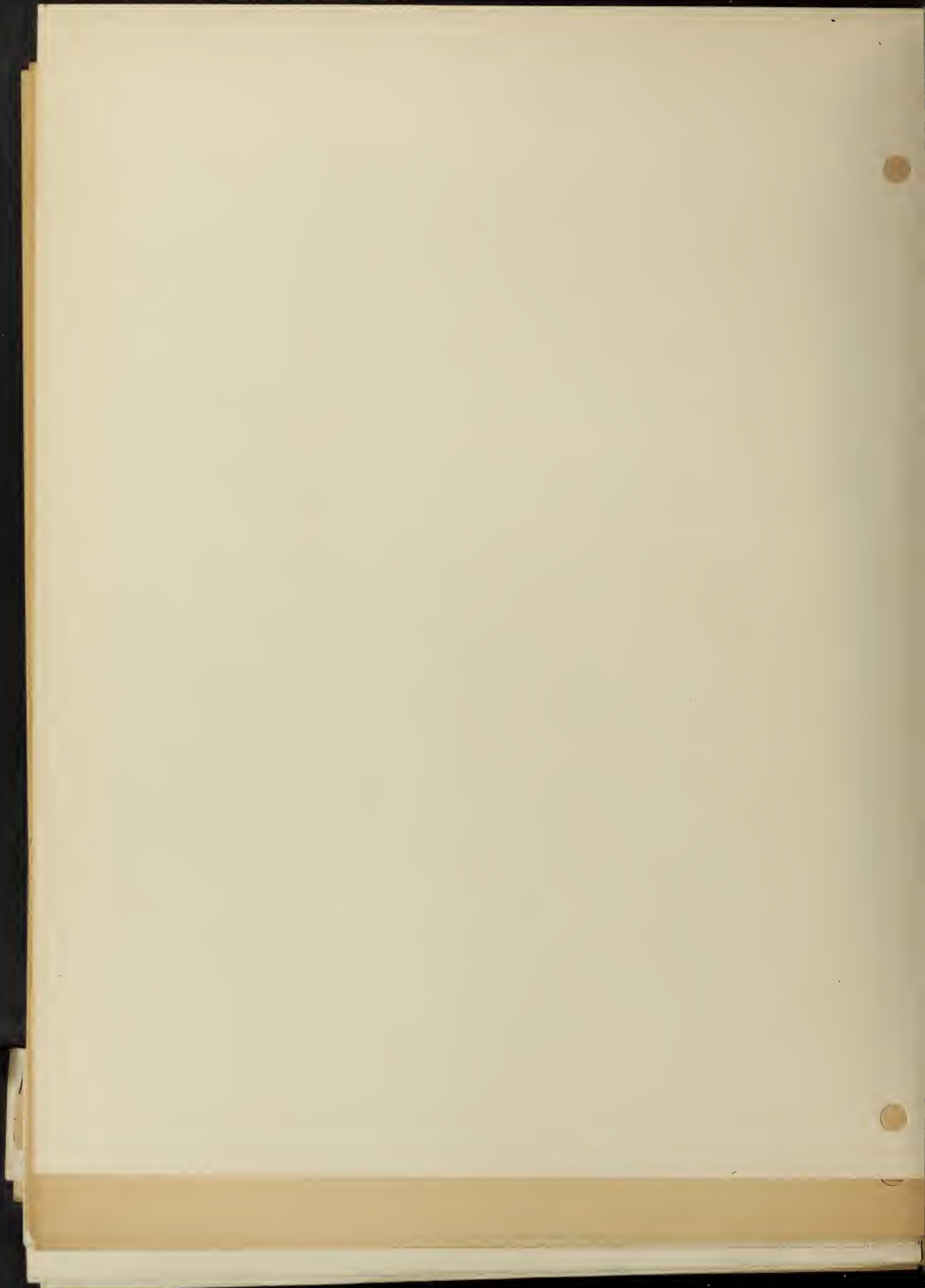
In full awareness then, and not in violation of my own sense of duty, I have developed the following conclusions, which are responsible for my negative decision.

It is my conviction that the necessary and wise subordination of the military to civil power will be best sustained, and our people will have greater confidence that it is so sustained, when lifelong professional soldiers, in the absence of some obvious and overriding reason, abstain from seeking high political office. This truth has a possible inverse application. I would regard it as unalloyed tragedy for our country if ever should come the day when military commanders might be selected with an eye to their future potentialities in the political field rather than exclusively upon judgment as to their military abilities.

Politics is a profession; a serious, complicated and, in its true sense, a noble one. In the American scene, I see no dearth of men fitted by training, talent, and integrity for national leadership. On the other hand, nothing in the international or domestic situation especially qualifies for the most important office in the world a man whose adult years have been spent in the country's military forces. At least this is true in my case.

I am deeply regretful if a too simple faith in the effectiveness of a plain denial has misled any considerable number concerning my intentions and so allowed them to spend time and effort under erroneous impressions. At the risk of appearing pompous, I must say that the honor paid me cannot fail to spur me, in future years, to work the more diligently for America, her youth, her veterans and all her citizens, and for the continuance of peace.





I trust that this rather lengthy explanation will convince you that my conclusions are not only sound but have been arrived at objectively and have not been unduly influenced by my own desires and convenience. In any event, my decision to remove myself completely from the political scene is definite and positive. I know you will not object to my making this letter public to inform all interested persons that I could not accept nomination even under the remote circumstances that it were tendered me.

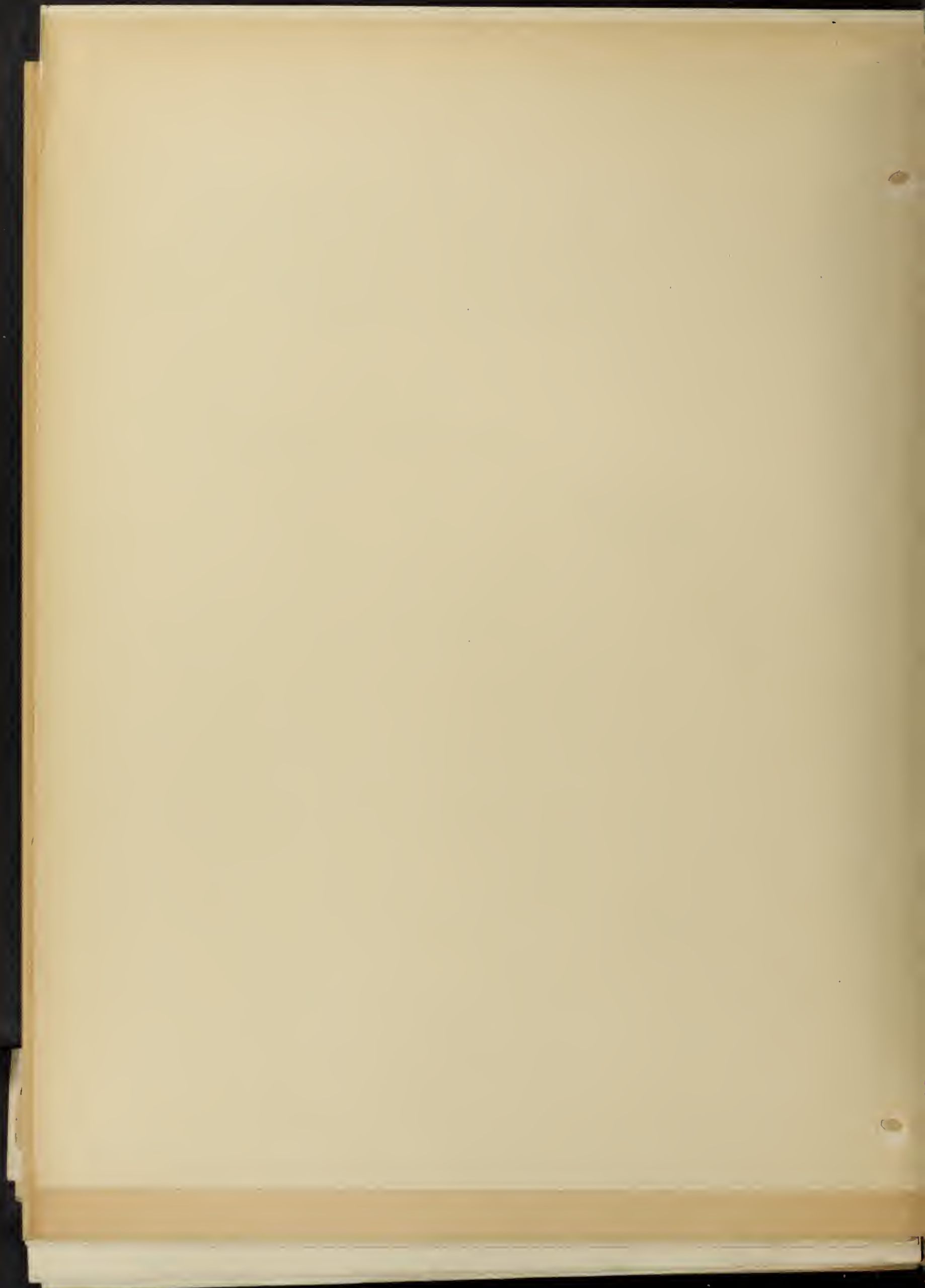
With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

(Signed) Dwight D. Eisenhower

Mr. Leonard V. Finder, Publisher  
The Manchester Union-Leader  
Manchester, New Hampshire

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January 23, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS:

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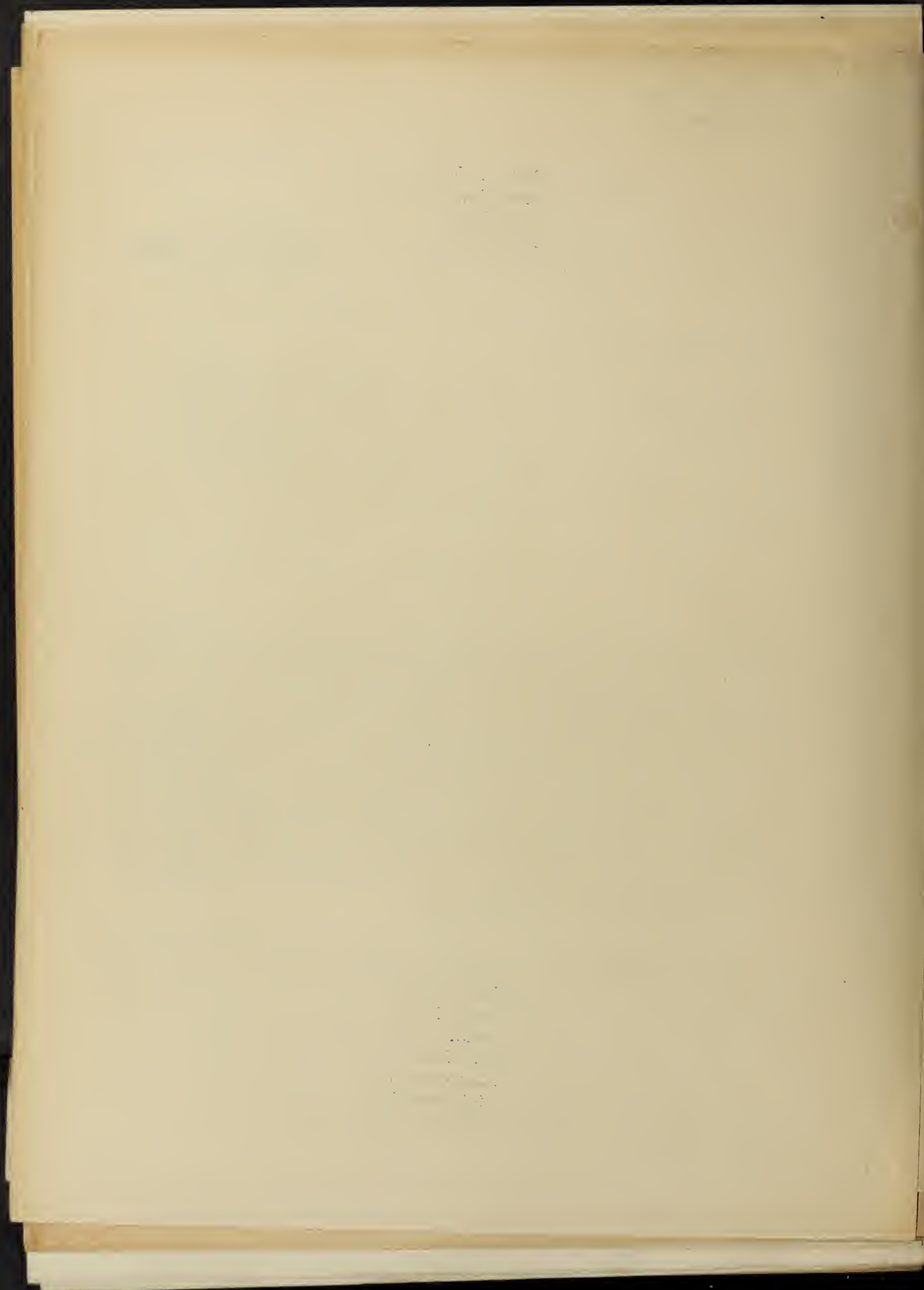
22 January 1948

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January 26, 1948

FIVE GENERALS RECEIVE ADDITIONAL  
STARS IN PENTAGON CEREMONY

Five generals received additional stars from General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower at a ceremony this morning in the office of the Chief of Staff. All were promoted under the new Officer Personnel Law of 1947 and were recently confirmed by the Senate.

J. Lawton Collins, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, was promoted to the grade of General (four-star). The others were promoted from Major General to Lieutenant General. All of the promotions are temporary.

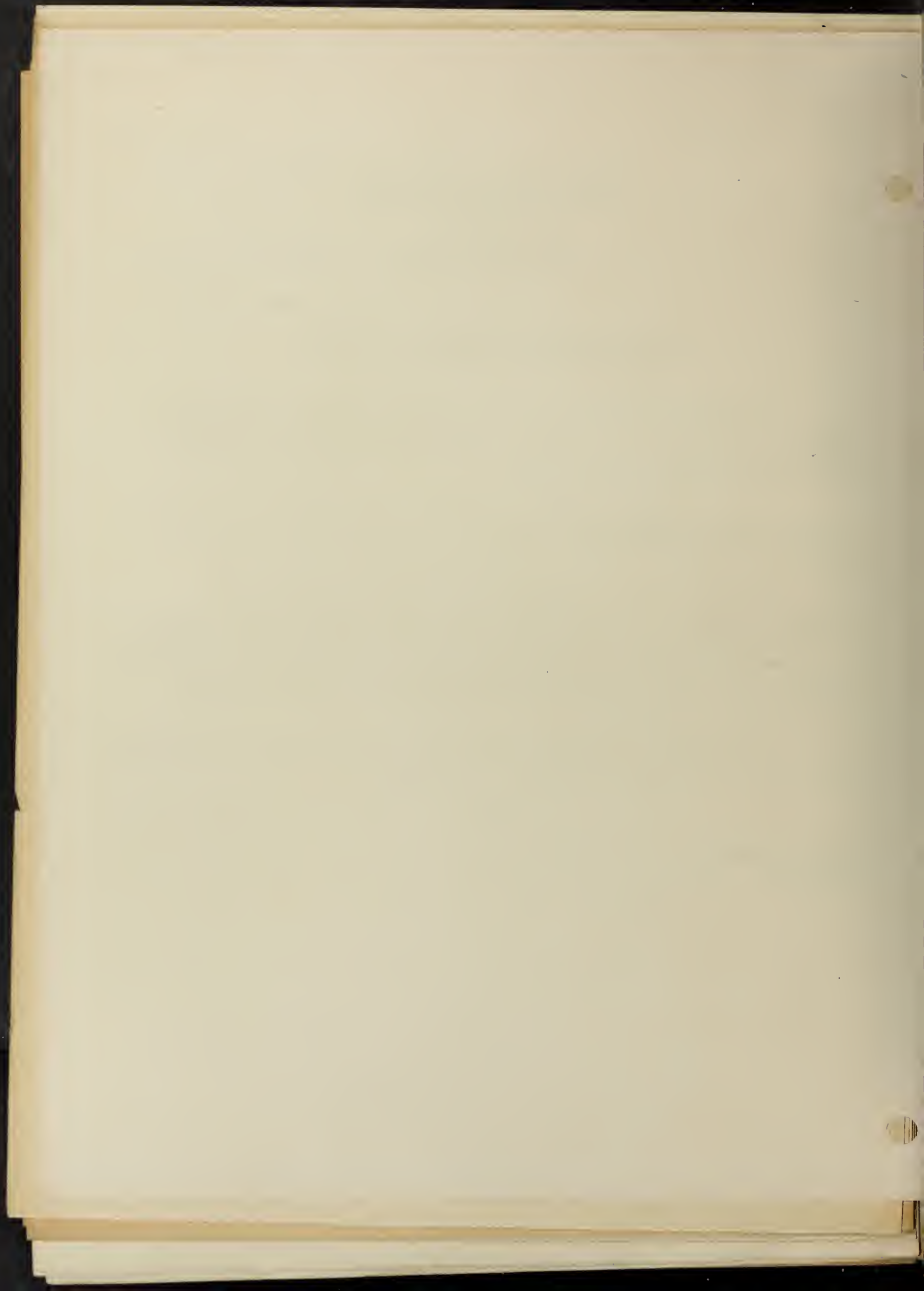
They were Stephen J. Chamberlin, General Staff Director of Intelligence; Henry S. Aurand, Director of the General Staff Service, Supply and Procurement Division; Willard S. Paul, General Staff Director of Personnel and Administration; and Leslie R. Groves, Chief of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project and a member of the Military Liaison Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission.

General Omar N. Bradley, Army Chief of Staff Designate, and members of the recipients' families attended the ceremony.

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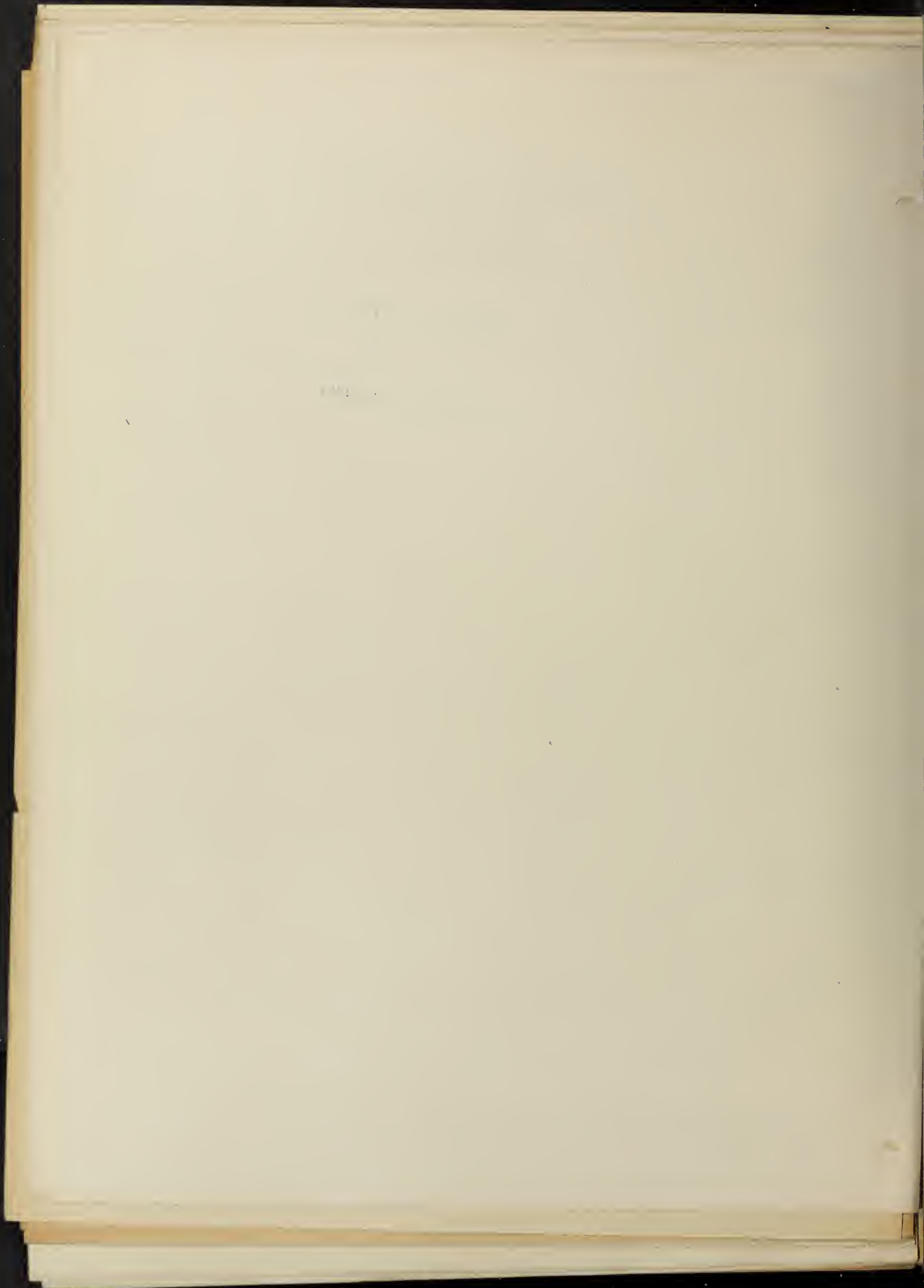
The Department of the Army announced today that it has approved the sentence but reduced the confinement in the general court martial case of Private Thomas Gusik for his participation in the killing of two Italians in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations on or about August 13, 1947.

Private Gusik was convicted of murder and sentenced to dishonorable discharge from the service, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for the term of his natural life. The confinement has been reduced to 16 years. This action completes review of the general court martial proceedings which took place October 9, 1947, at Leghorn, Italy.

The record of trial was examined by a board of review in the office of the Judge Advocate General, Major General Thomas H. Green, who concurred in its holding that the record of trial was legally sufficient to support the findings and sentence. The reviewing authority designated the Federal Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio or elsewhere as the Secretary of the Army may direct as the place of confinement.

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EXERCISE YUKON MOVES  
INTO THIRD PHASE

Phase three of "Exercise Yukon" in Alaska is now under way, General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, announced today.

Two-hundred fifty "winterized" Infantrymen, recently packed white Yukon sleds and boarded Fairchild C-82 flying boxcars at Big Delta, Alaska, and departed for Galena, Alaska, 100 air-miles away, where they will "defend" an air strip against assumed aggressor forces. This was the beginning of a five-day problem designed to test the army's ability to fight and survive in the Arctic regions.

A platoon of medical corpsmen and a section of 105mm artillery are supporting the assault force. These are the first medics and artillery to be air-lifted over such a great distance and employed in a tactical situation.

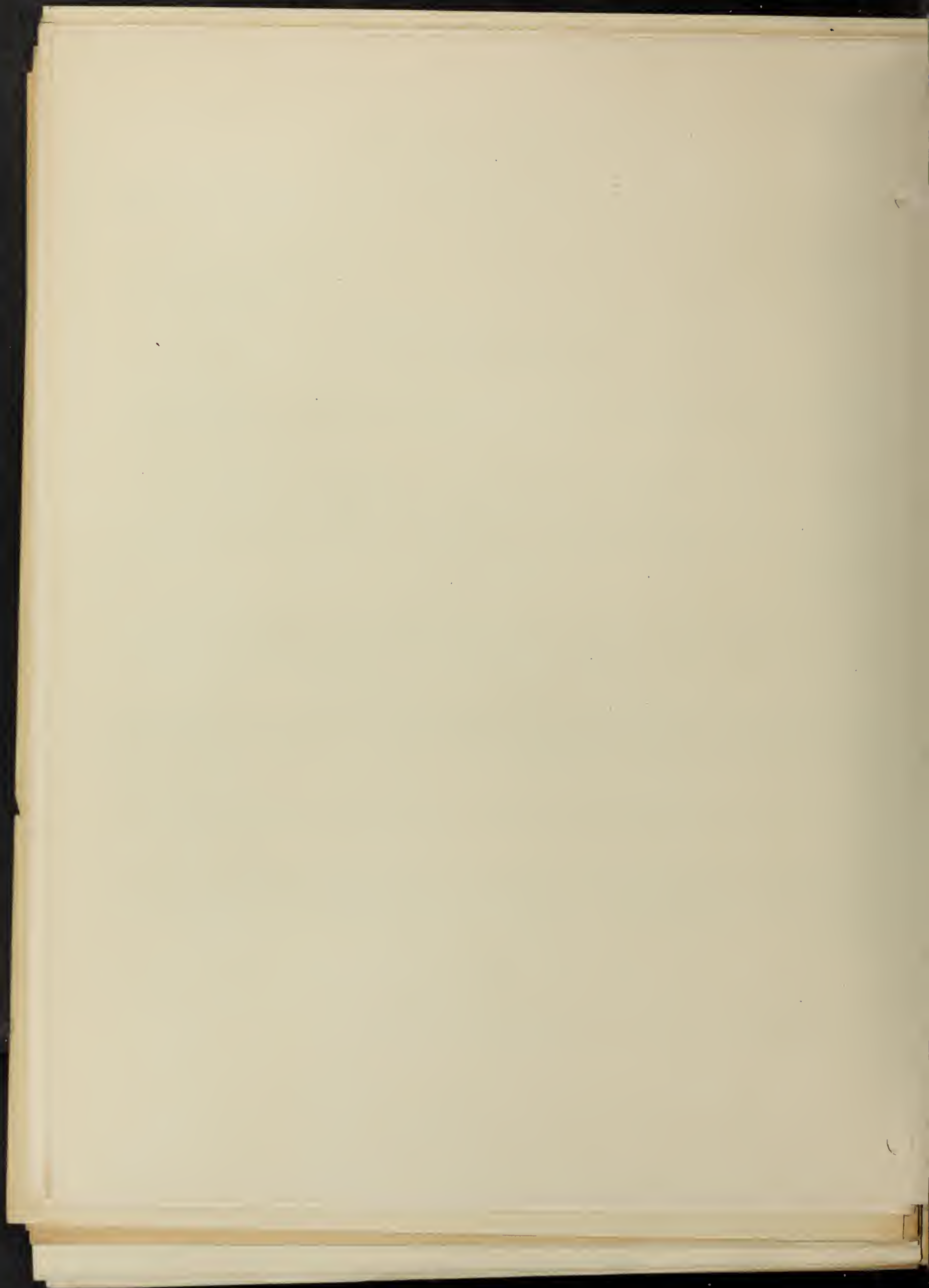
The composite, company size, combat team is from the Second Battalion, Ninth Regiment, of the Second (Indian Head) Division, stationed at Fort Lewis, Washington. Lieutenant Colonel Frank G. Forrest, veteran of the war in Alaska, is commanding the force.

Both friendly and aggressor air support will be furnished by the Twelfth Air Force and the Alaskan Air Command.

Commanders of both air and ground units are in full agreement that Arctic Defense exercises demand the utmost of men and machines, as the Armed Forces probe the problem of "man versus cold" in solving the Alaskan defense question.

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January 26, 1948

I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

ORVILLE J. TAYLOR OF CHICAGO NAMED  
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO SEC. ROYALL

Appointment of Orville J. Taylor, prominent Chicago attorney and civic leader, as Special Assistant to Secretary of the Army, Kenneth C. Royall, was announced today by Mr. Royall. He replaces Judge E. Earle Rives of Greensboro, North Carolina.

Mr. Taylor, a former special assistant to the attorney general of the United States, will leave soon for Germany to acquaint himself with conditions in the occupied areas.

Mr. Taylor, who was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1903, heads the Chicago law firm of Taylor, Miller, Busch and Magner. He was born in Sioux City, Iowa, September 3, 1885, is a graduate of the University of Chicago, and received the degree of LL.B., at Northwestern University in 1908.

He was a trustee and founder member of the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration, was president of the Chicago Board of Education in 1933, is a member of the Chicago Planning Commission, Northwestern University Foundation, and Citizens Board of the University of Chicago. In 1936 he was a candidate for Republican nomination for United States Senator.

In World War I, Mr. Taylor served as a major with the 86th Division of the American Expeditionary Force in France. In World War II he was co-chairman of the Chicago Treasury Department War Loan Drives, 3 to 8 inclusive.

He is a director and vice-president of the Bill of Rights Commemorative Society, Chicago, and co-chairman of the Chicago Citizens Committee for Universal Military Training.

Mr. Taylor is a member of the American Branch of the International Law Association, of the American, Illinois and Chicago Bar Associations, Association of the Bar, City of New York; Chicago Law Institute, American Judicature Society, the Legion of Honor, American Legion, Beta Theta Pi and Phi Delta Phi Fraternities.

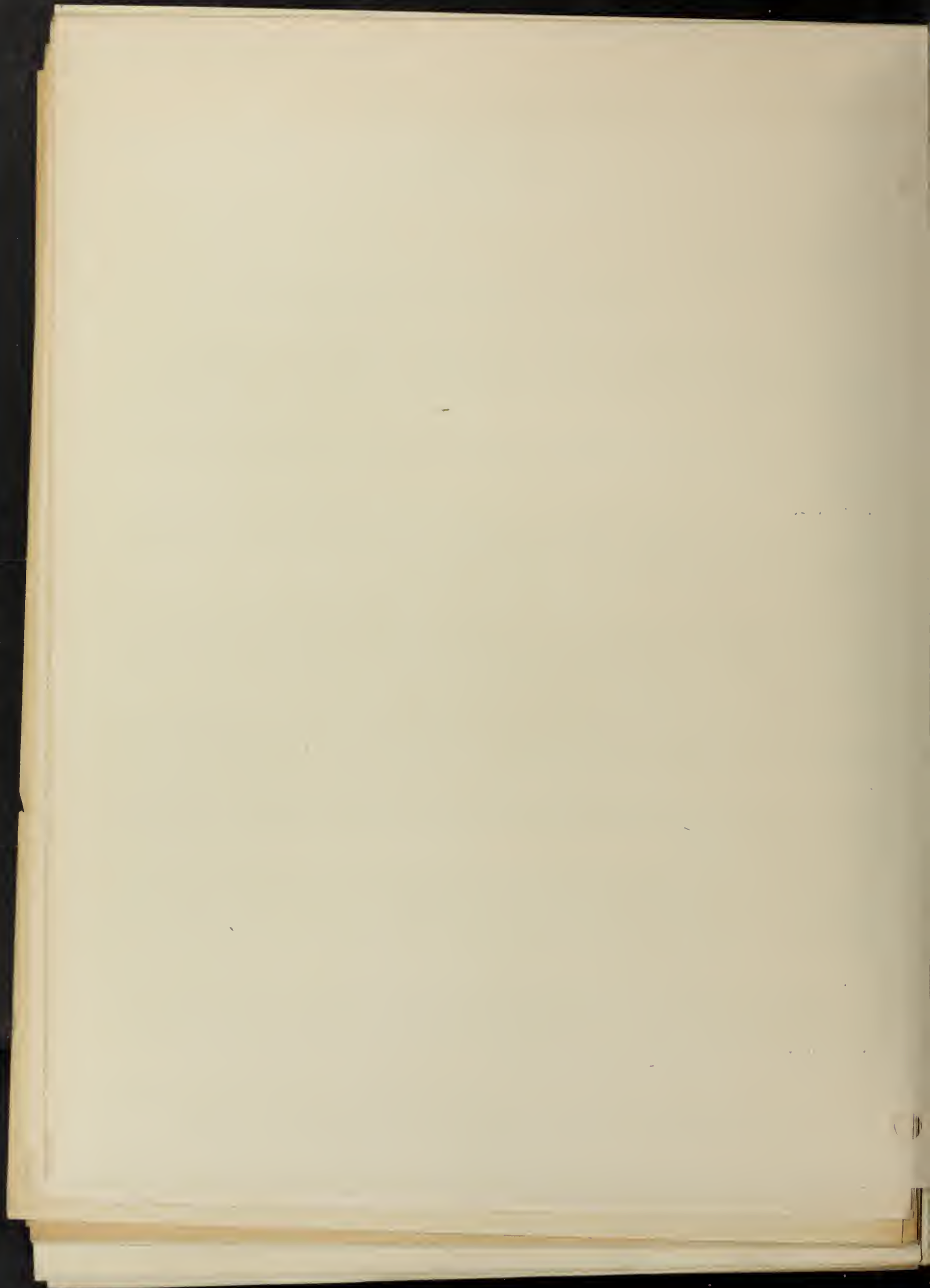
He married Catherine E. Apperson of Chicago, January 19, 1924, Mr. Taylor is a vestryman of St. James' Episcopal Church in Chicago, and a Mason. His clubs are Chicago, Legal, Law, Saddle and Cycle, Casino, Attic of Chicago, and the Bohemian of San Francisco. His home in Chicago is at 219 Lake Shore Drive, his offices at 134 South La Salle Street.

After his work in Germany is completed, Mr. Taylor will return to Washington for assignments in Mr. Royall's office in the National Defense Building.

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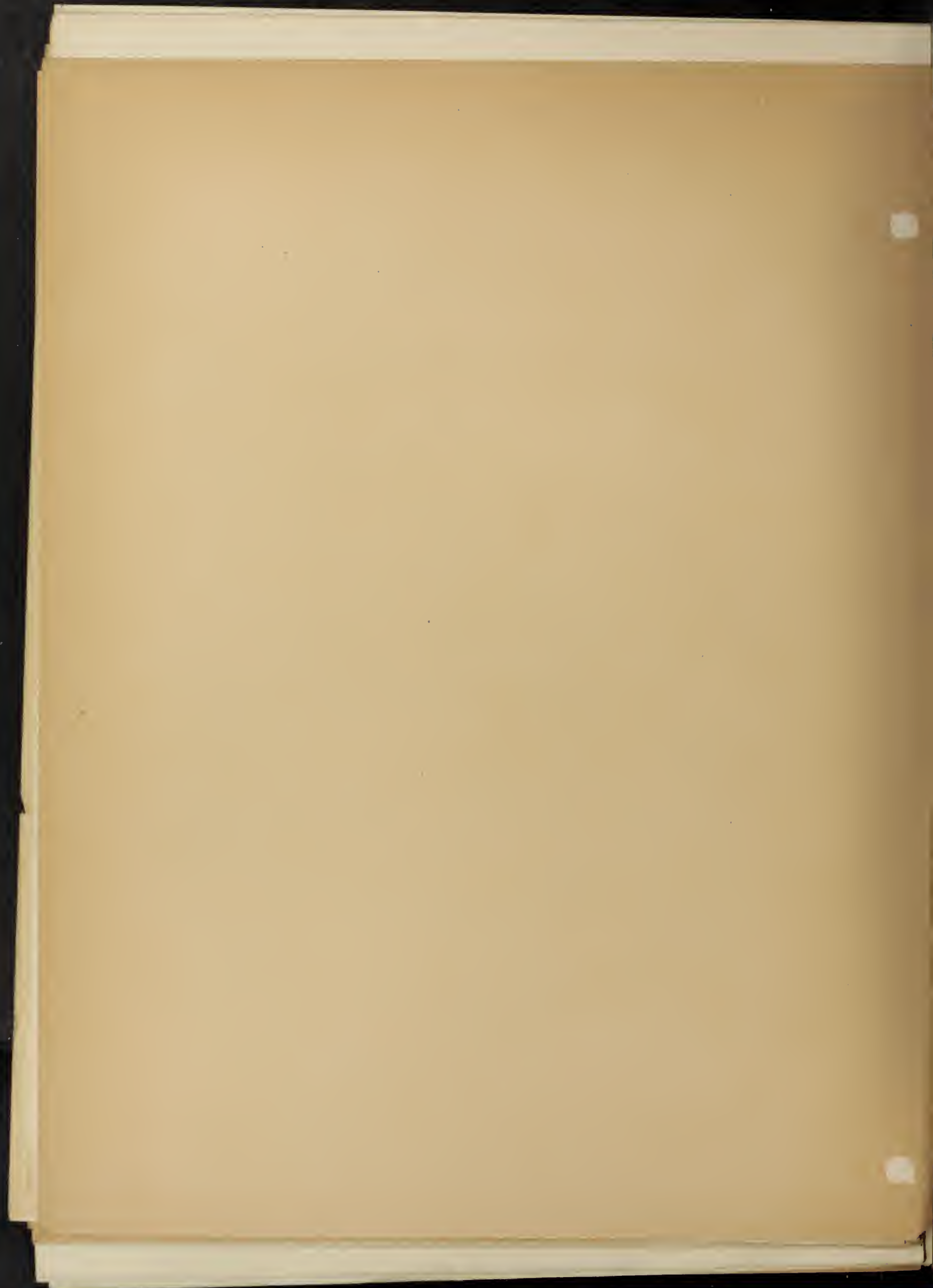
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MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARDED  
FOR SHREVEPORT VETERANS HOSPITAL

A contract for the mechanical construction work of the 450-bed Veterans Administration general medical hospital at Shreveport , Louisiana, has been awarded, Lieutenant General R. A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, announced today. The District Engineer of the New Orleans District of the Corps of Engineers awarded the contract to Farwell, Inc. of Dallas, Texas, who submitted the lowest of several bids for \$2,242,450. The contract for the general construction work was awarded on November 17, 1947 to J. W. Bateson, also of Dallas.

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R E L E A S E

February 2, 1948

GENERAL GROVES ANNOUNCES  
PLAN TO RETIRE FEBRUARY 29

Lieutenant General Leslie R. Groves, wartime commander of the Manhattan Project which developed the atomic bomb, confirmed today that he has applied for retirement from the Army.

"I have applied for retirement from the Army effective February 29," General Groves said this morning.

General Groves is now Chief of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project and a Member of the Military Liaison Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission. He is also Assistant Chief of Engineers.

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PURDUE OFFICIAL NAMED HEAD  
OF RESEARCH CONTRACTS GROUP

Dr. Robert B. Stewart, Vice President of Purdue University, has accepted an invitation to become chairman of a special committee on administrative and contractual procedures for research and development work for the Department of the Army, Major General A. C. McAuliffe, Deputy Director for Research and Development, Service, Supply and Procurement Division, Army General Staff, said today.

The committee will have as its goal the preparation of recommendations for obtaining better research and development results, and for strengthening Army relations with universities, research foundations, and industrial organizations. A large portion of Army research and development work is performed by outside laboratories under contract with Army agencies.

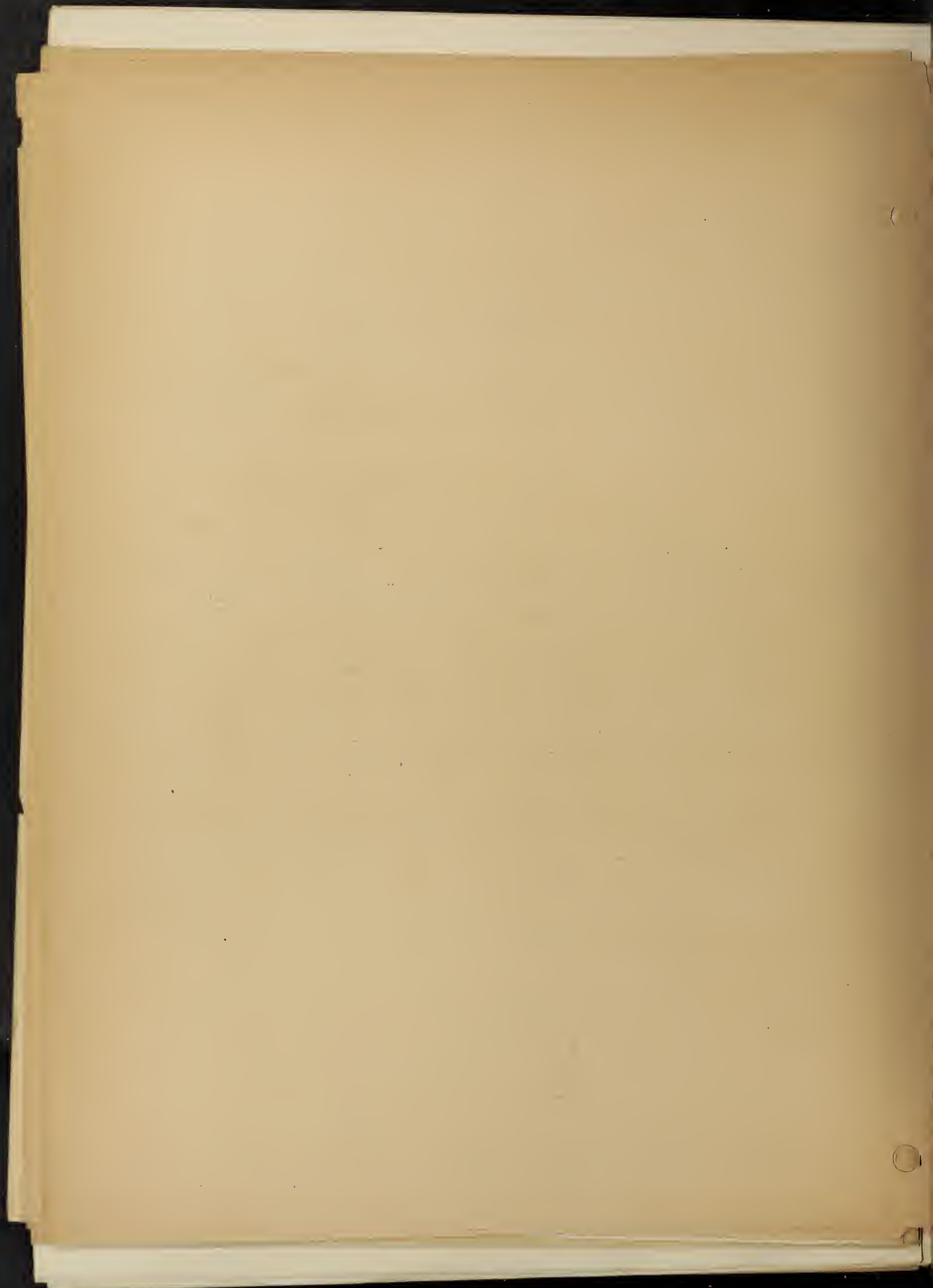
Dr. Stewart has been active in an advisory capacity to many government agencies in the past in addition to his duties at Purdue. During the war he served on special committees for the Office of Scientific Research and Development, the Department of the Navy, and the Veterans Administration.

Other members of the committee have not yet been selected.

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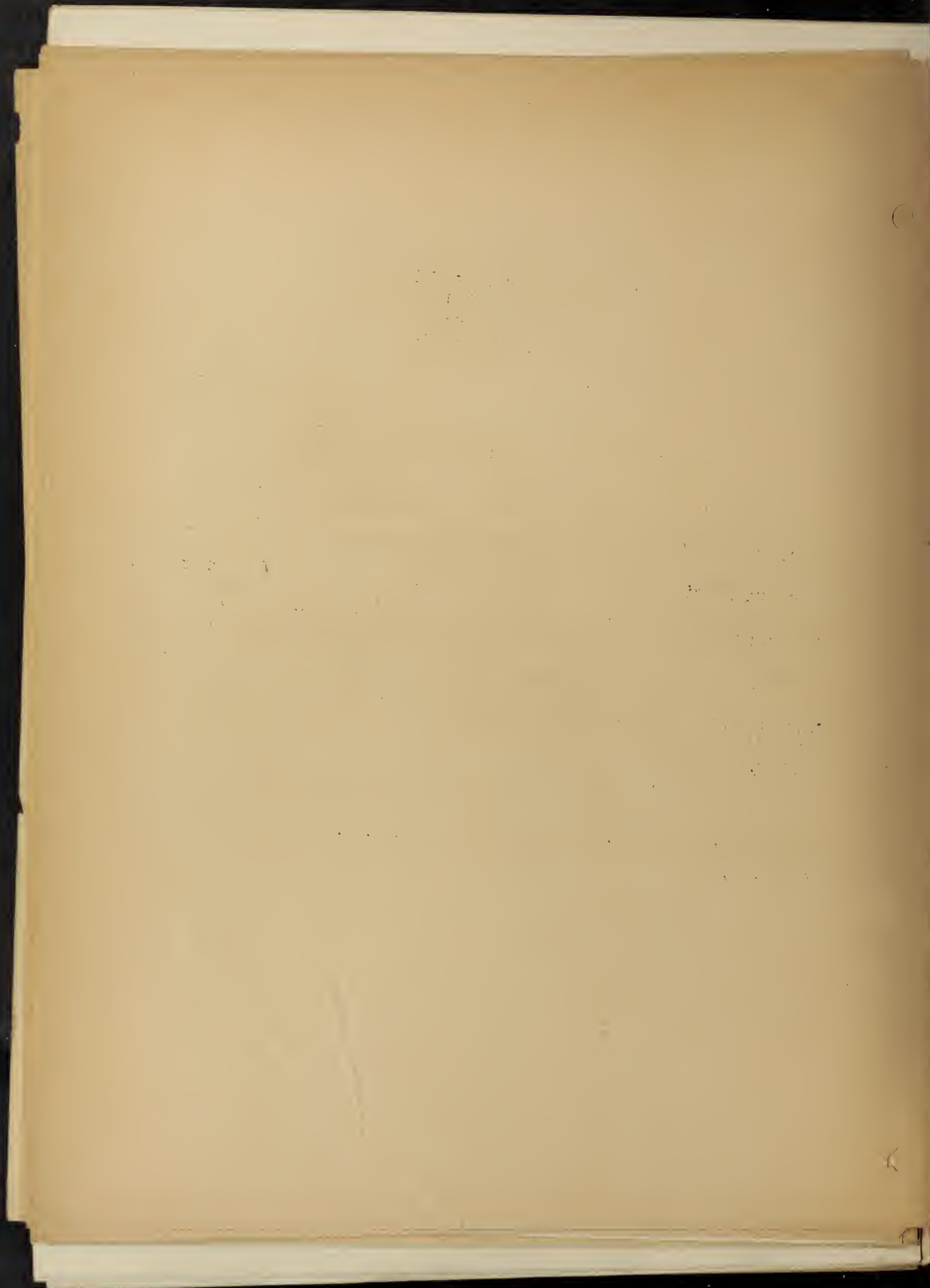
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FEB 3 1948

CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR 200-BED  
VETERANS HOSPITAL AT FORT WAYNE

Contracts for general construction and for elevators have been awarded for the 200-bed Veterans Administration general medical hospital at Fort Wayne, Indiana, Lieutenant General R. A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, announced today. The award for general construction went to Gust K. Newberg of Chicago, whose low bid was in the total amount of \$4,682,500. The elevator contract went to the Otis Elevator Company of Chicago on the low bid of \$101,539.

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February 4, 1948

FAMED THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION COMBAT  
TEAM TO BE RECRUITED TO FULL STRENGTH

The Seventh Infantry Regimental Combat Team of the Third Infantry Division, which fought the Nazis on practically every front in Europe and Africa during 531 days of combat in World War II is to be moved from Camp Campbell, Kentucky, to Fort Benning, Georgia, and recruited to full strength under a special program announced today by the Department of the Army.

Enlistments are for three years and are restricted to men with prior service in one of the armed forces since May 12, 1945. Of these 80 per cent are required to have served with units either assigned or attached to the Third Division at any time during World War II. Enlistees whose service is satisfactory will remain with the 7th RCT for the full period of their enlistment. Those with specialized skills may enlist in a grade appropriate to their training and length of service.

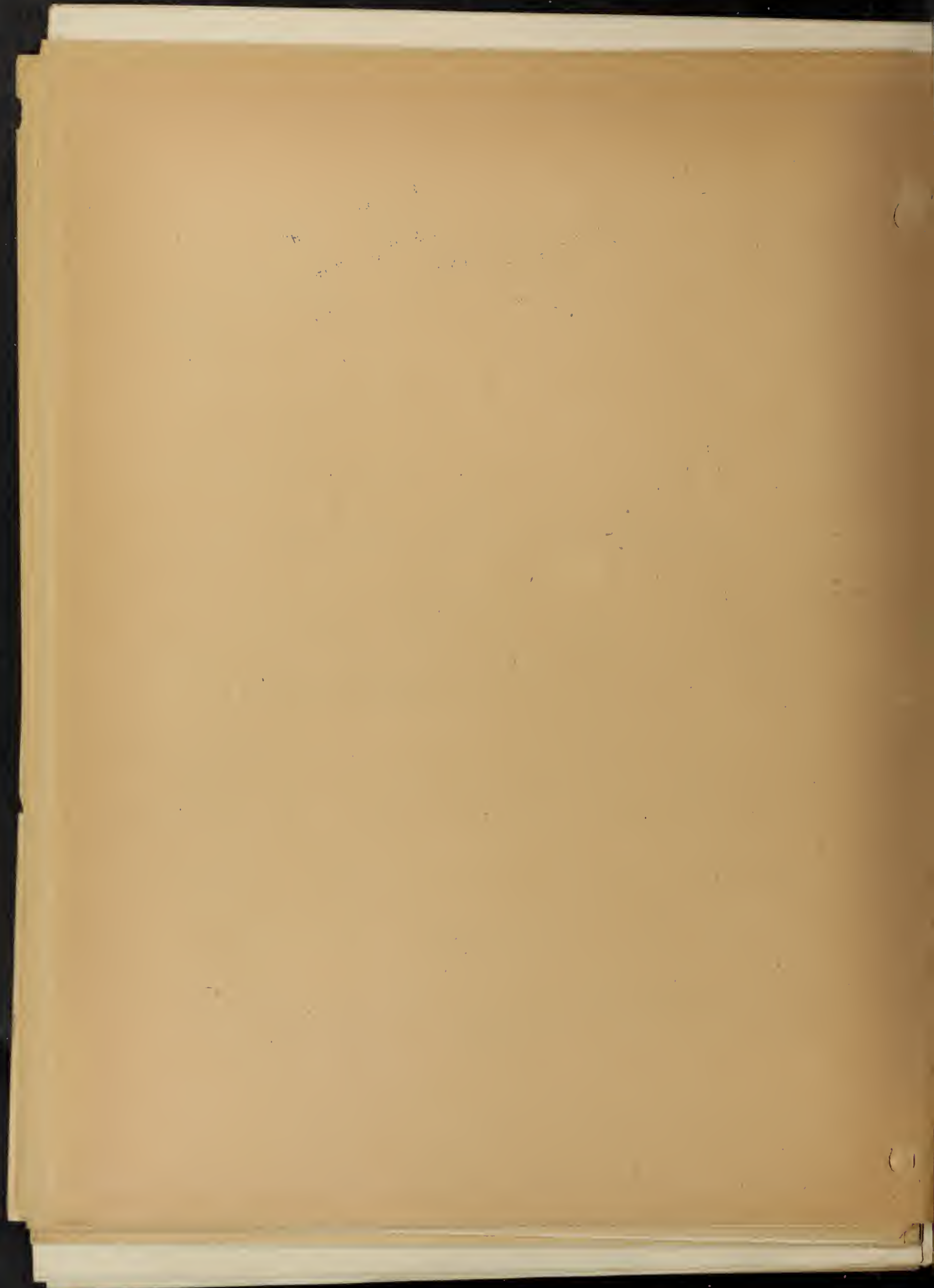
An enlisted strength of 4,523 has been authorized for the combat team, which includes the Seventh Infantry Regiment, the Tenth Field Artillery Battalion, Company A of the Tenth Engineer Combat Battalion and elements of the Seventy-third Heavy Tank Battalion.

Organized during World War I, the Third Division was one of only three Regular Army Infantry Divisions in existence in this country prior to World War II. It left for foreign duty in October 1942, taking part in the Tunisia, Sicily, Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, Southern France, Rhineland and Central European campaigns before returning to the United States in September 1946.

The 7th Infantry, organized in 1789, is the second oldest regiment in the Army. Its members gained the nickname "Cotton Balers" for the use they made of cotton bales in the battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812.

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February 4, 1948

EMPLOYEES' SUGGESTIONS SAVE  
ARMY & AIR FORCE MILLIONS

Ideas submitted by civilian employees of the Departments of the Army and Air Force during the calendar year 1947 have resulted in estimated first-year savings of more than \$9,500,000, it was announced today.

This saving was realized from putting into effect 4,631 suggestions submitted by employees to improve efficiency of operation in the two defense agencies. The suggestions adopted were from among 25,137 ideas presented during the past year under the Employees Suggestion Program established in June, 1943.

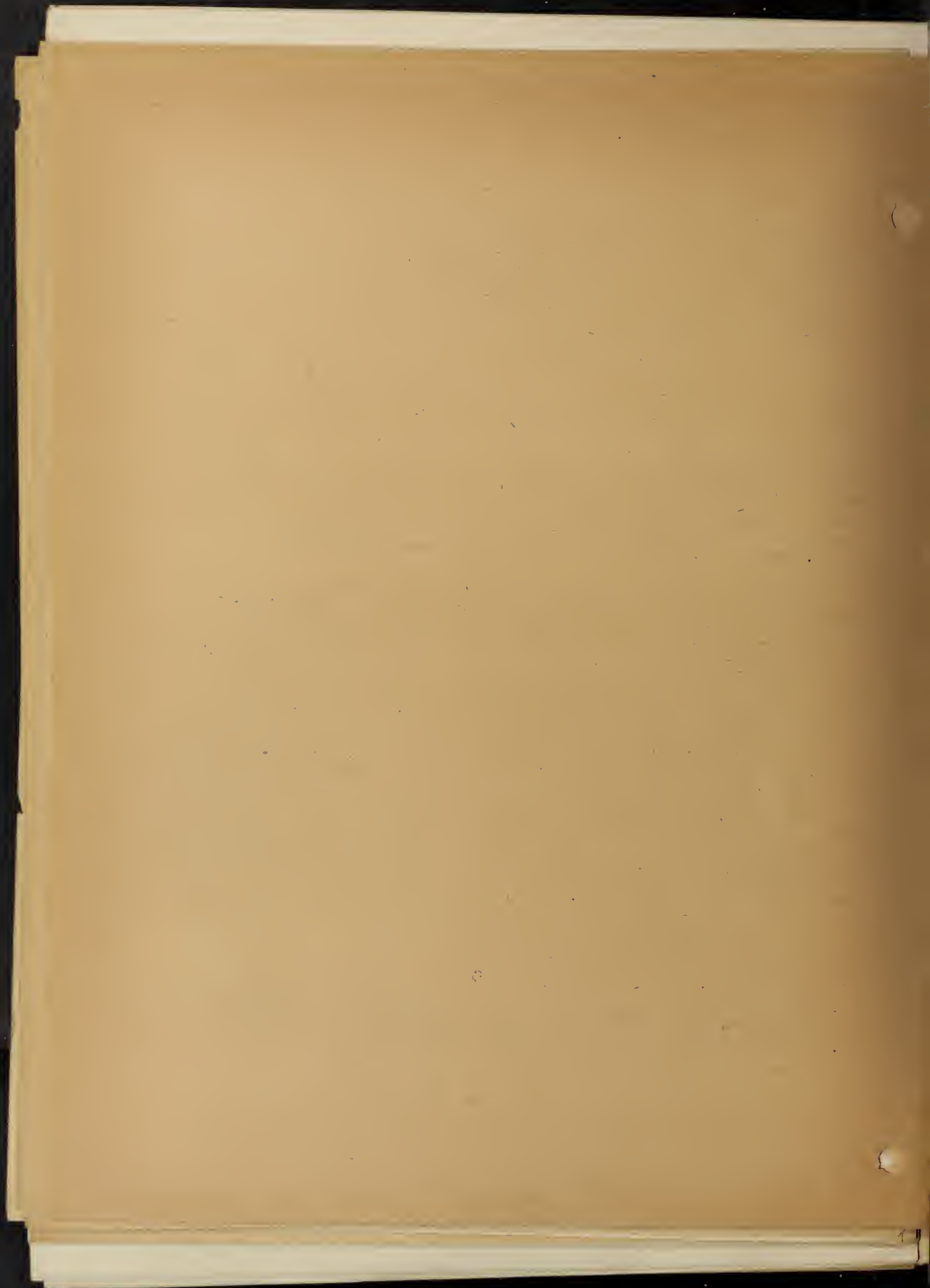
The exact figure for the first year's estimated savings is \$9,549,010.31, of which \$4,603,108.53 was realized from ideas offered by Army Department employees, and \$4,945,801.78 from ideas originating among employees of the Air Force Department.

In recognition of their constructive efforts, employees of the two services received cash awards totalling \$176,241.68, with amounts received for individual suggestions ranging from \$10 to a top figure of \$918.50. The average award was \$38.06.

END

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February 5, 1948

AGF BAND TOURS WILL SUPPORT  
1948 RED CROSS DRIVE

The 100-piece Army Ground Forces Band, directed by Captain Chester E. Whiting, will begin a concert tour on February 15, throughout the Southeastern states, under the auspices of the American Red Cross, to assist in the 1948 fund drive starting March 1st, it was announced today by General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces.

The Band will play concerts in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia. Cities included on this tour and dates of concerts follow: Raleigh, North Carolina, February 15; Columbia, South Carolina, February 17; Savannah, Georgia, February 19; Atlanta, Georgia, February 21; Knoxville, Tennessee, February 23; Winston-Salem, North Carolina, February 25; Fort Monroe, Virginia, February 27; and Lynchburg, Virginia, February 29. A special feature of each program will be the presentation of a message from General Devers, urging public support of the Red Cross campaign.

Following this tour, the AGF Band will play concerts for the Red Cross Drive in Eastern and North Atlantic states.

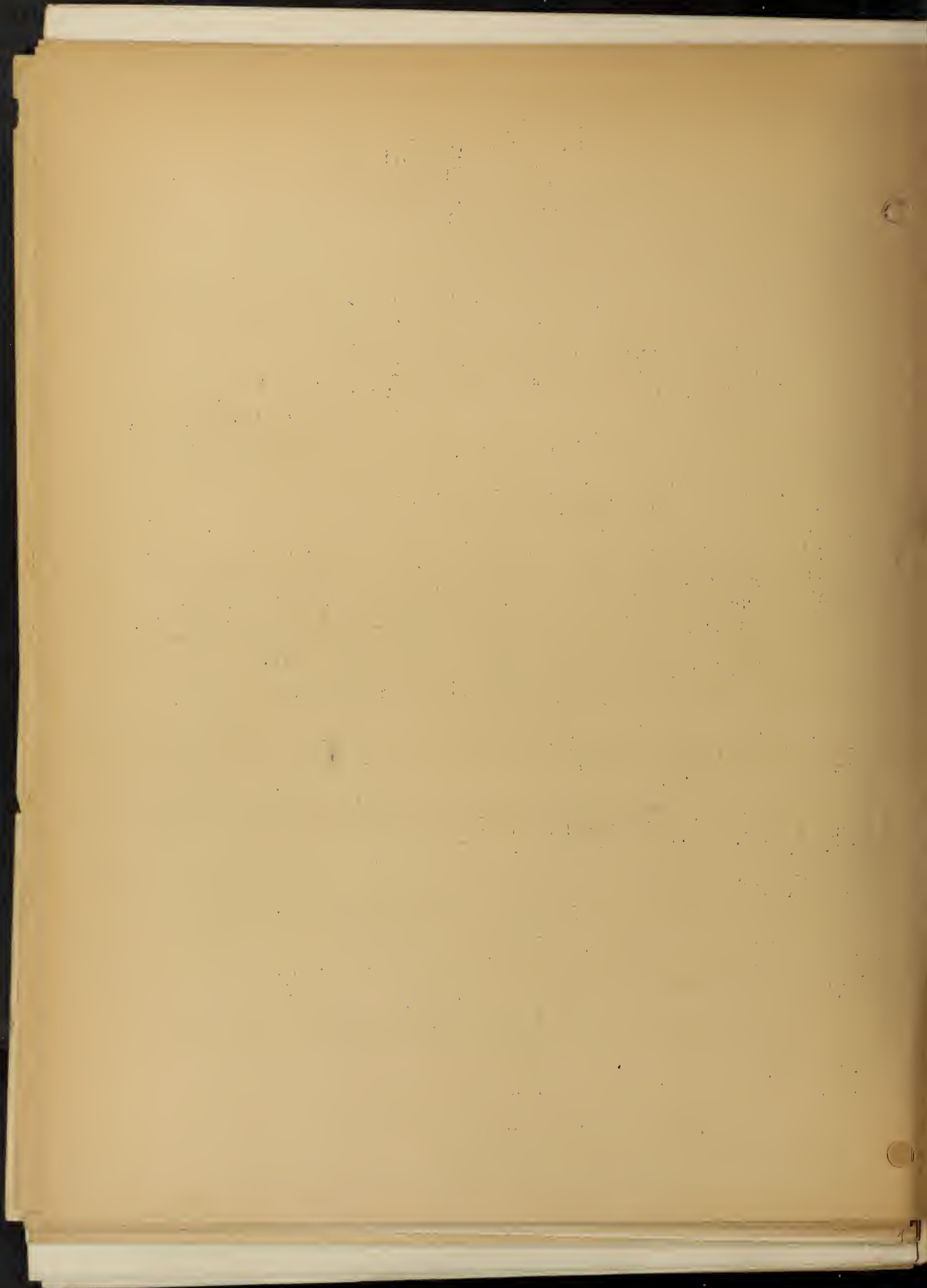
Each concert engagement will include vocal selections by the 25-voice soldiers' chorus under the direction of Master Sergeant Arthur V. Donofrio, of Branford, Connecticut.

The AGF Band recently completed a High School concert series in Washington, D. C. Marches composed by the Band's director, Captain Whiting, highlighted these programs. Other winter season band activities included several national hook-up radio broadcasts and special Christmas concerts at military installations in the Washington area.

Upon return to its home station, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, on March 30, the Army Ground Forces Band will participate in Army Week programs.

END

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February 5, 1948

LOLOLAND SEARCHER  
RETURNS TO STATES

Captain Edward L. McAllister of Washington, D. C., who led several expeditions into the interior of unexplored Lololand, in central west China, to disprove rumors that a group of American pilots were being held in slavery by savage tribesmen, arrived in Washington today and reported at the Pentagon.

As a member of the Army's Graves Registration Service, Captain McAllister posed as a native trader, penetrated into the mountainous, virtually unknown region of the Lolos and lived among the natives during the three-year search which succeeded in proving conclusively that no Americans had ever been held captive.

Captain McAllister will take leave for a rest while in Washington.

END

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February 6, 1948

### ATLANTA ARMY DEPOTS TO BE CONSOLIDATED

A plan to consolidate the administration of the Atlanta Ordnance Depot with the Atlanta General Distribution Depot effective April 1, 1948, has been approved, the Army announced today.

The consolidation will permit a saving of personnel in the administration of the two depots, while at the same time will not affect the current technical operations of these installations.

Under this plan, on April 1, 1948, the Atlanta Ordnance Depot will be discontinued as a separate installation and made an integral part of the Atlanta General Distribution Depot, United States Army, Atlanta, Georgia.

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ATLANTA ARMY DEPOTS  
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February 6, 1948

MAJOR GENERAL J. A. VAN FLEET NAMED  
DIRECTOR OF MILITARY GROUPS IN GREECE

Major General James A. Van Fleet has been appointed as Director of the Military Groups now in Greece, the Army announced today.

When the decision was made in December, 1947, to form a Joint U. S. Military Advisory and Planning Group, Greece (JUSMAPG), Major General William G. Livesay, who is Commanding General, U. S. Army Group, Greece (USAGG), was given the additional responsibility for the initial organization of this new advisory group.

Personnel of this group having arrived in Greece, JUSMAPG is now organized and is prepared to discharge its functions of providing operational advice to the Greek military establishment down to and including divisional level.

With the completion of this initial organizational phase, General Livesay is being relieved of his dual responsibility as Director, JUSMAPG and CG USAGG and will concentrate hereafter on the logistical aspects of the Program.

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February 6, 1948

WORLD-WIDE ARMY PHOTO EXHIBIT  
OPENS IN PENTAGON FEBRUARY 16

An exhibit of 429 photographs by Army and Air Force personnel on duty in the United States and overseas entered in the World-Wide Army Photography Contest sponsored by Army Special Services will be on display in the Pentagon concourse, Washington, D. C., February 16 through February 20, it was announced today by Major General Russel B. Reynolds, Chief of Special Services, Department of the Army.

The photographs include winning entries in elimination contests conducted at installation, Army Area, Air Force Command, Overseas Theater, Army Ground Force and U. S. Air Force levels. They are classified in four different categories; the mission and duties of the Army; the Army off-duty; foreign countries and peoples; general pictorial photographs.

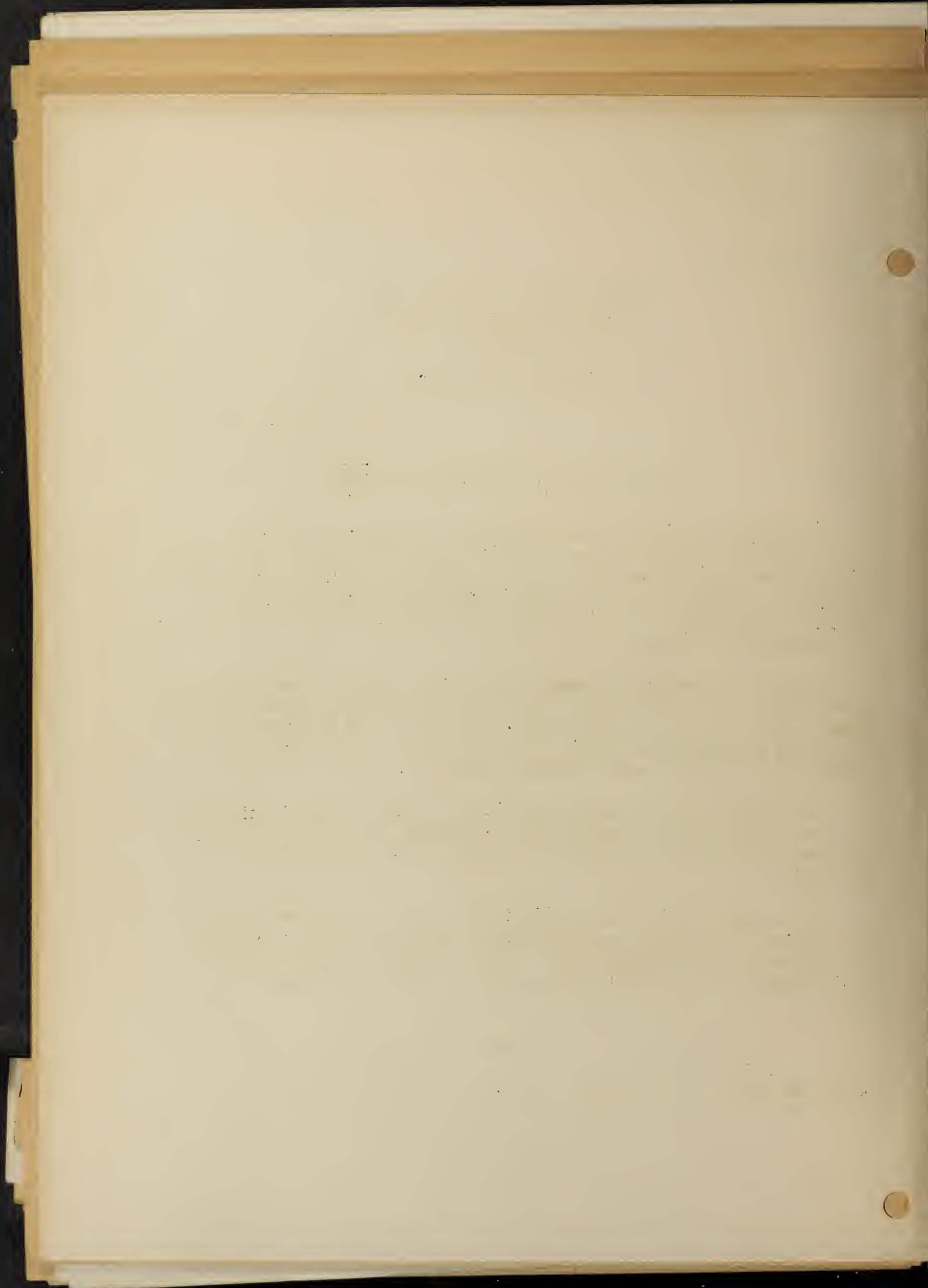
On February 18, General Reynolds will be host to a group of national magazine and news representatives and top-ranking photographers who will judge the contest that day. They will select the prize-winners in the four categories.

Prizes with a total value of \$1500 will be awarded by Special Services to the winners. Photographic equipment will be the grand prizes. Certificates of merit and bronze lapel pins will be issued to all contestants whose photographs were of a calibre fine enough to reach the Department of the Army level.

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February 7, 1948

EDWIN W. PAULEY'S RESIGNATION  
ACCEPTED BY SECRETARY ROYALL

The Secretary of the Army, Kenneth C. Royall, today accepted the resignation of Mr. Edwin W. Pauley as Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Army.

Mr. Pauley's letter follows:

"7 February 1948

"The Secretary of The Army  
Washington, D. C.

"My dear Mr. Secretary:

"Late in August 1947, at your request I came to Washington to confer with you with reference to your expressed desire that I become your Special Assistant. You pointed out that there was an important job to be done in the reorganization of the National Military Establishment in accordance with the National Security Act of 1947. You noted that the successful consummation of this work would be a major factor in determining how well the Nation would be prepared for whatever emergency would confront it. You stated that you believed that my background and qualifications made me the one you wanted for the job, and that you considered it to be my duty to accept it.

"I did accept, and entered upon duty on 3 September 1947 as your Special Assistant, in matters of industrial mobilization and procurement procedures.

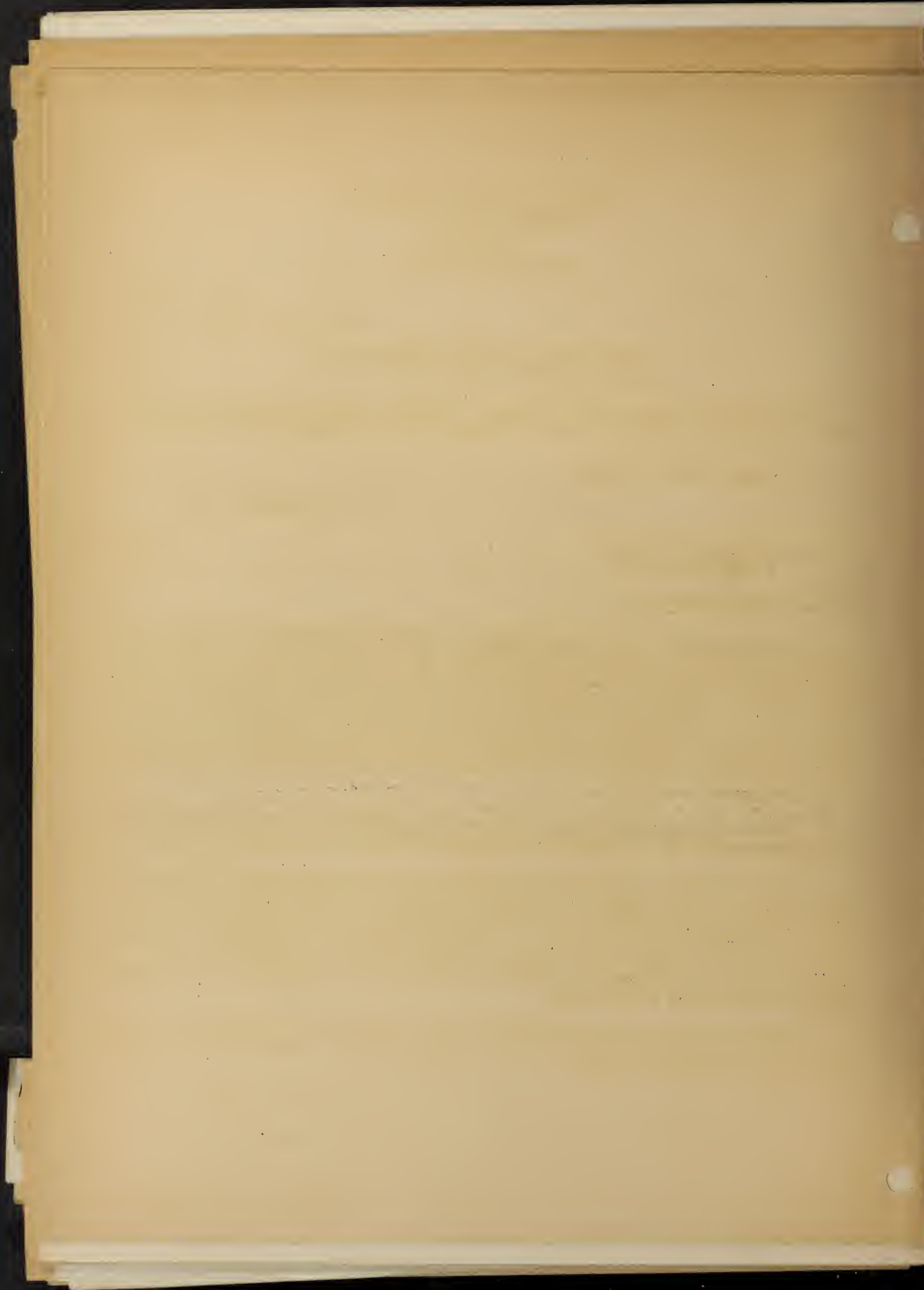
"Since that time I have devoted myself to the continuing study of a number of problems and to the working out of plans and programs for the disposition of those problems. On 5 February 1948 I reported to you concerning my execution of the assignments which you gave me, together with my recommendations as to future action and study. This completes the work which I undertook at your request, and I now, therefore, ask you to authorize the termination of my services with the Department of the Army.

"It has been an honor and privilege to have served in this capacity. It is my hope that the services extended will prove fundamentally sound and of material benefit to you and to the Army.

Sincerely yours,

signed

EDWIN W. PAULEY  
Special Assistant to the  
Secretary of the Army"





Mr. Royall's letter of acceptance follows:

"February 7, 1948

"Mr. Edwin W. Pauley  
Special Assistant to the  
Secretary of the Army  
4 E 808, The Pentagon  
Washington 25, D. C.

"Dear Ed:

"In accepting your resignation as my Special Assistant I want to commend you most highly for the outstanding work you have done and the patriotic service you have rendered to the Department of the Army since September 3, 1947.

"The actions which you have taken, as reflected in the report which you have filed with me, have been of great assistance to the Department and will prove invaluable in promoting greater efficiency in the operation of the Department of the Army under the unification setup.

"I sincerely extend to you my personal appreciation and my best wishes.

Sincerely,

signed

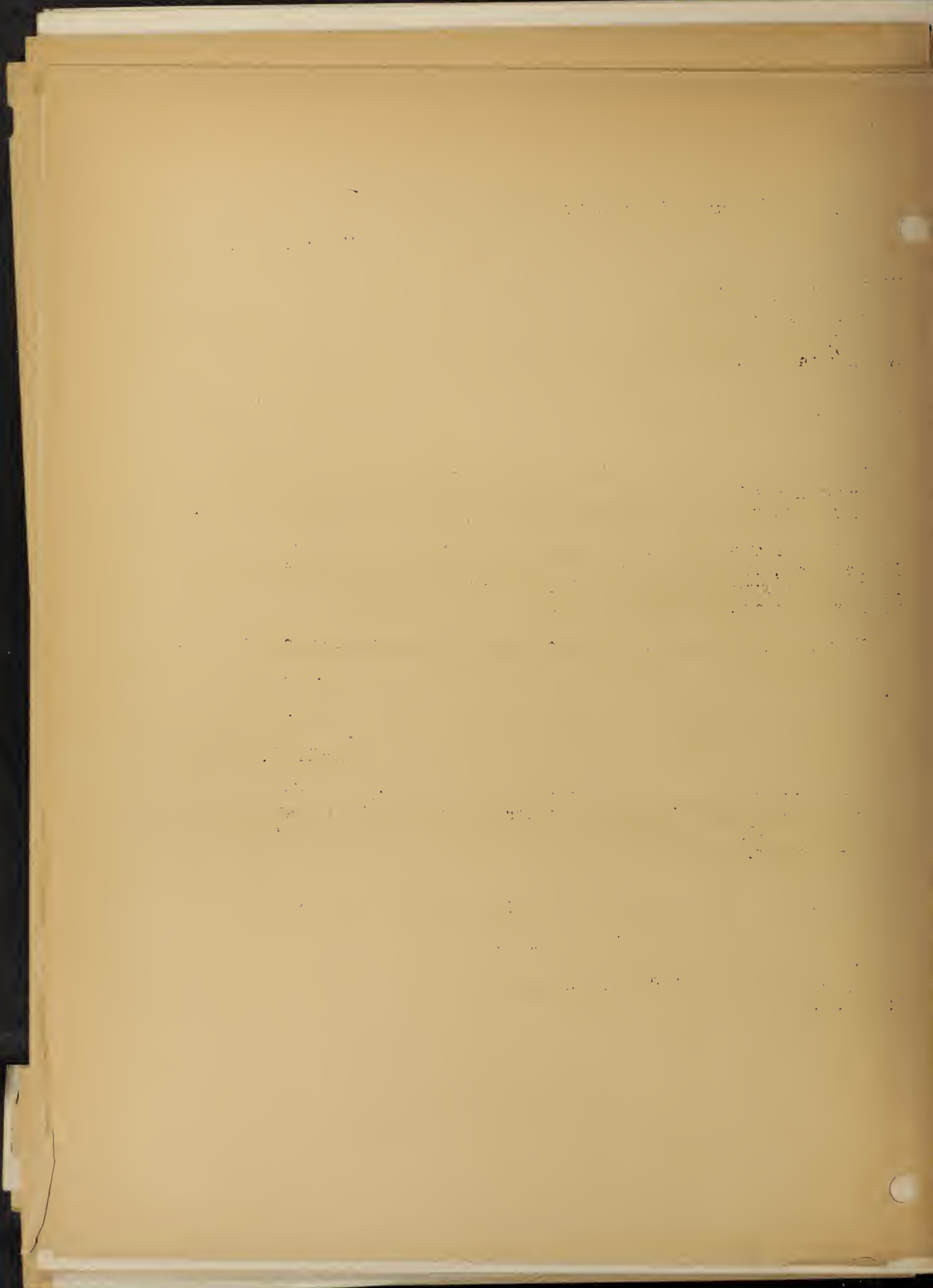
KENNETH C. ROYALL"

The report referred to in the third paragraph of Mr. Pauley's letter was distributed by Public Information Division Department of the Army on 5 February 1948. Additional copies are available at Press Section, Public Information Division.

END

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February 9, 1948

I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR VA HOSPITAL  
AT IRON MOUNTAIN, MICHIGAN

Contracts for general construction, elevators, and staff quarters have been awarded for the 250-bed Veterans Administration general medical hospital at Iron Mountain, Michigan, Lieutenant General R. A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, announced today. The total amount of the three contracts is \$6,052,221.

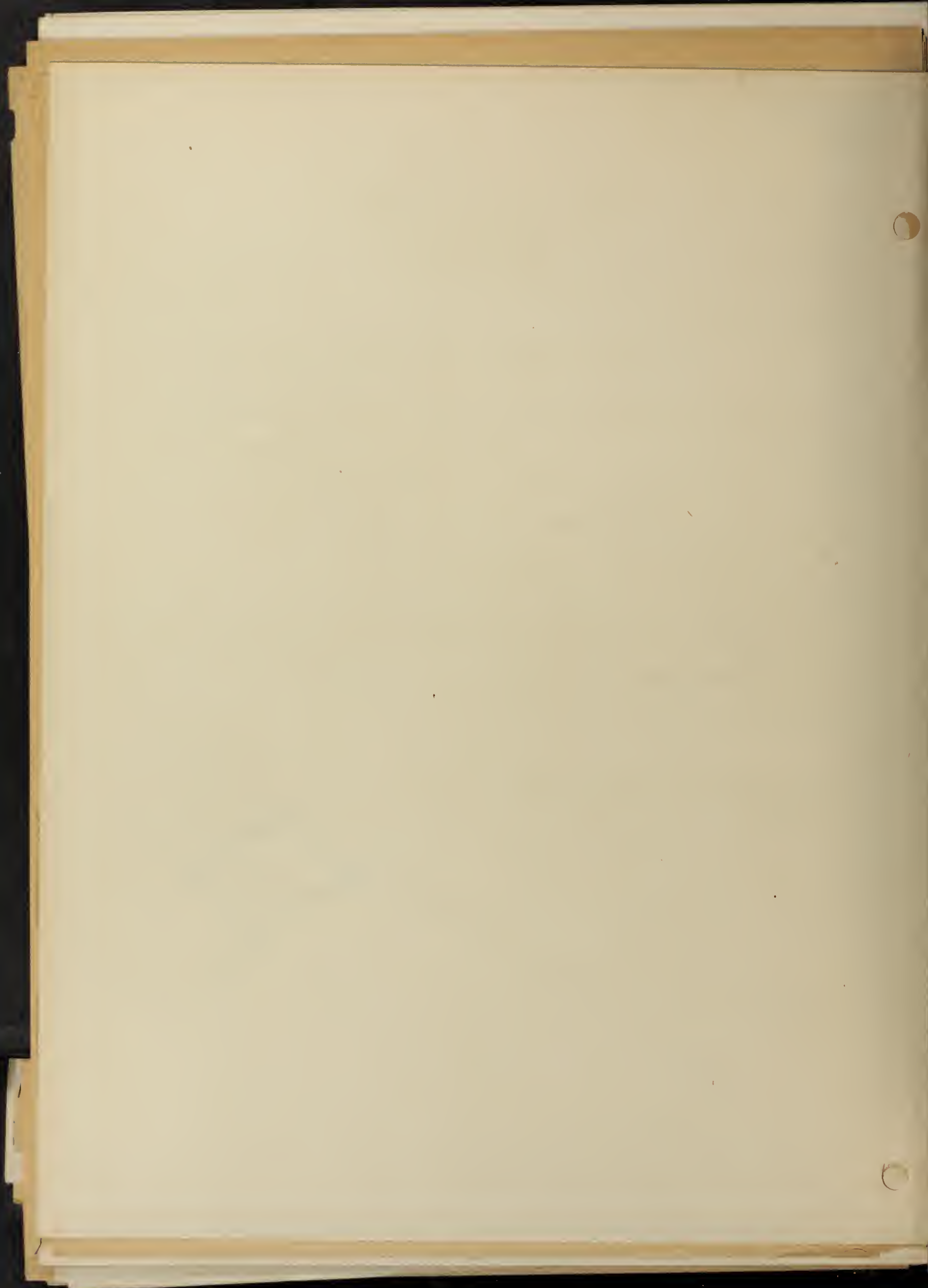
The award for general construction went to Gust K. Newberg of Chicago, whose low bid was for \$5,519,500. The elevator contract went to the Otis Elevator Company of Chicago on a bid of \$155,869. H. H. Prosch of Iron River, Michigan, was awarded the contract for building the hospital staff quarters on the low bid of \$376,852.

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February 9, 1948

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JAMES A. VAN FLEET NOMINATED  
FOR LIEUTENANT GENERAL

The President today sent to the Senate for confirmation the nomination of Major General James A. Van Fleet, Commanding General of the United States Army Group of the American mission for aid to Greece, for promotion to lieutenant general.

General Van Fleet, a Military Academy graduate of the class of 1915, was one of the top combat commanders in the European phase of World War II. He is a native of Coytesville, New Jersey, but lived in Florida from infancy to the time of his appointment to West Point.

General Van Fleet rose in the war years from a colonelcy and a regimental command to the battle leadership of the III Corps. Under his leadership elements of the Corps broke out of the Remagen bridgehead and spearheaded the final drive for the conquest of Germany.

As a colonel, he was ordered to spearhead the assault on Utah Beach, Normandy, with his 8th Infantry Regiment. His combat leadership in the European invasion resulted in his promotion to the rank of brigadier general and transfer to the 2nd Infantry Division as assistant division commander. Promotion to a major generalcy and subsequent command of the 4th and 90th Infantry Divisions followed rapidly.

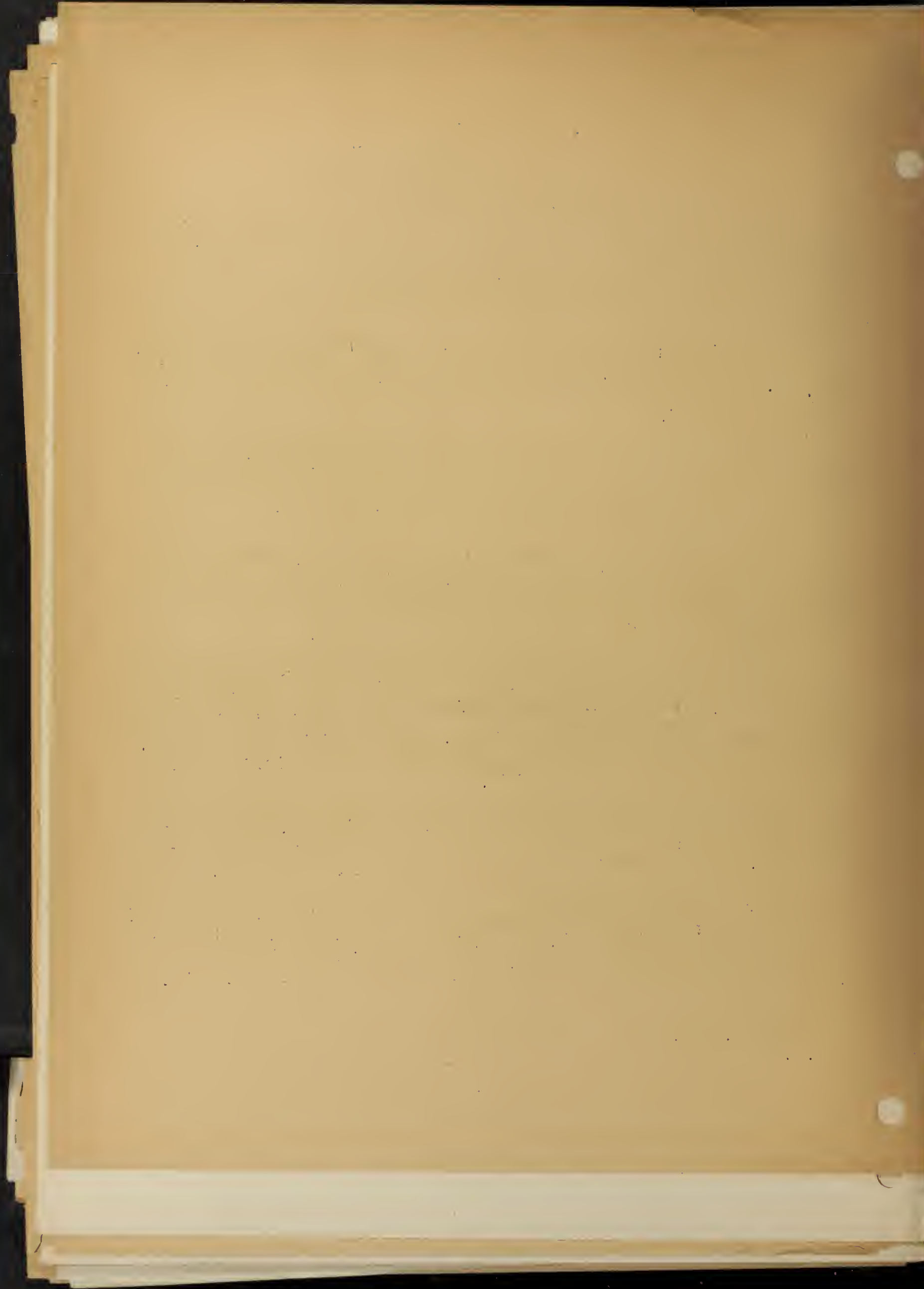
After spearheading the Ardennes counter offensive at the head of the 90th Division, General Van Fleet was ordered to England to command the XXIII Corps. Two months later he took command of the III Corps.

After the war, he was stationed at New York as deputy commander of the First Army and at Frankfurt, Germany, as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of the European Command. He is married and has three children, two married daughters and a son in the 1948 graduating class at West Point.

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R E L E A S E

February 9, 1948

PITTSBURGH BANKER TO ADVISE  
ARMY COMMANDER IN AUSTRIA

The Department of the Army announced today that Mr. Lawrence N. Murray, President of the Mellon National Bank and Trust Company, Pittsburgh, has agreed at the request of Secretary of the Army Royall, to spend sixty to ninety days in Austria as a Special Advisor on business and financial matters to Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes, United States High Commissioner and Commanding General, United States Forces, Austria.

Mr. Murray will depart for Vienna by air from Westover Field, Massachusetts, Tuesday, February 10th. He is a member of the Board of Directors Crucible Steel Company, American Brake Shoe Company, New York Central Railroad and other companies. He resides at 1342 Inverness Avenue, Pittsburgh 17, Pennsylvania.

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I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

February 10, 1948

ARMY NAMES STUDENTS FOR 1948-49  
COURSE AT INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Forty-six field grade Army officers have been assigned to attend the 1948-1949 Course at the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, the Department of the Army announced. The course, which is of approximately ten months duration, will open the first week in September at Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D. C.

The college specializes in courses of instruction in industrial mobilization. Emphasis is placed on study of the organization and administrative systems of the military services and other agencies having responsibility for industrial mobilization. Headed by Brigadier General E. B. McKinley, former Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army, the faculty is made up of Army, Air Force, Navy and civilian experts. Graduates of the course are qualified by their studies to assume key roles in executive and planning sections of the Armed Forces.

The Army officers scheduled to attend the 1948-1949 Course are:

Colonels Eugene F. Cardwell, CAC; Frederick G. Crabb, Jr., ORD; Benjamin C. Fowlkes, CE; Gerald E. Galloway, CE; Murray D. Harris, SC; George W. Hickman, Jr., INF; Charles R. Hutchison, FA; Jenner G. Jones, MC; Eugene A. Kenny, SC; Herbert T. Marshall, MC; Norman A. Matthias, CE; Raymond B. Oxrieder, CE; George C. Reinhardt, CE; Thomas F. Taylor, CAV; Holger N. Toftoy, ORD; Charles W. Van Way, Jr., INF; and Elmer M. Webb, ORD.

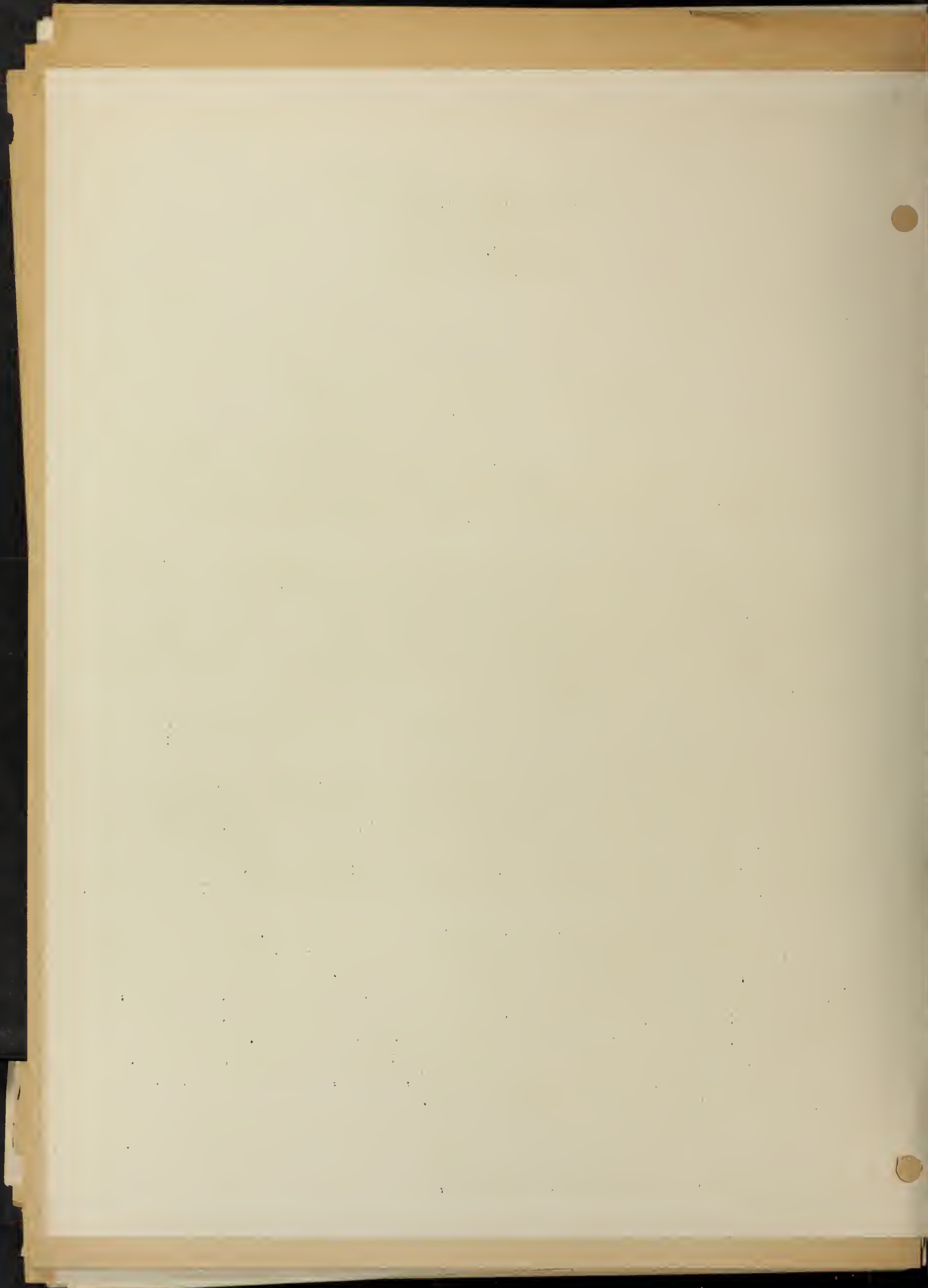
Lieutenant Colonels Bernd G. Baetcke, INF; Charles H. Blumenfeld, CAC; Ivan L. Brenneman, TC; Frederick G. Bryan, ORD; Albert E. Dennis, QMC; Hugh Everett, Jr., QMC; William H. Gaeckle, SC; Sheldon M. Gilman, QMC; George R. Gretser, FD; Oliver C. Harvey, QMC; Ashton M. Haynes, JAGD; Vernon R. Johnson, TC; Eldon H. Larecy, QMC; Ray J. Laux, AMC; George C. Masters, ORD; Nathaniel M. Martin, CE; Timothy H. McKenzie, SC; William V. Owen, TC; Thomas R. Palmerlee, TC; Earl D. Payne, ORD; Otto T. Saar, SC; Morris I. Sewell, TC; Louis H. Shirley, QMC; Merrow E. Sorley, CE; William E. R. Sullivan, CmlC; and Harold Walmsley, CmlC.

Majors William E. Kaley, SC, Tewes Kundel, ORD; and John C. Light, ORD.

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February 12, 1948

NEGRO NURSE RECEIVES  
REGULAR ARMY COMMISSION

First Lieutenant Nancy C. Leftenant, Amityville, New York, is the first Negro to be accepted in the Regular Army Nurse Corps, the Army said today. She graduated from the Lincoln School of Nursing, New York City, in 1944, and was appointed second lieutenant, Reserve Army Nurse Corps on February 2, 1945.

Lieutenant Leftenant served at Lovell General Hospital, Fort Devens, Massachusetts and Cushing General Hospital, Framingham, Massachusetts, before receiving her present assignment at Lockbourne Air Base, Columbus, Ohio.

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February 13, 1948

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I M M E D I A T E

NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH REACHES 218,457  
WITH 76 PER CENT OF DIVISIONS, RCT'S ORGANIZED

All of the 25 Infantry and two Armored divisions and 20 of the 21 Regimental Combat Teams assigned the postwar National Guard had more than fifty per cent of their component units Federally recognized by February 1, 1948, Major General Kenneth F. Cramer, Chief of the National Guard, announced today. Of the 3,208 units in these major tactical outfits, 2,467 have been recognized for an overall average of 76 per cent.

General Cramer also announced that strength of the National Guard had grown to 218,457 officers and men as of the same date, including 19,602 officers and men in 350 Federally recognized Air units and 198,855 officers and men in 3,723 non-divisional and divisional Army units.

Fourteen infantry divisions are over 80 per cent organized, General Cramer said, including two that have 100 per cent of their assigned component units Federally recognized. The latter two divisions are the 43rd of Connecticut, Vermont and Rhode Island; and the 45th of Oklahoma.

The 46th Division of Michigan is 93 per cent organized; and the 31st of Alabama and Mississippi is 92 per cent organized. Other divisions in the 90 per cent or better class are the 26th of Massachusetts with 91 per cent and the 28th of Pennsylvania and the 37th of Ohio with 90 per cent.

Three of the Regimental Combat Teams, the 166th of Ohio, the 299th of Hawaii and the 182nd of Massachusetts have 96 per cent of their component units Federally recognized. Four others, the 111th of Pennsylvania, the 149th of Kentucky, the 157th of Colorado and the 196th of South Dakota, are 92 per cent organized.

Complete tables on divisional and RCT organization as of February 1, 1948, follow:

INFANTRY DIVISIONS

| Division | State                                     | Units Allotted | Units F/R | % of Federal Recognition |
|----------|---|----------------|-----------|--------------------------|
|          |   | 99             | 99        | 100                      |
| 43       | (Connecticut<br>(Vermont<br>(Rhode Island | 99             | 99        | 100                      |
| 45       | Oklahoma                                  | 99             | 99        | 100                      |
| 46       | Michigan                                  | 99             | 93        | 93                       |
| 31       | (Alabama<br>(Mississippi                  | 99             | 92        | 92                       |
| 26       | Massachusetts                             | 99             | 91        | 91                       |
| 28       | Pennsylvania                              | 99             | 90        | 90                       |
| 37       | Ohio                                      | 99             | 90        | 90                       |
| 47       | (Minnesota<br>(North Dakota               | 99             | 88        | 88                       |
| 51       | (Florida<br>(South Carolina               | 99             | 88        | 88                       |
| 39       | (Arkansas<br>(Louisiana                   | 99             | 86        | 86                       |
| 34       | (Iowa<br>(Nebraska                        | 99             | 84        | 84                       |
| 35       | (Missouri<br>(Kansas                      | 99             | 84        | 84                       |

MORE



| Division | State           | Units Allotted | Units F/R | % of Federal Recognition |
|----------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 36       | Texas           | 99             | 81        | 81                       |
| 42       | New York        | 99             | 81        | 81                       |
| 27       | New York        | 99             | 79        | 79                       |
| 30       | (Tennessee      | 99             | 78        | 78                       |
|          | (North Carolina |                |           |                          |
| 49       | California      | 99             | 74        | 74                       |
| 29       | (Maryland       | 99             | 72        | 72                       |
|          | (Virginia       |                |           |                          |
| 41       | Oregon          | 99             | 72        | 72                       |
| 44       | Illinois        | 99             | 72        | 72                       |
| 32       | Wisconsin       | 99             | 69        | 69                       |
| 40       | California      | 99             | 69        | 69                       |
| 48       | (Florida        | 99             | 65        | 65                       |
|          | (Georgia        |                |           |                          |
| 33       | Illinois        | 99             | 64        | 64                       |
| 38       | Indiana         | 99             | 59        | 59                       |

#### ARMORED DIVISIONS

|    |            |    |    |    |
|----|------------|----|----|----|
| 50 | New Jersey | 83 | 55 | 66 |
| 49 | Texas      | 83 | 46 | 55 |

#### REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAMS

| RCT | State         | Units Allotted | Units F/R | % of Federal Recognition |
|-----|---------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 166 | Ohio          | 27             | 26        | 96                       |
| 182 | Massachusetts | 27             | 26        | 96                       |
| 299 | Hawaii        | 27             | 26        | 96                       |
| 111 | Pennsylvania  | 27             | 25        | 92                       |
| 149 | Kentucky      | 27             | 25        | 92                       |
| 157 | Colorado      | 27             | 25        | 92                       |
| 196 | South Dakota  | 27             | 25        | 92                       |
| 296 | Puerto Rico   | 27             | 25        | 92                       |
| 176 | Virginia      | 27             | 24        | 88                       |
| 103 | Maine         | 27             | 23        | 85                       |
| 278 | Tennessee     | 27             | 23        | 85                       |
| 150 | West Virginia | 27             | 22        | 81                       |
| 295 | Puerto Rico   | 27             | 21        | 77                       |
| 298 | Hawaii        | 27             | 21        | 77                       |
| 107 | New York      | 27             | 20        | 74                       |
| 183 | Idaho         | 27             | 17        | 63                       |
| 158 | Oregon        | 27             | 16        | 59                       |
| 178 | Illinois      | 27             | 16        | 59                       |
| 214 | New Jersey    | 27             | 15        | 55                       |
| 163 | Montana       | 27             | 14        | 52                       |
| 195 | New Hampshire | 27             | 13        | 48                       |

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February 13, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS:

The Department of the Army today received from the Commanding General, United States Army Group in Greece, the following message:

"Brigadier General Thorson went to Salonika and investigated the newspaper dispatches that Greek units were led by Colonel Regnier, an American observer. General Thorson interviewed Colonel Regnier, Mr. Thrapp, and other officers.

"Summary of investigation is that Colonel Regnier did not lead or exercise command of any Greek unit, that he only accompanied the respective Greek commanders and offered operational advice.

"Mr. Thrapp certified that information used in his dispatch dated 10 February regarding military operation between Greek National Army and guerilla forces in the Salonika area was obtained from Greek sources and from American civilian sources and that his dispatch containing a quote from Colonel Regnier was a misstatement and no part of it originated from American military personnel; that he had sent it as a quote but that it came from other sources. He further stated that he regretted very much that his dispatches had stated or inferred that Greek units had been commanded or led by American officers, that they accompanied the Greek leaders as advisers and did not actively participate as a combatant."

(Referred to above are Brigadier General Truman C. Thorson, one of two brigadier generals serving with Major General William G. Livesay, Commanding General, U. S. Army Group in Greece; Colonel Augustus J. Regnier, an observer with the mission, and Dan Thrapp, United Press correspondent.)

END

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February 16, 1948

ARMY MAKES FUEL OIL AVAILABLE  
TO TVA MEMPHIS GENERATING PLANT

The Department of the Army said today it is making available to the Tennessee Valley Authority 100,000 gallons of fuel oil, on the basis of direct sale, for the Memphis, Tennessee, steam generating station to meet an emergency due to flood conditions.

The fuel oil will come from Army Engineer stocks available at Memphis.

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February 17, 1948

IMMEDIATE

RELEASE

ARMY RELEASES JACOBS-SYMMES-COMER REPORT  
ON MERCHANDISING JAPANESE COTTON TEXTILES

Following is the full text of a report regarding the merchandising of Japanese cotton textiles submitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on January 30, 1948, by Dr. William P. Jacobs, President, American Cotton Manufacturers Association, and past Presidents Frederick W. Symmes and Donald Comer, comprising a three-man study group, which departed Washington for Tokyo by air on January 11, 1948:

RECOMMENDATIONS  
(Abbreviated)

1. Revolving fund from U. S. Congress for working capital to purchase cotton.
2. Set a commercial exchange rate for yen as soon as possible.
3. Organize a specialized group responsible to SCAP to do the selling.
4. Add clothing to food, medicine and fertilizer in fund to prevent disease and unrest.
5. Sell half (150,000,000 yards) of present cotton textile surplus for such purpose domestically.
6. Delay sales as far as possible until Marshall Plan for Europe and its probable effect upon Oriental and African Colonies is determined.
7. Revise CCC Contract to permit sale of goods for currency other than dollars, including those goods blended from other than CCC cotton and eliminate requirement of separate records.
8. Revise price system for Japanese cotton textiles to a basis of the American market price.
9. Exhaust possibilities of natural Oriental and Colonial markets before trying others.
10. If normal Oriental and Colonial markets not sufficient and some dollar sales in the U. S. are necessary, limit sales in U. S. to amount needed to supply difference between cost of dollar cotton and total dollars received from sale of Japanese cotton textiles and silk.
11. Give Japanese the freedom of travel and sales action to assist in merchandising.
12. Use services of Japanese Board of Trade and textile associations to assist in merchandising.
13. Authorize selling to and through private firms as well as governments.
14. Allow Japanese to negotiate barter and three-and four-cornered sales to produce dollars.
15. Permit Japanese to hold conferences of Orientals looking toward trade and barter and reestablishment of normal Japanese markets.
16. Encourage manufacture and finishing of silk cloth in Japan and its sale in the U. S. for dollars.

Thanks to the splendid cooperation of Major General W. F. Marquat and his staff, we have had an opportunity to study the current problem of distribution of Japanese textiles first hand. We have interrogated members of the staffs of the Foreign Trade and Textile Divisions and have also talked with many of the foreign governments which have agents or commissions in Tokyo; with a number of the private traders and with the Japanese themselves.

From our conferences several basic facts seem to stand out and require consideration.

It appears that a combination of circumstances will handicap the Japanese industry in competition in the world trade for at least several years.

MORE



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The difficulty of obtaining raw materials in a dollar market and selling manufactured yarn and cloth in soft currency areas; the shortage of fuel and power; the increase in wages to keep pace with inflationary trends without a compensating increase in revenues; the increase in unit costs of production without a compensating increase in machine hour production; the plans to change over ownership and management of the industry from the experienced personnel of the past to a relatively inexperienced new group; and the dissipation of needed surplus with which to finance expansion, will work hardships and will handicap the rehabilitation of the Japanese textile industry.

Except, therefore, for the relatively large quantity of manufactured cotton textiles on hand today it is not likely that the Japanese textile industry can or will greatly influence the world textile market any time soon except in its normal field in the Orient.

Historically, the Japanese industry has largely confined its sales to the Orient in the past and to a few more distant markets where low priced relatively inferior goods were desired.

England, France, and Holland for instance, have seldom used Japanese goods at home though they have bought them in large quantities for their colonies.

The only time when the Japanese attempted to sell their cotton textiles in the United States was when in preparation for World War II, with advantages in financing, insurance, manufacturing, and shipping costs, they offered cotton textiles in America at prices much below the market prices in the United States.

Today Japanese shipping does not exist, their production costs are abnormally high and their new government, if and when authenticated by a peace treaty will probably be so dependent financially as to be prohibited from attempts at regaining world markets by subsidy.

Therefore, the major problems facing the Japanese cotton textile industry seem to be: first, the disposition of the 300,000,000 yards of goods on hand unsold; second, the organization of a resourceful merchandising program looking toward the sale of future Japanese production in their normal markets of the past, particularly in the Orient and colonial markets where a permanent business may be developed.

Now the greatest single obstacle to the attainment of these objectives is one, which paradoxically enough, is due primarily to the close connection of Japan with their benefactors, the people of the United States.

The United States is a dollar area. The American textile industry buys its raw material, its labor, and pays other costs with dollars. It can, therefore, only compete with the world market by making a quality product by mass production with the most modern processes and the very best of equipment. Even then it is difficult for a cotton manufacturer in a dollar area to export successfully and competitively into a soft currency area, and it is possible only in emergencies.

The Japanese industry, so long as it buys American cotton and pays for it in dollars, poses the same problem but without the advantage of the efficient mass production methods and without the advantage of a quality product, although they do have the advantage of a relatively low wage scale.

Our Committee has found almost without exception that the countries included in the sterling area have pooled their dollars and refuse to offer them for Japanese textiles. There are some evidences that some of them desire to discontinue offering sterling as well, and some of them have set maximum prices which they will pay for cotton goods and such prices are set so low that they virtually prohibit the entry of Japanese goods.





All of these tactics seem quite clearly to fit into a pattern which has the effect of stifling (actually, if not intentionally) the development of the cotton textile industry of Japan and particularly when Japanese textiles are made of American cotton bought with dollars.

Now obviously American cotton which is produced with dollars cannot be sold for a softer currency. The Act would involve a great loss to the American farmer.

The CCC Contract provision which sets a formula whereby cloth made from American cotton can only be sold for dollars will probably have to be modified to prevent a complete abandonment of American cotton by sterling areas and to save the Japanese industry from isolation even in the Orient. But even the modification of this clause, while it will give those who sell Japanese goods more freedom of action, will not solve the basic problem because American cotton must be sold for dollars no matter what currency is used to purchase the cloth from which it is made.

Japan will always have to use some American cotton, and given more latitude within which to merchandise its goods with ingenuity and sales alertness, they will undoubtedly over the long pull buy as much American cotton proportionately in the future as in the past. It is quite clear, however, that the CCC contract provisions which were designed to increase the use of American cotton in Japan are now working, in the face of sterling area policies, into a serious detriment to the very purpose for which the clause was intended. This situation applies not only to the Japanese industry but to all cotton textile manufacturers who buy American cotton for dollars and sell in sterling areas.

All indications point toward an inevitable world shortage of cotton and the position of the Japanese industry may become definitely more critical in the near future. They may find it necessary to buy their cotton if, as, when, and where they can in order to stay in business at all.

While it is undoubtedly a difficult undertaking, we believe that Japanese textiles can be made from American cotton and can be sold successfully in the Oriental and colonial markets. From the figures which we have seen here and in the United States it is apparent that the American industry is already exporting much more than the volume of textile contemplated to be exported from Japan and the American exporters are receiving dollars for their sales. This indicates that the Japanese product will not find the same reception in exports as is accorded the American product.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

In the solution of these problems we recommend the following:

First: That a revolving fund be set up by the U. S. Congress in the amount of \$150,000,000, to be used as working capital for the purchase of raw materials and that the profits from the merchandising of the cotton products made therefrom be used to amortize the revolving fund. Furthermore, we recommend that the policies under which the merchandising shall be directed be set by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, except that it shall be required that at least 60% of the cotton used by the Japanese industry shall be American cotton.

The reason for a revolving fund is that the SCAP should not be required to refinance each purchase of cotton separately but should work to a long range program which would set a pattern for inclusion in the peace treaty when signed.

Second: We recommend that a new exchange rate for the yen be set at the earliest date so as to facilitate trading in yen.

Third: That SCAP augment its present staff with adequate skilled textile salesmen to merchandise Japanese textiles under the general direction of SCAP





and in close cooperation with the Japanese Board of Trade, Japanese Spinners Association and the leaders of Japanese industry.

Merchandising cotton goods requires resourcefulness, ingenuity, freedom of action and quick decisions, and so these textile specialists should be given all latitude possible in their operations. Furthermore, such a service will require a much larger staff than is available in SCAP at present. It will necessitate offices in key markets throughout the world and it should command the skilled assistance of the salesmen of the Japanese mills who are at present prohibited from traveling to sell their goods. The American cotton textile industry will, we believe, be glad to nominate and induce acceptance from a competent staff of cotton textile merchandising specialists to direct this merchandising effort.

Fourth: Since the people of Japan are seriously in need of clothing and have not received from their own industry even the minimum of cotton textiles believed to be necessary to prevent disease and unrest, it is recommended that the allowance to the appropriation of Congress for that purpose be increased, that clothing be included along with food, medicine and fertilizer.

Fifth: That at least half of the currently unsold 300,000,000 yards be purchased by such fund for distribution to the poor and needy in Japan who are unable to buy.

Sixth: We recommend that since it is anticipated that the Marshall Plan for Europe will increase the number of dollars available in certain European countries for rehabilitation and since it is conceivable that some of these countries will directly or indirectly make some of these funds available for the clothing of their colonies, that current plans for the merchandising of Japanese cotton textiles be not hurried, but that they be intentionally delayed until it is possible to have a clearer picture of the Marshall Plan and its dollar effect upon Europe as well as its probable effect upon Oriental and African colonies.

It is conceivable that the expenditure of large sums through the next several years will greatly alleviate, if it does not fully solve, the problems of merchandising Japanese cotton textiles and even at the risk of some further increase in unsold inventories it would seem the part of wisdom to at least mark time in a portion of sales contemplated.

Seventh: It is quite clear that one of the major obstacles to the sale of Japanese cotton textiles is found in some of the provisions of the Inter-Agency Contract provisions which require the sale of goods made from CCC cotton in dollars which requires the keeping of separate records and which handicap the sale of blended goods.

These provisions of this Inter-Agency Agreement were originally intended to encourage an increase in the use of American cotton,

In our conferences with representatives of the various potential customers from the countries of Europe, Asia and Africa, we found, with very few exceptions, that most of them are now reporting such a shortage of dollars that they cannot buy Japanese textiles for dollars.

This is forcing SCAP really against his own will to substitute an increasing percentage of fibres from other countries.

Thus the provision originally intended to extend the market for American cotton is actually retracting the market.

We recommend therefore that the Inter-Agency Agreement be revised so as to permit sale of goods for currency other than dollars including those goods which are made from blends of CCC cotton and cotton from other sources, and we recommend the elimination of the requirements for separate records.





If our first recommendation for a revolving fund is adopted then undoubtedly the CCC Contract will be liquidated and this provision will be unnecessary, but if the CCC Contract is retained it definitely should be amended in the interests of the American farmer and in the interests of the successful operation of the Japanese mills and the successful sale of their products in the sterling areas.

Eighth: Since obviously no good will be derived by any interests from the rehabilitation of the Japanese industry upon a price cutting basis; since cut rate goods will bankrupt the Japanese industry with its new high costs and will simultaneously demoralize any market in which offered, we recommend that the old system of price setting used by USCC of OPA prices plus 25% is antiquated and should be abolished.

We furthermore recommend that it be replaced with a system based upon the standard prices of the American market for each kind of construction nearest to the kindred construction made in the Japanese industry.

Such a standard of pricing would avoid all criticism, would be fair and workable and would injure no one. It would please all competitive countries and would be helpful to the Japanese themselves.

Ninth: Since it is logical to build a permanent trade for the Japanese cotton textile industry where their products are most needed and best suited, and since any merchandising plan must show evidences of permanency to be advisable for the future, we recommend that every effort be concentrated upon the reclaiming of the normal Oriental and colonial markets for Japanese goods and that no goods be offered the higher priced markets where inferior goods are neither desired nor needed, until every effort has been exhausted to sell the Japanese goods in their normal logical fields.

Japanese goods have never been sold in the United States successfully except at cut prices. If they are offered in the United States market today at cut prices they could demoralize the market, and particularly so if in unknown, indefinite quantities, and simultaneously involve the Japanese industry, with its new high costs in a loss. The Japanese industry cannot be rehabilitated on a loss basis.

Tenth: If, after exhausting all possibilities for the development of Oriental and colonial markets for Japanese goods through the several methods included in those recommendations, you find that together these markets do not offer sufficient income in dollars to pay for the cotton purchased from American farmers in dollars, and if, therefore, you are forced to turn to the American market to sell some Japanese goods to supply dollars for the purchase of American cotton, we recommend that such sales of Japanese goods in the American market (at the American market price) be limited to an amount of dollars needed for the purchase of American cotton.

We would recommend crediting against the amount of dollars needed, such dollars as are obtained by three- and four-cornered deals involving the sale of other materials in short supply from Oriental and colonial countries to the United States. Furthermore, we recommend that in determining the amount of dollars still needed, since historically the sale of silk from Japan to the United States has been more or less linked with the purchase of American cotton, that such dollars as are realized by the Japanese industry from the sale of silk to the United States also be credited against the total dollars needed to buy American cotton.

After crediting the dollars from the sale of other materials realized through three- and four-cornered deals in the sale of Japanese cotton textiles and after crediting the dollars realized from the sale of Japanese silk to the United States, if there still be a deficit between the total of these items and the total amount of dollars needed to purchase cotton, this difference shall be used as an automatic quota to determine the quantity in dollars of Japanese textiles planned to be sold in the American market.





The purpose of this suggestion is to set a quota for the sale of Japanese textiles in the American market, if such step be necessary, based upon the amount of dollars needed to buy American cotton less the dollars derived from other sources in the sale of Japanese cotton textiles or silk.

Eleventh: Japanese manufacturers are at present prohibited from traveling their salesmen into normal world markets for the sale of their products. These manufacturers and their salesmen were, as a rule, effective in the sale of Japanese textiles before the War and we recommend that restrictions be eliminated and they be allowed latitude in traveling and popularizing their products as an assistance to and under the direction of SCAP. We understand this step has already been taken in Germany as a precedent.

Twelfth: Prior to the War, we are told, the Japanese industry and several textile associations in Japan were active in the promotion of the sale of Japanese textile products. It appears that the scope of operations of these organizations has been necessarily restricted under the new circumstances, yet they are still potent forces which can be used effectively in the rehabilitation of the Japanese industry and in the reclaiming of its foreign trade. We recommend, therefore, that their services be as extensively used as possible in these functions.

Thirteenth: Up until this time it has been necessary for SCAP, through the U. S. Commercial Company, to restrict its sales largely to governments. It appears, however, that the circumstances have so changed as to make it feasible now to permit the sale of Japanese textiles not only to governments but to and through private firms, some of whom have representatives in Tokyo. Some of these export-import firms are capable of selling large quantities of Japanese textiles and are anxious to do so. Such a step would undoubtedly facilitate the sale of Japanese goods for dollars.

Fourteenth: In the past, Japanese salesmen have bought dollar cotton and sold their product into sterling areas successfully by bartering and three-cornered trading. They are asking for the opportunity of returning to the same type of operations today. It would result in profit to themselves and at the same time perform a definite service to American cotton farmers as well as to producers of other types of raw materials in the Orient. We recommend, therefore, that the Japanese industry be rehabilitated by buying American cotton for dollars and obtaining the dollars by buying from the Orient and the Colonies raw products and selling them to the United States for dollars, such raw products to include jute, tin, rubber, copra, tung oil, wood oil, reptile skins, and other items which are needed in the United States.

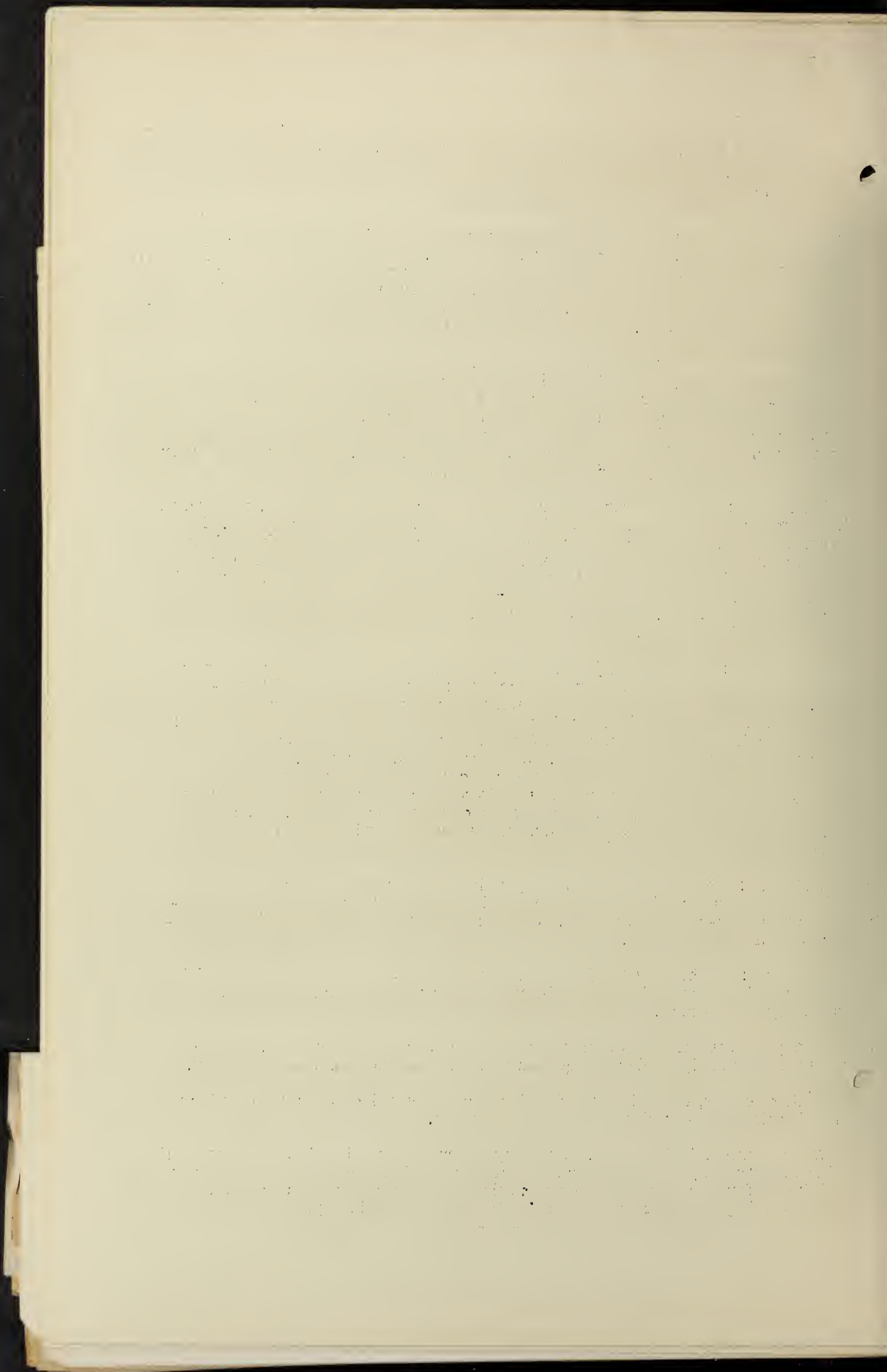
Fifteenth: One of the methods of popularizing products which the Japanese used in the past was conferences of Orientals looking toward barter and three-cornered and four-cornered trades. We believe that a resumption of such conferences would be advisable.

Sixteenth: In the past the Japanese have secured needed dollars by selling to the United States manufactured silk cloth and raw silk which has long been in short supply in America.

Today the situation has somewhat changed as regards raw silk, for nylon seems to have largely replaced raw silk with the American knitting industry.

Still, however, there is a market for some raw silk and a definitely increased market for finished silk cloth in the United States.

We recommend, therefore, that early effort be extended to develop the silk weaving industry in Japan, that such silk cloth be finished in Japan and sold to the United States for printing and styling and that the dollars obtained from such sales be utilized in buying American cotton for the Japanese industry.



We would hope that such a step would restore the long established historical relationship between Japanese purchase of cotton from the U. S. and U. S. purchase of silk cloth from Japan; a relationship which has been temporarily halted by the War.

CONCLUSION

Our Mission would like to express to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, to Major General Marquat, his staff and to all who have assisted us in our journey to Japan and have helped to make the picture clear, our sincere thanks for their extraordinary cooperation. It was our hope that the combined efforts will result in constructive benefits to all interests concerned. If we can be of further service in this interesting and important matter, please command us.

Respectfully,

Textile Mission from the American  
Cotton Manufacturers Association

By: WILLIAM P. JACOBS  
FREDERICK W. SYMMES  
DONALD COMER

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RIO HATO CLOSEOUT COMPLETED;  
LAST U.S. TROOPS QUIT PANAMA

The Rio Hato (Panama) defense site has been returned to the Panamanian government as of February 15, the Army was notified today in a cablegram from the American Army headquarters at Quarry Heights, Canal Zone.

The closeout of Rio Hato marks the completed withdrawal of all United States forces from Panamanian soil in accordance with the December 23 action of the Panamanian assembly.

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February 17, 1948

TOP ARMY COMMANDERS TO MEET  
IN WASHINGTON MARCH 30

General Omar N. Bradley, Army Chief of Staff, has called a meeting of his top-ranking commanders stationed in the United States to discuss overall Army problems. The meeting, scheduled for three days, will begin March 30.

Those invited are General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, the Commanding Generals of the six Armies: General Courtney H. Hodges, First Army; Lieutenant General Leonard T. Gerow, Second Army; Lieutenant General Alvan C. Gillem, Third Army; General Thomas T. Handy, Fourth Army; Lieutenant General Walton H. Walker, Fifth Army; and General Mark W. Clark, Sixth Army; and the Commanding General of the Military District of Washington, Major General Hobart R. Gay.

The meeting will be the first at which General Bradley has met his field commanders as a group since he assumed his duties as Chief of Staff on February 7.

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R E L E A S E

I M M E D I A T E

WINNERS IN WORLD-WIDE PHOTOGRAPHY  
CONTEST ANNOUNCED BY SPECIAL SERVICES

Thirteen prize winners in finals of the World-Wide Army and Air Force Photography Contest, sponsored by Army Special Services, selected today by judges representing leading national magazines, news services, newsreels, art galleries and the Army, Air Force and Navy, are announced by Major General Russel B. Reynolds, Chief of Special Services. Judging took place in the Pentagon Building concourse where the 429 entries reaching the top level finals are exhibited.

Grand prize winner is "PROMOTION," a photograph depicting the Army off-duty, and made by Staff Sergeant Virgil B. Olson (home: DeKalb, Illinois), of Chanute Field, Illinois.

Award for this best picture in the contest includes a gold-bronze cup inscribed with the winner's name, and a telephoto lens. The photo also won first prize in Category B, including entries showing the Army off-duty, and had captured the first prize in the preliminary contest at the U.S. Air Force level.

Other prize winners, gold-bronze cups and photographic equipment as awards include the following:

Category A: Mission and Duties of the Services; First prize, "OPERATIONS BEDLAM," taken by Technical Sergeant Ethan A. Mellen (Home: Johnson City, New York) of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, United States Armed Forces Pacific, stationed in Hawaii; Second prize, no title, taken by Staff Sergeant John M. Pavelke of 902nd Engineers, Air Force Headquarters Company, Wiesbaden, Germany; Third prize, "UMBRELLA MAN," taken by Major Sidney A. Miller (home: Omaha, Nebraska) of AGF Board No. 2, Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Category B: The Soldier Off-duty; First prize, "PROMOTION" by Staff Sergeant Virgil B. Olson, Chanute Field (also the grand prize winner); Second prize, "A CONVENIENT COUNTENANCE," taken by Master Sergeant Leo H. Gillie (home: Wetumka, Oklahoma) of Barksdale Field, Louisiana; Third prize, "ALASKAN CRIBBAGE BOARD," taken by First Lieutenant Daniel L. Burkett (home: Pomona, California) of 72nd Reconnaissance Squadron, stationed in Alaska.

Category C: Foreign Countries and Peoples; First prize, "CHINESE SCHOOL CHILDREN DANCING WITH THEIR TEACHER," taken by Technician Fourth Grade James Andrew Hritz (home: Fairport Harbor, Ohio) of 8115 Service Detachment, Okinawa, Philippines; Ryukyun Command; Second prize, "STUDY IN DIGNITY," taken by Second Lieutenant Franz Ucko (home: Chicago, Illinois) of 516 Signal Service Battalion, Batangas, Luzon, Philippine Islands; Third prize, "CURIOSITY," taken by Technical Sergeant James A. Forsythe III (home: Charlotte, North Carolina) of Langley Field, Virginia.

MORE





Category D: General Pictorial Photographs; First prize, "SOUR PUSS," taken by Staff Sergeant Fred X. Moore (home: Riverside, California) of March Field, California; Second prize, "THE MARBLE CHAMP," taken by Corporal Joseph Fredisik (home: Los Angeles, California) of Scott Field, Illinois; Third prize, "LEST WE FORGET," taken by Second Lieutenant Franz Ucko (home: Chicago, Illinois) of 516 Signal Service Battalion, Batangas, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

The 429 photographs judged in the finals included winning entries in elimination contests held in subordinate and major commands in the United States and overseas and at Army Air Forces and Army Ground Forces levels. They are the work of amateur photographers on duty with the Army and Air Force in this country and overseas. All Army and Air Force personnel had opportunity to participate.

The exhibit will be continued in the Pentagon concourse through Friday, February 27. Sixty of the best photos, including the prize winners, will be on exhibit at Smithsonian Institution, Arts and Industries Building, March 1 through March 25.

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February 19, 1948

"EXERCISE YUKON" COMPLETES  
LARGEST AIR-GROUND PROBLEM

In the largest joint Air-Ground problem held since unification of the Armed Forces, giant cargo planes of the Twelfth Air Force Troop Carrier Group, McChord Field, Washington, transported infantrymen of "Yukon 'D'" from Fort Lewis, Washington, to Nome, Alaska.

This 3,000 mile air lift - the longest airborne problem to date - was accomplished with intermediate stops at Great Falls, Montana, and Big Delta, Alaska.

This problem was executed in connection with "Exercise Yukon," which consists of 250 officers and men under the command of Lieutenant Colonel William Preston, and is now engaged in developing tactics for a winterized, airborne infantry near an airport in Western Alaska. "Exercise Yukon" also serves as an air indoctrination course for the men of the 2d Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Washington, and supplements other tests conducted by Army Ground Forces of men and materiel under extreme climatic conditions.

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METAL SCRAP RETURNED TO U.S.  
UNDER ARMY SALVAGE PROGRAM

Army officials in the European Command have advised the Department of the Army that the first 3,500 tons of ferrous scrap sold last year to the Canterbury Corporation will be returned to the United States.

The announcement said the Liberty ship Punta Alice is loading the scrap metal at Genoa, Italy, and is expected to sail from that port for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on February 23. A second shipment of 4,000 tons of the critically needed scrap will leave Genoa early next month.

The scrap metal was removed from the United States Occupied Zone in Germany to Italy and prepared for trans-shipment to this country.

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February 19, 1948

CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ARKANSAS  
VETERANS HOSPITAL

Contracts have been awarded for the general construction and the installation of elevators for the 500-bed Veterans Administration general medical hospital to be built at Little Rock, Arkansas, Lieutenant General Raymond A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, announced today. The total amount of the two contracts is \$10,135,216.

The award for general construction went to the S. Patti Construction Company of Kansas City, Missouri, the MacDonald Construction Company of St. Louis, Missouri, and the Manhattan Construction Company of Muskogee, Oklahoma, whose joint bid was \$9,792,650. This contract covers the entire hospital project except for elevators and staff quarters.

The installation of elevators will be done by the Westinghouse Electric Company, whose low bid was \$342,566.

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February 20, 1948

AUS NURSES REMINDED TO APPLY  
FOR NEW RESERVE COMMISSIONS

Army Nurse Corps officers holding temporary commissions in the Army of the United States and now on extended active duty must apply for commissions in the new Army Nurse Corps Section of the Officers' Reserve Corps before March 1, 1948, if they desire to remain in the service, the Army announced today.

Applications for the new Officers' Reserve Corps commissions should be addressed to headquarters of the applicant's Army area command.

The Army Nurse Corps Section of the Officers' Reserve Corps was created for the first time under the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947 (Public Law 36 - 80th Congress). Purpose of the Nurse Corps Reserve is to form an adequate reservoir of well-qualified nurses from which the Army may draw in time of national emergency and from which future vacancies in the active Army Nurse Corps ranks may be filled. Appointment to extended active duty, however, is entirely voluntary and will be made only on specific request from the individual Reserve nurse.

END

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Brs. 2528 and 71252

February 20, 1948

ENGINEERS AWARD CONTRACTS  
FOR TWO VETERANS HOSPITALS

Contract awards for the construction of Veterans Administration general medical hospitals at Wilmington, Delaware, and Beckley, West Virginia, were awarded today by Lieutenant General R. A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers.

Construction of a 300-bed hospital at Wilmington was awarded to the Virginia Engineering Company of Newport News, Virginia, with a low bid of \$6,911,000. The contract for elevators went to the Otis Elevator Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with a bid of \$236,375.

The 200-bed hospital at Beckley will be constructed by T. A. Loving & Company of Goldsboro, North Carolina, and the Southeastern Construction Company of Charlotte, North Carolina, which jointly submitted the low bid of \$4,975,123. The elevators and dumb waiters will be installed by the Otis Elevator Company of Buffalo, New York, which submitted the low bid of \$161,523.

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February 20, 1948

FORMER DUTIES OF UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR  
ASSIGNED TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY GRAY

Secretary of the Army Royall today announced that he had assigned to the Assistant Secretary of the Army, the Honorable Gordon Gray, all duties formerly assigned to the Under Secretary of War under the old War Department organization, except the duties pertaining to military justice and clemency, which are retained by Mr. Royall.

Mr. Gray's duties will include procurement and industrial matters.

The present Under Secretary of the Army, the Honorable William H. Draper, Jr., has, since September, been carrying out the duties formerly assigned to the Assistant Secretary of War under the old War Department setup.

END

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February 24, 1948  
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ASSISTANT CHIEF NAMED FOR WOMEN'S  
MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS

MAR 2 1948

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Army Surgeon General today announced the appointment of Major Helen C. Burns as Assistant Director of the new Women's Medical Specialist Corps and Chief of the Dietitian Section of that corps. Simultaneously, Major Burns was promoted to the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel the highest grade yet held by an Army dietitian.

The move was the second major step to be taken in organizing the Women's Medical Specialist Corps as recently authorized by Congress as a part of the Regular Army Medical Department. Colonel Burns will not only head the Dietitian Section but will be assistant to Colonel Emma E. Vogel, WMSC, recently named as Chief of the new corps. Two other assistant chiefs, to head the Physical Therapy and Occupational Therapy Sections of the Women's Medical Specialist Corps are yet to be named.

Colonel Burns was tendered her appointment by Brigadier General George E. Armstrong, Deputy Surgeon General, at a ceremony this afternoon (February 24) in the Office of The Surgeon General.

Colonel Burns was appointed Director of Dietitians in the Medical Department of the Army on January 12, 1943, with the rank of major, under an Act of Congress, passed December 22, 1942, by which dietitians were for the first time given military status.

She received her Bachelor of Science degree from Simmons College, Boston, Massachusetts, after which she taught high school for a year in Louisiana. She then attended the Army School for Dietitians at Walter Reed General Hospital, Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C., and after graduation remained on duty at the hospital. In 1933 she was appointed Chief Dietitian, which position she held until August 1942. At this time she was appointed Superintendent of Dietitians in the Office of The Surgeon General until January 1943.

Colonel Burns is a past president of the District of Columbia Dietetic Association. Her home is in Lowell, Massachusetts.

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ARMY NURSES STUDY RESERVE  
RECRUITING PROBLEMS

Fifty Army Nurse Corps leaders from continental United States and overseas commands have been summoned by The Surgeon General to Washington for a two-day conference to discuss the new Army Nurse Corps Section of the Officers' Reserve Corps and to map out a program to enroll 29,000 Army Nurse Corps Reserve officers during 1948.

Under the provisions of the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947, the Army Nurse Corps became a permanent branch of the military establishment for the first time since its organization in 1901. The law also provided for the formation of an Officers' Reserve Corps, Army Nurse Section, through which all future appointments of nurses to extended active duty will be made. About 2,000 such appointments will be available during 1948. The remaining 25,000 Reserve nurses to be enrolled will accept commissions on inactive status, continuing in their civilian nursing posts except in time of national emergency.

The Army Nurses attending the conference are chief nurses of the six Army areas in the U. S. and of Army General Hospitals, and the directors of nursing services in the Far East Command, in Europe, and the Antilles.

At today's sessions they heard Colonel Earl Standlee, Deputy for Plans, Office of the Surgeon General; Brigadier General Wendell Westover, Chief, Reserve Affairs; Lieutenant Colonel Orland S. Olsen, Education and Training Division, Office of the Surgeon General, and Colonel William H. Amspacher, Chief, Procurement, Personnel Division, Office of the Surgeon General.

Colonel Amspacher said "we have a tremendous job ahead of us. It is not going to be easy to commission 29,000 nurses in the Officers' Reserve Corps in peacetime. But we can do it and I know that we can count on you to help."

General Westover said the problems of commissioning women reserve officers would undoubtedly parallel those encountered by the male Officers' Reserve Corps. "Your main task," he said, "will be to paint a picture creating interest in the need for Reserve nurses. Somehow you must make the public see that the time to prepare against any future national emergency is now. In future wars, there will be no barrier of time, no barrier of water, no barrier of allies standing between us and our unpreparedness."

During the Friday sessions, the nurses will report on Reserve requirements and public interest in their individual areas. They will also hear from the overseas commands on living and working conditions for nurses in Japan, Korea, the Pacific Islands, Germany, Trieste, and the Antilles.

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February 26, 1948

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CONTRACT DRAWN FOR PURCHASE  
OF NORTH DAKOTA INDIAN LANDS

Acquisition of lands within the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation area in North Dakota as part of a reservoir area to be created by the Garrison Dam now under construction on the Missouri River upstream from Bismarck, moved toward consummation today when Lieutenant General R. A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, sent a letter and a draft of contract to Mr. George Gillette, Chairman of the Tribal Business Council of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Reservation. Negotiations between the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, and the Three Affiliated Tribes have been in progress for the past two years.

The draft of the contract, relating to the taking of Indian lands for the Garrison Reservoir Project, incorporates the terms and conditions agreed upon in recent conferences between the Tribal Business Council and representatives of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The draft is complete except for the insertion of the detailed description of lands. This description is now being checked by the personnel of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Chief of Engineers' letter further advised that when the description has been checked and agreed to his office will promptly prepare the complete contract for execution.

The terms of the contract as agreed upon are:

The sum of \$5,105,625 set aside for the Fort Berthold Indians in the "War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1948," will be disbursed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the following purposes: (1) Payment for tribal and allotted Indian lands and improvements, including heirship interests, and values above and below the surface, to be taken for the Garrison Project; (2) Costs of relocating and reestablishing the members of the tribes who reside within the Taking Area of the Garrison Project; and (3) Costs of relocating and reestablishing Indian cemeteries, tribal monuments, and shrines within the Taking Area of the Garrison Project. If the above sum is insufficient to meet these costs as approved by the Chief of Engineers additional money will be made available therefor from appropriations for construction of Garrison Reservoir.

The cost of relocating and reestablishing government-owned buildings, facilities, roads and bridges will also be paid from appropriations for construction of Garrison Reservoir.

Lands and improvements belonging to any church, mission, missionary society or to any person not a member of the tribes are expressly excluded from the contract.

The right of the tribes and of the allottees and heirs of allottees to accept or reject the appraisal covering their respective property is reserved to them. Upon the rejection of the appraisal affecting the lands or the respective interests,  
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the Department of the Army shall institute proceedings in the United States District Court for North Dakota for the purpose of having the just compensation for such property judicially determined. Any judgment entered against the United States in such proceedings shall be charged against the fund of \$5,105,625.

The tribes are also given certain grazing rights in the area between the taking line and the water, and will have hunting and fishing privileges in the area. They are also given a one-eighth interest in any oil or gas that may be produced in the future on the lands taken from them.

The Garrison Dam when completed will be the largest rolled-earth dam in the world, creating a reservoir capacity of 23,000,000 acre feet. A part of the necessary reservoir area includes approximately 155,000 acres of Indian lands, or about one-fourth of the total acreage of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation acquired under treaty by the Three Affiliated Tribes--the Arikaree, Gros Ventre and Mandan Indians.

Congress has directed that a contract between the United States and the Three Affiliated Tribes shall be negotiated and approved by a majority of the adult members of the tribes and enacted into law by Congress providing for the conveyance of lands and interests and the use and distribution of funds.

END

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R E L E A S E

March 3, 1948

CONTRACTS FOR ALTOONA  
VA HOSPITAL AWARDED

Contracts have been awarded for the general construction and the installation of elevators for the 200-bed Veterans Administration General Hospital to be built at Altoona, Pennsylvania, Lieutenant General R. A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, announced today. The total amount of the two contracts is \$5,183,995.

The award for general construction went to the Mellon-Stuart Company of Pittsburgh which submitted the lowest bid of \$5,021,150. The elevators will be installed by the Otis Elevator Company of Philadelphia which made the low bid of \$162,845.

All bids for construction of hospital quarters were rejected.

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CONTRACTS LET FOR VA HOSPITAL  
AT WILKES BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Contracts have been awarded for the general construction and other construction items of the 475-bed Veterans Administration general medical hospital at Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, Lieutenant General R. A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, announced today. The total amount of six contracts is \$11,097,060.

The award for general construction went to the Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corporation of New York City on the lowest bid of \$7,674,968.

Contracts for five other construction items were awarded as follows: Mechanical work to the Frank A. McBride Company of Paterson, New Jersey, for \$1,967,732; interior electric and outside electric distribution systems to the Howard P. Foley Company of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for \$809,000; outside utilities to the Daniel J. Keating Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for \$309,100; elevators and dumb-waiters to the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, of Jersey City, New Jersey, for \$269,760; and elevated steel water tank to the Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company of New York City for \$66,500.

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March 8, 1948

**UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS**

**CIVILIAN MEDICAL CONSULTANTS  
WILL MAKE TOUR OF PACIFIC AREA**

A team of civilian medical consultants organized to visit United States Army hospitals in the Pacific area will leave on March 23 for a five-week tour of Japan and Korea, it was announced today by Major General Raymond W. Bliss, The Surgeon General, Department of the Army.

The three-man team is one of several similar groups being established by the Army Medical Department to facilitate advanced professional training of Army doctors overseas. The civilian specialists are all associated with United States medical colleges.

The program, initiated in Europe in January of this year, is now being extended to cover the Far East.

The first Pacific team will consist of Dr. Milton C. Cobey, Associate Professor of Orthopedics at Georgetown University and Chief of the Orthopedic Service at Gallinger Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Edmund Horgan, prominent Winchester, Virginia surgeon, and Dr. Sam A. Overstreet of the faculty of the University of Louisville, Kentucky.

The teams are made up of recognized authorities in the main medical specialty fields. Purpose of the visits is to give patients in United States overseas hospitals the benefit of this country's finest medical talent.

The visiting physicians and surgeons will spend several days at each hospital advising the theater surgeon and hospital staffs in the treatment of patients, conducting clinics, making ward rounds and giving instruction in their various specialties to hospital staff members. On their return, members of the teams will provide first hand reports on the United States overseas hospitalization programs.

Now in Europe is a team made up of Dr. Seymour J. Rosenberg, Chief of Georgetown University Hospital Mental Hygiene Clinic, and Associate Professor of Psychiatry at the Georgetown University Medical School; Dr. Alexander Marble, Instructor in Internal Medicine at the Harvard Medical School; and Dr. Frederick C. Bost, Associate Clinical Professor of Orthopedic Surgery at the University of California.

Scheduled to leave for Europe this month are: Dr. Harold Scheie, Associate Professor of Ophthalmology at the University of Pennsylvania and Chief of the Eye Service at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital; Dr. Benjamin Balser, of the Neurology and Psychiatry Department of Columbia University, Consultant to Montefiore, New York Veterans and Pilgrim State Hospitals; Dr. Burgess L. Gordon of the faculty of Jefferson Medical College, and Colonel Frank E. Hamilton, Chief of Surgical Service of Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.

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MAR 13 1948

ARMY LISTS CANNED AND DRIED FRUIT UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
AND VEGETABLE REQUIREMENTS

The tentative requirements for canned vegetables, canned and dried fruits, and canned fish for the U. S. Army which will be procured by the Quartermaster Corps from the 1948 pack were announced by the Department of the Army today.

All purchases will be subject to competitive bidding, delivery to be made f.o.b. destination. It is expected that advertisements for bids will be placed during the latter part of March.

The requirements are as follows:

CANNED FRUITS  
(Dozens of No. 2 1/2 Cans)

Apples, 479,180  
Applesauce, 222,284  
Apricots, 485,154  
Berries, 194,245  
Cherries, RSP, 454,679  
Cherries, sweet, 218,311  
Fruit cocktail, 625,556  
Peaches, 689,465  
Pears, 615,279  
Pineapple, 919,111  
Pineapple juice, 1,310,205

DEHYDRATED FRUITS  
(Pounds)

Apples, 431,000  
Apricots, 849,000  
Peaches, 1,697,000

EVAPORATED FRUITS  
(Pounds)

Prunes, 3,126,000  
Raisins, 5,233,000

MORE





CANNED VEGETABLES  
(Dozens of No. 2 Cans)

Asparagus, 966,877  
Beans, baked, 388,127  
Beans, Lima, 396,867  
Beets, 140,333  
Carrots, 700,000  
Corn, 322,867  
Peas, 1,633,400  
Sauerkraut, 76,000  
Snap Beans, 507,474  
Spinach, 736,593  
Tomatoes, 1,982,825  
Tomato Puree, 134,200  
Tomato Catsup, 350,603  
Tomato Juice, 2,472,815

CANNED FISH  
(Dozens of No. 1 Cans)

Salmon, 857,750  
Sardines, 517,667  
Tuna, 646,781

PICKLES (gallons)

Pickles, 1,445,375

Requirements for sweet potatoes, pumpkins, vegetable purees other than tomatoes, citrus juices, and grapefruit segments are not included in the above but will be announced at a later date.

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March 15, 1948

CONTRACTS FOR CLARKSBURG  
VETERANS HOSPITAL AWARDED

Contracts for general construction and installation of elevators have been awarded for the 200-bed Veterans Administration general medical hospital at Clarksburg, West Virginia, Lieutenant General R. A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, announced today. The total amount of the two contracts is \$5,116,225.

The award for general construction was made to the Thompson & Street Company, of Charlotte, North Carolina, on the low bid of \$4,964,824. The contract for elevators went to the Otis Elevator Company, on a bid of \$151,401.

At a previous advertising for bids in December 1947, the single bid received for general construction was rejected as excessive and the work was readvertised, resulting in the above awards.

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March 16, 1948

UNDER SECRETARY DRAPER GIVEN  
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

Secretary of the Army Royall today presented the Distinguished Service Medal to Under Secretary of the Army William H. Draper, Jr., for his services as a Military Government officer and adviser in Europe after the defeat of Germany.

The citation accompanying the award read:

Major General William H. Draper, Jr., distinguished himself by the performance of exceptionally meritorious service in a position of great responsibility from May, 1945, to August, 1947. As Director of the Economics Division, Office of Military Government for Germany, and later as Economic Advisor to the Commander-in-Chief, European Command, General Draper displayed exemplary leadership and devotion to duty. Faced with the gigantic task of directing the economy of a completely prostrate Germany, he was highly successful in guiding the development and implementation of United States policies in the economic fields of the United States area of control in Germany. As United States representative on the Economic Directorate of the Allied Control Council, General Draper was largely responsible for the adoption and implementation of quadripartite policies in the fields of industry, trade and commerce, food and agriculture, decartelization, reparations, and research based upon the assumption that Germany was to be treated as an economic unit as specified in the Potsdam Protocol. Through his diplomatic handling of quadripartite negotiations and close personal contacts with the other allied representatives of the Directorate, he won the unprecedented admiration and respect of his associates which resulted in harmonious relationship and cooperative endeavor in that quadripartite body. When Germany was faced with complete collapse due to the impossibility of treating the country as an economic whole, General Draper played a major role in bringing about the economic integration of the United States and British Zones of occupation. The leadership, fidelity, and wisdom which have been outstandingly prominent in General Draper's unselfish accomplishments reflected great credit upon himself and the Government of the United States.

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March 24, 1948

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ALBANY VETERANS HOSPITAL  
CONTRACTS ARE AWARDED

Contracts have been awarded for the general construction and other construction items of the 999-bed Veterans Administration general medical and surgical hospital at Albany, New York, Lieutenant General R. A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, announced today. The total amount of the six contracts involved is \$14,445,727.

The award for general construction went to the Ring Construction Corporation, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the lowest bid of \$9,669,000.

Contracts for five other construction items were awarded as follows: Plumbing to Jarcho Brothers of New York City for \$1,551,000; heating, ventilating and refrigeration to Almirall and E. W. Tompkins of New York City and Albany, New York, for \$1,682,338; electrical work to Arc Electric Corporation, of New York City for \$1,024,400; and elevators and dumb-waiters to Otis Elevator Company of Buffalo, New York for \$518,989.

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March 30, 1948

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN GET  
LONGEVITY PAY BENEFITS

National Guardsmen will receive longevity credit for attending training periods under the terms of a bill signed recently by President Truman, Major General Kenneth F. Cramer, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, said today.

Previously, National Guardsmen received longevity credit only for the 15 days spent in summer field training. Pay for longevity amounts to a 5 per cent increase over base pay for each full three years of service.

Guardsmen receive the equivalent of a full day's pay for each of 48 two-hour weekly training periods and for 15 days summer field training.

It is estimated that of the 208,345 enlisted men now in the Guard, about 40 per cent or 84,000 are veterans, of whom a substantial number will be eligible for longevity credit.

All of the 22,698 officers are veterans with the exception of a small number of doctors, chaplains and other specialists

The bill signed by the President also provides for an increase in the allowance of National Guard general officers. Previously allotted a straight \$500 a year compensation regardless of rank, they now will receive 1/30th of monthly base pay for their rank for each period of drill or appropriate duty. In the case of a brigadier general this would amount to a total yearly pay of \$1,154.79 for the 48 weekly drill periods and the 15-day summer camp.

Present total yearly base pay for enlisted men of the National Guard is as follows:

|                                 | <u>Each Drill</u> | <u>Quarterly</u> | <u>15-Day<br/>Summer Camp</u> | <u>Total<br/>Yearly Pay</u> |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Private                         | \$2.50            | \$30.00          | \$37.50                       | \$157.50                    |
| PFC                             | 2.67              | 32.04            | 40.00                         | 168.16                      |
| Corporal                        | 3.00              | 36.00            | 45.00                         | 189.00                      |
| Sergeant                        | 3.33              | 39.96            | 50.00                         | 209.84                      |
| Staff Sergeant                  | 3.83              | 45.96            | 57.50                         | 241.34                      |
| T/Sergeant                      | 4.50              | 54.00            | 67.50                         | 283.50                      |
| M/Sergeant or<br>First Sergeant | 5.50              | 66.00            | 82.50                         | 346.50                      |

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